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THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL
MAGAZINE.

[FORMERLY THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

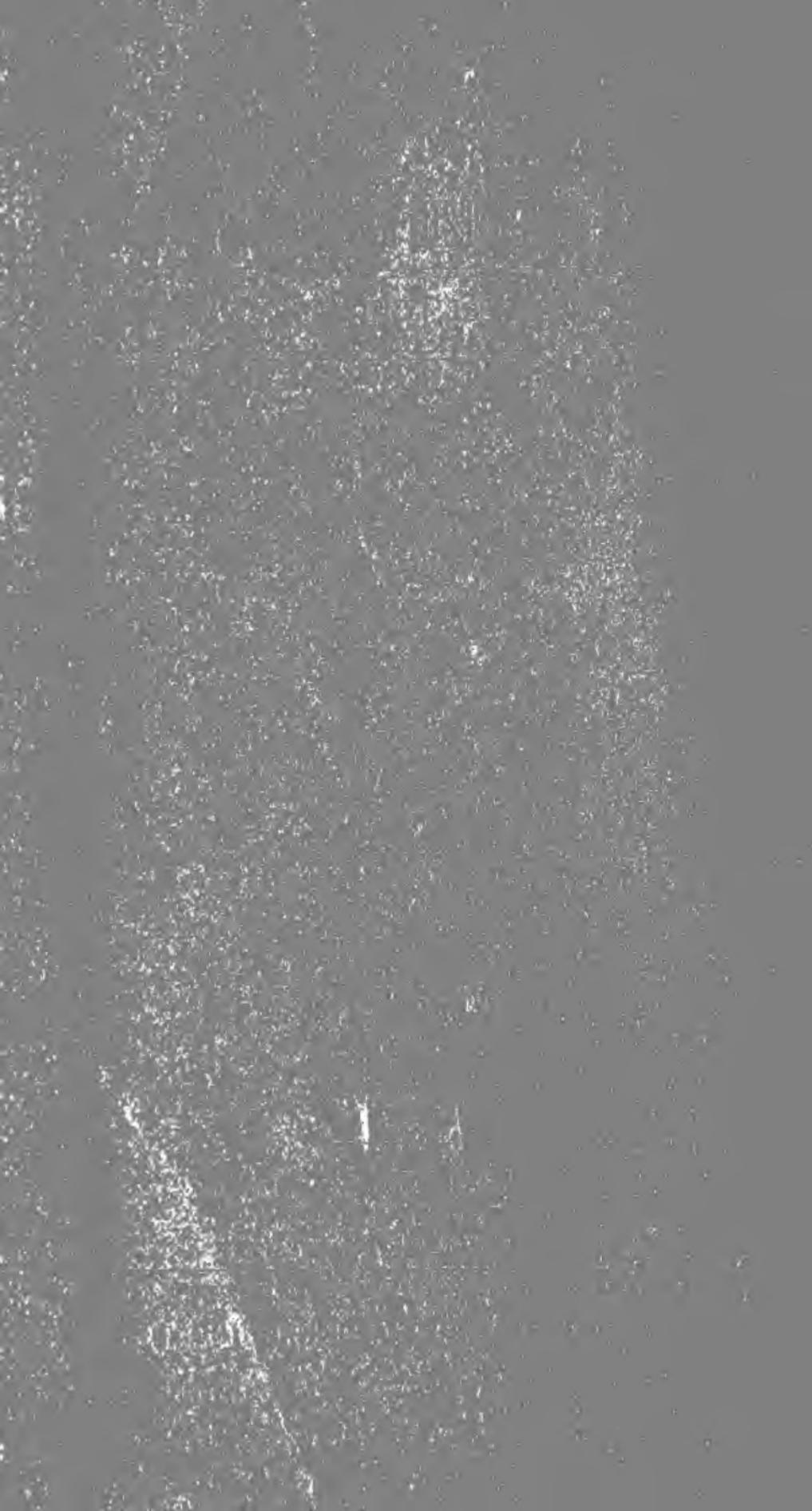
JULY,

1885.



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THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 1. JULY, 1885 VOL. 6.

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE
TOWN OF NEWPORT, R. I., TO THE DELE-
GATES OF THE UNITED COLONIES OF
AMERICA, IN CONGRESS AT PHILA-
DELPHIA, IN 1775.

*To the Delegates of the United Colonies of America, in
Congress at Philadelphia.*

THE memorial of the Inhabitants of the Town of Newport hereby sheweth, that from their local and defenceless situation, they are exposed to insults and destruction from the Ships of War that now are, and for a long time have been, stationed in the harbor of Newport; that the General Assembly of this Colony well knowing that it would be impossible, under our then circumstances, to maintain their fort, the only place of defence against any of the Ships of War which might attempt to take possession thereof, and that the cannon if removed to a place of safety might be serviceable to the American cause, sometime in December last advised the same to be removed into other parts of the Colony, and thereby this

Town is deprived of the appearance of defence on the side next the harbor; that availing themselves of our impotency, the said Ships of War have with unparalleled wantonness and cruelty interrupted our ferry boats, provision boats, and wood boats, in their passage to and from the Town, and have scuttled, dismasted and stripped some of them of their tackle and apparel; have seized upon our vessels from the West Indies and the united Colonies, even in our harbor, and sent them to Boston to supply the ministerial troops there, and in October last a plan was laid to rob this and the other Islands of their stock, and Transports were sent hither in order to carry it to the same place, and for the same purpose; that the Deputy Governor and others, who were constituted a committee by the General Assembly of this Colony to transact the business of the Colony during their recess, to defeat these intentions ordered a body of forces to this Island which effectually prevented the design upon the Islands—that exasperated by this disappointment Captain Wallace, with the fleet under his command, sailed to the town of Bristol, and to terrify the inhabitants into a compliance with his demand of stock, cannonaded, and bombarded the Town with unrelenting fury, but happily his kind efforts were attended with but little damage, and extorted but a few sheep from the inhabitants—from thence, his malice unsatiated, he proceeded to and cannonaded both sides of Bristol Ferry, and pursuant to his orders the largest ship under his command cannonaded the Ferry at Jamestown; in this alarming situation, the communication between the Town and the Western part of the Colony, from whence we receive the greater part of our supplies, being cut off, the towns around us having been recently cannonaded and bombarded, and expecting in our turn to be next attacked; proposals were sent to the Town by said Wallace, purporting that he would per-

mit the ferry boats, market boats, and wood vessels, to pass unmolested, provided his ships were supplied with fresh Beef, Beer, &c.; the Town Council in this pressing exigency addressed a memorial to the committee of safety, setting forth the proposals and the distressed state of the town, and expressing their hopes that the committee would point out some method that might enable the inhabitants to procure common necessities of life, and to secure to their wives and children a peaceful asylum for the approaching winter, and appointed a committee to wait upon and lay the same before the committee of safety in Providence, and in case the Deputy Governor should be at Cambridge to proceed thither and present the memorial to him: pursuant to their appointment they repaired to Providence, and the then Deputy Governor being at Cambridge they waited upon him there, and presented the memorial, who, as it contained matter of great importance, laid the same before a committee of the Honorable Continental Congress and took their advice thereon, and they unanimously gave their opinion that the Ships of War should be supplied as aforesaid, provided Wallace complied with the terms he had offered, and afterwards in consequence of a memorial presented by the Town Council the General Assembly assented thereto, and the truce was accordingly entered into between the Town and Captain Wallace, on the 14th day of November last, and permission was granted by him to the ferry boats to pass unmolested for a limited time. On the 9th day of December he engaged to give fresh permits the next Monday, if nothing should happen to prevent it; the next morning the town was alarmed with the prospect of Jamestown being on fire. Captain Wallace, with about three hundred men, had landed there very early in the morning, and carried ruin and devastation as far as he dared extend his power.

At a Town Meeting held by adjournment Tuesday morning following, a committee was appointed to wait on the present Deputy Governor and the General at head quarters, and to lay before them the state of the Town, and to hear whether the Town Council might supply Captain Wallace with provisions &c., as usual, in case he should demand the same ; and if the committee could not obtain satisfactory answer, then to wait upon the committee of safety and to take their advice upon this head ; they waited upon the Deputy Governor and General, and were informed the committee of safety were then sitting, and that they expected an express from the Governor on that point in a few hours, which put a stop to the committees proceeding to Providence. The next morning a gentleman who had the preceding day received a permit from the General to go on board a vessel belonging to him, which had lately arrived from Jamaica, and was stopped by Capt. Wallace, appeared in Town meeting and informed the meeting, that Captain Wallace had ordered him on board his ship, and expressed great surprise that the town had not applied to him for a renewal of the truce, and said if they did not apply he should look upon it they meant to treat him as an enemy—that he should send a flag to know their determination, and that if the Town did not renew their Truce it would be attended with fatal consequences—held up to view the destruction of Jamestown—and requested him to lay the matter before the Town ; the meeting appointed a committee to wait upon the Deputy Governor, and commanding officer, to know whether they had received orders from the committee of safety, and to acquaint them with the message Captain Wallace had sent to the town, and the said officer informed them that he had not received any orders, and they consented that the Town of Newport might renew their former truce with Capt. Wallace, and do everything for

the safety of said Town that should not be repugnant to the acts of the General Assembly, and the resolves of the honorable Continental Congress ; and the commanding officer added that he should be glad to be made acquainted with what should be done by the Town and Capt. Wallace : upon this the truce was, the fourteenth of December *current*, in form, renewed, and a committee appointed to lay their proceedings before the commanding officer, who upon being acquainted therewith, from the committee, told them he had positive orders, from the committee of safety, prohibiting all supplies to the Ships of War in this harbor. The astonishment that seized the inhabitants on this occasion cannot be expressed.

To the pleasing idea of living a little longer in some degree of peace, succeeded ideas shocking to humanity—of a large town in flames and five thousand men, women and children forced out of their habitations into the open fields to perish ; numbers of them through the inclemency of the season. A Town meeting was thereupon immediately called, the assembly was full, and all were unanimous that a numerous committee should be appointed to wait upon his honor, the Governor, to request that the committee of safety might be recalled to reconsider their resolutions, and to permit the Town to renew their truce, in order to prevent that destruction in which the town would otherways be involved ; it was done, the committee met, and it was voted that the said resolution should be revoked, and that the Town Council might be permitted to supply Capt. Wallace's ships until the next session of the General Assembly—the second Monday in January next—and the truce was renewed with Capt. Wallace on the twentieth instant ; on the same day advice came to town that the Governor had received a letter from his Excellency General Washington, informing him that a number of ships with several regiments had sailed the

Saturday preceding, with an intimation that they might be destined for this Town, thereupon the committee of safety had wrote to General Washington requesting that a regiment with a General Officer might be sent to this Island; the Monday following Major General Lee, with his own guard and about thirty riflemen, attended by the Providence Cadet Company, came into this town; the Town Council immediately met and appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency to congratulate him upon his arrival, and to offer every assistance in their power to make his stay agreeable; the committee was received with great politeness, and when informed that he intended immediately to barricade the town, the committee represented to him that it might bring on cannonading and bombardment, which, especially at this season, would involve the inhabitants in the greatest distress; he desired a further interview with them in the evening, and then, with that humanity which ever accompanies true courage, told the committee he should be very unhappy in doing anything which might involve the town in misery, and that he had laid aside his intentions of barricade; but in the course of conversation, amongst other things, informed them that *letters had gone forward to the Hon'ble the Continental Congress, on the subject of supplying the Ships of War, and that the town was placed in an unfavorable light.* This conversation gave rise to this memorial, in which it seems necessary to your memorialists to state particularly their proceedings relating to their supplying the Ships of War in the harbor of Newport with provisions, the recurrences that led to it, and their exposed, defenceless situation, in order to justify their conduct, and to remove any unfavorable impressions which may have been made on the minds of the Honorable the Continental Congress, by any misrepresentations. The papers which accompany our memorial will verify

the statement we have exhibited, and we trust will exculpate us from any imputation of misbehavior in this respect, for from state, and these papers, it will clearly appear that the town did not accede to the proposal of supplies, made by Capt. Wallace, notwithstanding the dangerous and alarming situation they were in, until the committee of the honorable the Continental Congress had given their unanimous opinion that the Ships of War here might be supplied on the conditions specified.

That afterward by an act of the General Assembly they were allowed to do it, and very lately the committee of safety of this Colony have, by their vote, permitted the Town Council to supply Capt. Wallace's ships with provisions agreeably to the said act of the General Assembly.

Your memorialists would now crave leave to offer to your honors the following reasons which we conceive will evince that the supplies of the Ships of War here has been attended with great advantage, not only to this Colony but to the common cause, and that the discontinuance thereof may be attended with fatal consequences to your memorialists, and with great disadvantage to this Colony, and wound the common cause in which we are embarked.

In consequence of the Ships of War being supplied with provisions they have lain since that time in quiet in the harbor, and thirty vessels have had an opportunity to pass on the East and West side of the bay, and to import military stores and provision of every kind, for the use of the Continental Army in this Colony without any molestation or annoyance from these ships, and it may be fairly inferred that a continuance of those supplies, upon the same terms, and under the same regulations, will still be attended with the same good effects. Whereas should supplies be withheld from them, they might not only in-

terrupt the communication between the West Indies and the other Colonies, with this Colony, but carry devastation and destruction into almost every part of it, where the depth of water in the river and bay would admit them, a cruel and shocking instance of which they have recently exhibited to us, in the conflagration of Jamestown.

The town of Newport, the capital of this Colony, consists of eleven hundred wooden dwelling houses and upwards, exclusive of stores, warehouses, &c., and is situated so near the shore that the Ships of War may, and often do, approach within pistol shot of some of those buildings, and if this indulgence had not been granted, the ruin and destruction of this town must have ensued, and many of its inhabitants perished with it, and a severe wound been given to the cause in which America is engaged; for your memorialists beg leave to state that the town of Newport *itself* pays nearly one sixth part of the whole taxes of the Colony, and will probably (if not destroyed) pay that proportion of the charges and expenses which have already arisen, or that shall arise in the present contest with Great Britain and America; the preservation of said town therefore is not only of infinite advantage to the present owners and possessors thereof, but to the Colony in general, for if it should be destroyed the burden will be greater on the other part of the Colony.

Your memorialists further observe, that the weak, defenceless state of the town is greatly owing to our forts being dismantled and the cannon removed, some of which are employed in the general service, by many of our active men having enlisted in the Continental army, more than any other place on the Continent in proportion to their numbers, who have carried with them all their military stores belonging to the town, as well as to private persons still remaining in it, who have cheerfully parted with

their arms and stores for the support of the common cause.

Your memorialists would also further observe, that they cannot be persuaded to believe that the destruction of the town of Newport can have, at any season, or at any time, the least tendency to promote or serve the common cause, more especially at this inclement season of the year, when the inhabitants not knowing where to find shelter, it being impossible for them, at this time, to move into the country, their ruin would be certain, and many persons would inevitably perish by the severity of the season.

Your memorialists would, for the reasons aforesaid, most earnestly request the Continental Congress that they might still be permitted to supply the ships, at least for a season, and they would beg leave to be understood to ask this indulgence for these reasons only; and to assure the Honorable the Congress that they ask the favor of further supplying the Ships of War here as usual, only from necessity and regard for the common cause, and that they have not given them any aid, countenance or assistance, in any respect whatever, unless supplying them with the approbation and consent aforementioned, should be so considered, whatever misrepresentation may have been made and given of the conduct of this town to the contrary by any persons here, that a similar indulgence has been given to places less exposed and not so defenceless as we are, not only on account of our cannon and military stores, and many of our effective men being removed from us, but on account of our insular situation.

To conclude, trusting and confiding in the justice, wisdom, humanity and care of the honorable the Continental Congress, your memorialists cheerfully submit themselves, their wives, children and fortunes to your determination, not doubting but that you will take our distressed circumstances into your deliberate consideration, and make such

orders and resolutions as you in your wisdom shall adjudge convenient and necessary for their relief, consistent with the general happiness and safety of the country. And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

WM. CODDINGTON, Town Clerk.

NEWPORT, R. I., December, 26, 1775.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY, SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., 1774.—“On the 29th of October, 1774, the sons of liberty in the western part of South Kingstown, met together at Mr. Jonathan Babcock’s, Innholder, about four miles west of Little Rest, on the country road, where, in a just abhorrence of TYRANNY, and all its open and secret abettors, they erected a POLE sacred to LIBERTY, 85 feet in height, with a neat VANE on the top, with the word LIBERTY, in capitals, thereon ; as also a LABEL on the body of the pole, neatly painted, with the following inscription, ‘LIBERTY IN OPPOSITION TO ARBITRARY TAXATION.’ There was a large and respectable concourse of people assembled together, who expressed great satisfaction at having this mark of their detestation to SLAVERY erected. After the pole was raised, and properly secured, and success drank to the free-born sons (and supporters) of liberty through every quarter of the universe, and the downfall and destruction of all TORY JACOBITES, every person returned, without the least disorder, to his own house.”—[Newport Mercury, Nov. 14, 1774.]

The first church incorporated by the General Assembly of Rhode Island was Trinity of Newport, in February, 1769. The second, the Benevolent Congregational at Providence, Oct. 1770, and the third, the Second Congregational at Newport, June, 1771.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

SEVERAL copies of the Providence Gazette for 1767 and 1778 having come into my possession, I send you a few abstracts from them which may interest your readers.

H.

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT.

[*From the Prov. Gazette, March 28th, 1767.*]

“NEWPORT, March 23.

The friends of liberty, on the approach of the 18th day of March, instant, the anniversary of the repeal of the late stamp act, were determined, on that memorable day, to make some public exhibitions demonstrative of their invariable adhesion to the cause of liberty and their country,—and of their inviolable faithfulness and loyalty to his sacred majesty GEORGE the third,—and of sincere affection for their brethren and fellow subjects, the inhabitants of England:—Accordingly the Tree of LIBERTY, being well pruned, a flag was displayed at the top, and a large copper plate affixed to the trunk, with this inscription, viz.: TREE OF LIBERTY. STAMP ACT REPEALED March 18th, 1766.

Flags were hoisted at Fort George, at the Battery erected at the Point, &c., and the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors. A royal salute was fired from the point Battery; the bells were rung, &c. The Honorable Metcalf Bowler, Esq., in the evening gave an elegant en-

tertainment to a number of gentlemen, true friends of liberty."

BRIG BURNT OFF POINT JUDITH.

[*From the Providence Gazette of August 29th, 1767.*]

"We hear from Newport, that on Wednesday last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a large brigantine, belonging to Messrs. Evan and Francis Malbone, commanded by Mr. John Malbone, son of said Evan, homeward bound from Jamaica, with a number of passengers on board, took fire between Point Judith and the Light House, and was, with her cargo, totally consumed, with five passengers, being three women and two children, who were burnt in the vessel's cabin. She was the finest vessel in the Colony, being 210 tons, and built after the best manner, and fully loaded with Rum, Sugar and Molasses, with a large quantity of cash, besides, on board, as there were many passengers. This melancholy affair (as we are told) happened as follows:—Supper being set in the cabin, a negro went to draw some rum between decks, there being a great quantity there. The rum took fire from his candle, which could not be extinguished by their utmost efforts. The cask soon burnt, and the flames were instantly communicated to every part of the vessel. Nothing remained but to save their lives, and even that was attended with great difficulty, although the weather was good and the sea smooth. They could not get out the great boat, but only two small ones, and the flames and heat in and about the cabin was so intense, that with the greatest danger of their lives, the men got out of the cabin two women, but could not do more for saving the rest in the cabin, altho' their shrieks and cries called for a helping hand. They quitted the vessel and went on shore; she burnt all night and then sunk in fifteen fath-

oms of water, and everything on board, even the money, was lost. This is the short account we have received ; perhaps a more particular detail of this sorrowful affair will be published hereafter."

THE BURNING OF BRISTOL.

[*From the Providence Gazette of May 30, 1778.*]

"Sunday night last some of the Enemy's Shipping stole up the Bay from Rhode Island undiscovered ; next morning at daybreak they landed about 600 men between the towns of Bristol and Warren, and marched immediately through Warren to Kikemuit, where a number of flat-bottomed boats and a galley were repairing, which they burnt, together with a grist-mill ; then returning to Warren they entered the houses, grossly insulting the inhabitants, most of which they plundered of clothing, bedding, furniture, &c. They afterward sat fire to the meeting-house, parsonage and several other houses, which were consumed, and a small magazine of military stores destroyed ; they also sat fire to a new privateer sloop in the harbor, but the flames were extinguished before she was much damaged. They then began their retreat by the road leading to Bristol, which they entered, burning, plundering and destroying whatever their haste would permit, not sparing the Episcopal Church, a large edifice near the centre of the town, which, with 18 of the most elegant dwelling houses, were reduced to ashes. In some of the houses the women's aprons and handkerchiefs were torn from them, buckles taken from their shoes, and rings from their fingers. Intelligence of their descent arrived here about eight o'clock in the morning, when the inhabitants turned out with great spirit, and by orders, marched immediately towards Bristol. Col. Barton, by direction from the Hon. General Sullivan, went forward

to rally the scattered inhabitants, and hang upon the enemy's rear, to give time, if possible, for the main body to come up. He collected about 20 men, and pursued the enemy towards Bristol Ferry, near which he came up with and attacked their rear with great bravery, until badly wounded by a musket ball, when he was obliged to retire from the field. The enemy's boats arrived in time to embark them, before it was possible for General Sullivan, with the troops, to get up. Had they remained an hour longer in the town, their retreat would have been effectually cut off. The spirited attack of Col. Barton and his brave little party, prevented the enemy's taking off any live stock, although a number of cattle was collected near the shore.

It is supposed several of the enemy were killed and wounded, as quantities of blood was seen in many places. On our side we had, besides Col. Barton, three men wounded, none we hope mortally. Capt. Westcott, with 9 privates, who were on Popusquash Neck, were cut off from the town and obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. The enemy carried off from Warren and Bristol a number of worthy inhabitants, a list of whose names is not yet received.

About the time that the enemy landed, a number of their boats went into Taunton river, where they took and carried off a galley, with a few men on board.

BRITISH ATTEMPT TO BURN FREETOWN.

[*From the Providence Gazette of June 6th, 1778.*]

"Sunday morning last, about daybreak, a party of British troops from Rhode Island, consisting of 150 men, under the command of a Major Ayres, landed at the mouth of Fall River, with design to burn Freetown and the mills. They sat fire to the lower Mill, and

a house that stood on the shore; but the town and upper mills, by the vigilance of twenty-five of the inhabitants, were saved. Apprized of the enemy's intention they took up the bridge, and posted themselves behind a wall that commanded it, from whence they kept up so brisk a fire on the enemy, that after an engagement of near an hour and a half, they were compelled to retire, leaving behind them one killed, and another mortally wounded. Five muskets and as many hats have been since found, and from every circumstance it appears that their loss was considerable. The militia turned out with great alacrity and repaired to the place of action; but the precipitate retreat of the enemy deprived those spirited fellows of an opportunity to revenge the injuries they have repeatedly received, and of treating the detestable conflagrators as they justly deserved. The enemy's boats and shipping, in passing down the river, received considerable annoyance from our Fort on Bristol Neck; a galley that came up to cover them, from the well-directed fire of the Fort, was driven on the Rhode Island shore, the men being obliged to abandon her; and a sloop that attempted to assist her shared the same fate. We had not a man either killed or wounded."

HIGH TIDE IN NEWPORT HARBOR IN 1768.—"On January 4, 1768, a very remarkable flux and reflux of the sea was observed in the harbor of Newport between three and four P. M. The water rose full two feet perpendicular in less than four minutes, and retired again in about the same space of time. It was observed to rise suddenly several times afterward, the same afternoon, though in a less degree than above mentioned. The same phenomenon was taken notice of at Easton's beach."—[Providence Gazette.]

RECORDS OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 310, Vol. 5.)

- Birketts, John to Jean Ellis, March 26, 1713.
Bernon, Hester to Adam Powell, May 30, 1713.
Baily, William to Mary Ranger, Dec. 17, 1713.
Brown, John to Mary Brown } May 27, 1714.
Brown, Mary to John Brown, }
Benson, John to Ann Collins, Oct. 11, 1714.
Bonnett, Robert to Sarah Cavally, Nov. 5, 1714.
Breton, Jahleel to Frances Cranston, May 30, 1715.
Blain, John to Mary Marlow, August 4, 1715.
Broderick, Ephraim to Mercy Merslen, Oct. 26, 1716.
Brown, John to Jean Lucas, December 26, 1717.
Bell, William to Martha French, January 12, 1718.
Boyd, James to Elizabeth Boog } Sept. 21, 1718.
Boog, Elizabeth to James Boyd, }
Brown, James to Mary Jepson, Nov. 13, 1718.
Beah, John to Grace Pitts, May 19, 1719.
Baily, Francis to Margaret Wrightington, Jan. 20, 1720.
Brown, William to Mary Towar, Ang. 29, 1720.
Bowditch, Mary to John Davis, Oct. 8, 1720.
Baxter, Thomas, to Abigail Exener, Jan. 26, 1721.
Bond, Henry to Martha Carrick, May 30, 1721.

- Bond, George to Hannah Easton, Nov. 2, 1721.
Baucham, Isaac to Elizabeth Lucas, August 23, 1722.
Bermon, Jean to William Coddington, October 11, 1722.
Brock, Sarah to Thomas Kneeling, April 8, 1723.
Bear, Mary to Jonathan Ely, April 25, 1723.
Brinan, Patrick to Penelope Baker, { July 8, 1723.
Baker, Penelope to Patrick Brinan, { July 8, 1723.
Blenkinsop, Thomas to Martha Carman, Nov. 17, 1723.
Baker, Sarah to Nicholas Plumleg, November 26, 1723.
Brown, John to Elizabeth Sanford, December 26, 1723.
Boiland, Francis to Elizabeth McIntosh, Sept. 7, 1724.
Belcher, Benjamin to Abigail Arnold, December 24, 1724.
Brown, Ann to Ninian Chaloner, March 14, 1725.
Bingham, John to Rachel Saile, April 14, 1726.
Briggs, Elizabeth to Mark Malem, June 7, 1726.
Barbut, Esther to Matthew Coen, June 30, 1726.
Buffett, Bartholomew to Frances Grott, July 20, 1726.
Bragg, Benjamin to Abigail Randall, July 31, 1726.
Bailey, Rebecca to John Furell, Sept. 11, 1726.
Belcher, Frances to Timothy Whiting, October 11, 1726.
Blount, Prudence to James Hasted, November 1, 1726.
Brewer, Hannah to Thomas Wickham, March 23, 1727.
Barker, John to Jerusha Greenman, March 26, 1727.
Bull, Elizabeth to John Robinson, May 29, 1727.
Bennet, Deborah to Henry Hooper, July 13, 1727.
Burnham, Gresey to John Frazer, February 29, 1728.
Balh, Catharine to John Grantland, March 20, 1728.
Bull, Sarah to William Taylor, May 17, 1727.
Bryant, William to Elizabeth Mether, May 30, 1728.
Boston, Judith to Charles Harrow, June 20, 1728.
Barton, Edward to Susanna Naviss, Sept. 29, 1728.
Bazill, Philip to Mary Underwood, October 13, 1728.
Brightman, Mary to Benjamin Smyton, Dec. 22, 1722.
Bradley, Janet to George Maclellon, Jan. 12, 1729.
Bunn, Hannah to Samuel Hunt, April 10, 1729.

- Beer, Patience to Thomas Teackle Taylor, May 25, 1729.
Brewer, Rebecca to Charles Wickham, June 30, 1729.
Briggs, Robert to Hope Peckham, September 17, 1729.
Bigelow, Margaret to John Cowley, Sept. 21, 1729.
Beak, Grace to John Morgan, October 2, 1729.
Burroughs, Freelo to Clement Ealsworth, Oct. 19, 1729.
Bingham, Catharine to Clement Stanton, Oct. 26, 1729.
Brown, Mary to Thomas Adams, Nov. 5, 1729.
Bromloy, Jacob to Mary Jipson, January 6, 1730.
Brown, Thankful to Miller Frost, May 18, 1730.
Berry, Elizabeth to Henry Coulton, May 26, 1730.
Branley, Robert to Hannah Bidelow, { January 10, 1731.
Bidelow, Hannah to Robert Branley, {
Brooks, Thomas to Mary Cranston, July 15, 1731.
Brisks, John to Mary Bourns, { Nov. 14, 1731.
Bourns, Mary to John Brisks, {
Breton, Benjamin to Alice Barker, { April 25, 1732.
Barker, Alice to Benjamin Breton, {
Bird, John to Elizabeth Hart, May 30, 1732.
Baker, Benjamin to Bathsheba Wright, Sept. 3, 1732.
Bull, Lydia to Rouse Potter, January 11, 1732.
Butler, Nicholas to Martha Stone, April 11, 1733.
Bissell, Edward to Almy Higgins, August 19, 1733.
Bourk, John to Jane Huel, Sept. 16, 1733.
Bovall, Thomas to Mary Springer, Sept. 23, 1733.
Bennett, William to Ann Holmes, Nov. 4, 1733.
Brown, Mercy to John Stanley, January 13, 1734.
Buffett, Frances to Eben Jones, March 31, 1734.
Barker, Elizabeth to James Smith, June 24, 1734.
Burgess, William to Elizabeth Swan, July 21, 1734.
Bragg, Mary to John Needham, August 26, 1734.
Bowden, Peter to Mary Rilee, Sept. 12, 1734.
Breton, Elizabeth to Edward Perkins, December 1, 1734.
Belcher Edward to Catharine Arnold, Dec. 5, 1734.
Bouman, Elizabeth to Albert Seabrick, Feb. 2, 1734.

- Barnin, Charles to Ann Carr, Sept. 18, 1735.
Briggs, Elizabeth to John Stoples, Jan. 8, 1736.
Burgess, Mary to John Manden, Feb. 12, 1736.
Babcock, Richard to Mary Underwood, Sept. 12, 1736.
Breton, Joseph to Elizabeth Bird, / Sept. 23, 1736.
Bird, Elizabeth to Joseph Breton, }
Burgess, Elizabeth to William Lassels, Nov. 16, 1736:
Brewer, Thomas to Ann Cranston, Dec. 8, 1736.
Briggs, John to Thankful Weeks, Feb. 27, 1737.
Blair, John to Elizabeth Jackson, March 1, 1737.
Bryant, Catharine to George Fetherington, Mch. 1, 1737.
Benney, Sarah to Robert Miller, Oct. 20, 1737.
Beningland William to Sarah Thomas, Nov. 3, 1737.
Bannister, —— to Hernione Pelham, Nov. 14, 1737.
Brown, Ellizabeth to John Gidley, Feb. 1, 1738.
Brant, Fidelity to Moses Thomas, Feb. 5, 1738.

(To be continued.)

LITTLE COMPTON AND INDIA TEA IN 1774.—The Newport Mercury of Jan. 31, 1774, says: "By a gentleman just come to town from Little Compton, in this colony, who has spent a week in that part of the country, we are assured that in all that time, though he breakfasted, dined or supped in many of the principal houses there, he did not drink nor see drank a single dish of tea while he was there; and that the people in that town, to their lasting praise, have almost universally discarded the use of India tea."

"THE GREAT COLONY ROAD."—It is said that for nearly one hundred years after the settlement of Rhode Island and Connecticut, there was only one road from Boston and the Plymouth Colony to New London. This road lay through Providence, Pawtuxet, Greenwich and Westerly, and passed over Pawcatuck river to New London. It is also asserted that the first team that ever came to Providence from Connecticut, arrived Sept. 29, 1722.

WILL OF GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, son of William and Christian Arnold, was born December, 1615, removed to Newport from Providence, R. I., in 1653. In 1657 he succeeded Roger Williams as Governor of the Colony. He was also Gov'r from 1662 to 1666, from 1669 to 1672, and from 1677 to 1678, in which last year he died. His will was made December 24th, 1677, to which he added a codicil on the 10th of the following February, at the bottom of each page of which he signed his name. His will was proved July 1, 1678, and recorded July 8, 1679, on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the second volume of the Town Council book of Newport, R. I., by Thomas Ward, Town Clerk. Gov. Arnold was buried in the family burial ground, on his land, now belonging to the residence of ex-Gov. C. C. VanZandt, Newport, R. I. The stone that marks the spot is so moss-grown, that it is impossible to decipher the inscription. At the request of many of our subscribers we republish his will.

WILL OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

BY THE PERMISSION OF GOD ALMIGHTY, I, Benedict Arnold, of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plautations, Senior, aged sixty and two years, finding myself subject to weaknesses and infirmities, the usual attendants on aged persons, and considering my days are not like to be many that I have to abide in this

temporal life, and now at the writing hereof being (though somewhat weak of body yet) in perfect memory and reasonable understanding, and resolving it necessary for preventing ye many inconveniences that may arise for want of setting my house in order and settling my temporal estate while I am alive, do therefore make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis.—And in the first place I having full assurance of the infinite mercy of my Almighty Creator unto my soul, do cheerfully and willingly recommend ye same into his blessed hands, from whom I received it, and by whose grace am made willing to wait his pleasure for my change from this transitory life unto a life in and with himself eternally, and my body unto ye earth from whence by ye Almighty power and decree of ye same God it was taken, willing and appointing that after my decease my body may be decently interred by my executors hereafter in this writing named, and ye charge of ye said interment to be defrayed out of my personal estate. My body I desire and appoint to be buried at ye northeast corner of a parcell of ground containing three rods square, being of and laying in my land in or near ye line or path from my dwelling house leading to my stone built windmill in ye town of Newport abovementioned, the middle or centre of which said three rod square of ground is and shall be ye tomb already erected over ye grave of my grandchild, Damaris Goulding, there buried on ye fourteenth day of August, 1677. And I desire that my dear, loving wife, Damaris Arnold, after her decease, may be buried near unto me on ye south side of ye place aforesaid, ordered for my own interment, and I do order my executors to erect decent tombs over her grave and my grave in such convenient time as it may be effectually accomplished; and further I do hereby solemnly prohibit ye selling or otherwlse disposing of the said three rod square.

of ground or any part thereof, but that it be wholly reserved for the use of my kindred relations, for so many of them as shall please to bury their dead in the said ground, and therefore do order and appoint that they shall have, from time to time, on all occasions, to and from ye said burying ground free egress and regress without any molestation from any that shall succeed in the land about it.

Item.—In ye next place I will and ordain that all my just debts shall be paid, all which at ye writing hereof do not amount to thirty pounds sterling in New England money, either by bill or book, due to any or all men whatsoever, and after clearing all such debts as shall appear just, I do give and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife, Damaris Arnold aforesigned, and to her proper use and behoof during her natural life, and after her decease, to the proper use and behoof of our beloved daughter, Godsgift Arnold, and to her heirs and assigns, to have and to hold, possess and enjoy as her and their own true rights and lawful inheritance forever—that is to say, ye lands, and tenements hereafter mentioned, namely: ye house and two acres of land, be it more or less, that I bought of Wm. Haviland, being and laying in the precincts of ye town of Newport abovesaid, bounded on the south and east partly by land now or late in the possession of Thos. Clifton or his assigns; on the west by land that I have bequeathed to my son, Josias Arnold, and I order the said line of fence to be made and forever maintained by the occupants of the premises which I bought of Wm. Haviland aforesaid, as also all that land which I bought of Wm. Vaughan, being and laying in the precincts of the said town of Newport, and by me named Spring Harbour Lands, containing ninety acres, more or less, in two parcels, ye greater portion of which two parcels is bounded on ye north by land now or late in ye possession of Henry

Bull; on the east by land in ye possession of y^e assigns of Wm. Brenton, Esq., deceased; on the south by land in ye possession of John Coggeshall, Senior; and on the west by a highway belonging to ye said town. The lesser of ye sd parcels of land is bounded on the north by land of Henry Bull, aforesaid; on ye east by the highway aforesaid; on ye south partly by a broad way, and partly by land in ye possession of ye assigns of George Gardner, deceased; and on ye west by a creek or cove of salt water. All which the premises, together with a certain parcel of land in the closes, called the Stillhouse Closes, being and laying in the precincts of ye aforesaid town, containing by estimation two acres and a quarter, more or less, in two distinct parcels east, bounded as followeth, namely: Ye bigger parcel on ye north and west in part by Roger Goulding's land, and on ye north and east more largely by a highway belonging to ye said town; on ye south by my son Benedict Arnold's land; and on ye west by a highway parallel with ye town's highway, leading towards his ye sd Benedict Arnold's land; and ye lesser parcel of the premises is bounded on ye north by a parcel of Roger Goulding's land aforesaid; on ye east by ye highway last mentioned as aforesaid; on ye south by Benedict Arnold's land aforesaid; and on ye west by the sea or harbor of the town aforesaid. And it is ordered that the said Benedict Arnold, his heirs and assigns, are to make and forever maintain a good and sufficient fence in ye line between it and Roger Goulding's land thereto adjoining as aforesaid, all which ye premised parcells of land laying and being in five distinct parts, each bounded as aforesaid. I do give and bequeath to ye only proper use and behoof of my sd wife, Damaris Arnold, for her support, and in order also towards ye maintainance of my daughter, Godsgift Arnold, during ye natural life of her mother, my sd wife, Damaris Arnold, and in ye mean-

time to be carefully kept and reserved to ye only use and behoof of my said daughter, Godsgift Arnold, after her said mother's decease, for her my sd Godsgift Arnold, to have and to hold, use and enjoy, to herself and to her heirs and assigns, as her and theirs and every or either, their undoubted right and lawful inheritance forever.

Item.—I do also give and bequeath unto ye proper use and behoof of my said wife, Damaris Arnold, during her natural life and after her decease to ye use and behoof of my dearly beloved and youngest daughter, Freelove Arnold, all and singulars ye land and buildings severally hereafter mentioned in particular, that is to say, my dwelling house and ye land and buildings and tenements hereafter named, namely: One tract of land being and laying in ye precincts of the aforesaid town of Newport, containing by estimation sixteen acres, distinguished into two parcels a highway belonging to ye sd town and bounded severally as followeth: That is to say, the lesser parcel whereon is erected my wharf house and wharf and bounded as followeth—On ye east by ye highway aforesaid, on ye south by ye parcel of land I have bequeathed unto my son, Oliver Arnold, on ye west by ye sea or harbor of Newport, on ye north by land, now or late in ye possession of Pardon Tillinghast or his assigns; ye other and greater parcel of ye tract of land aforesaid upon which standeth my dwelling or mansion house and other building thereto adjoining or belonging, as also my stone built Wind Mill, and in the said parcel is being and laying ye three rod square of ground aforesaid that I have set apart for a burying place, ye whole parcel being bounded as followeth: On ye west by ye highway aforesaid, on part by ye north and part by ye east by a quillet of land containing fifty feet square that I sold and now or late in ye possession of Jeremiah Brown, and on the rest of ye north by a highway belonging also as ye aforesaid highway to ye said town, on the east by

land now or late in ye possession of Walter Clarke or his assigns, save only as ye town may order a highway between; on ye south by land I have bequeathed to my son Josiah Arnold, he ye said Josiah Arnold his heirs or assigns being to make and forever maintain a good and sufficient fence in ye line between the premises and his said land. Moreover I give and bequeath unto my said wife, Damaris Arnold, as aforesaid during her natural life, and after her decease to ye use of our sd daughter, Freelove Arnold, a certain tract of land being and laying in ye precincts of ye said town and by me called Lemmington Farm, containing by estimation one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and bounded as followeth, that is to say: On ye north by ye sea or harbor of ye said town for ye greater part and by land in possession of John Stanton, on ye west by ye common down to ye sea or harbor aforesaid the northermost part being divided at present by a stone wall from ye southermost part of ye premises which as yet is not fenced from ye common, on which it is bounded as aforesaid all which ye premised tracts and parcels of land as distinguished by ye respective bonds of each of ye said tracts and parcel before mentioned, together with all ye buildings, improvements, fences and conveniences upon any and every part of ye premises is erected or thereupon being, or to any part thereof probably belonging or in any wise thereto appertaining, I do give and bequeath as aforesaid unto ye proper use and behoof of my said wife, Damaris Arnold, for her support, and in order towards ye maintainance of my daughter, Freelove Arnold, aforesigned during ye natural life of her mother my said wife, Damaris Arnold, and all ye premises I will and order to be carefully reserved and kept to the use of my sd daughter, Freelove Arnold, ye premises and every part and parcel of ye same above mentioned. To have and to hold, possess, use and enjoy, to herself my sd daughter, Freelove Arnold.,

to her own proper use and behoof and to ye proper use and behoof of her heirs and assigns as her and their and every and either of her or their true rightful and lawful inheritance forever.

Item.—For the more comfortable subsistence of my sd wife and towards the maintainance of my two daughters aforesAMES, I hereby will and order that all my cattle either horse kind, neat cattle, sheep or swine, that are mine in ye precincts of ye town of Newport aforesaid, shall all be delivered to and left in ye possession and to ye use of my said wife, Damaris Arnold, to ye end and purposes before expressed during her natural life and after her decease what of ye said cattle and their increase shall remain, I order to ye particular use and behoof of my said daughters, Godsgift Arnold and FreeloVE Arnold, to be speedily and equally divided between them two. their heirs or assigns for stocking their respective lands hereby given as aforesaid.

Item.—And to ye end. ye business and work may be carried on ye more conveniently, I order and appoint that all my savents of what sort soever, and all my household stuff and utensills, shall be and remain to the use of my said wife, Damaris Arnold, during her natural life, and after her decease, what remains to be divided among my children to wit: To each of my daughters aforesaid one third part thereof, and ye other third also to be equally divided between them, except my sd wife do otherwise dispose of that parts to some other of our children before her death.

Item.—Unto my eldest and well beloved son, Benedict Arnold, I give and bequeath half of my neck of land, being ye southermost part of ye island called Quonaniquot, laying in Narragansett Bay, near Rhode Island, in ye colony aforesaid, ye said neck of land being by me named Bever Neck, and doth contain one thousand acres, surrounded by ye sea, excepting where it is joined to the

rest of Quononiquot by a narrow beach or sponge of land, called Parting Beach, which said beach, where it joineth to ye said neck, is to be fenced off therefrom by my said son, Benedict Arnold, and a gate therein to be hanged or bars to be put up and down upon occasion of going or coming into or out of ye said neck, by any and every of my sons, their heirs and assigns, to whom I have bequeathed lands at ye southern end of ye island, to wit : My son Josiah Arnold, and my son Oliver Arnold, ordering and hereby providing that there shall be a mutual privilege of liberty to my said sons, Benedict, Josiah and Oliver, their heirs and assigns forever (being that their lands will lie joining or near unto each other) to pass and repass through one another's land on their necessary occasions, either of carting, driving cattle, or ye like, as also for fishing and fouling about ye shores and creeks, and for sheltering boats or canoes in any of ye ponds, coves, creeks or nooks of ye sea, as occasion shall require from time to time, and also free passage to and from ye boats over each others land, they not otherwise damnifying one another by leaving open gates or bars or ye like. And whereas I give and bequeath one half of ye said Bever Neck unto my son, Benedict Arnold, I intend he shall have ye northermost end thereof and that the neck shall be equally divided into two as near as may be over ye breadth of it from ye east shore to the west shore and ye fence that shall be made and maintained in ye sd line; three parts of four, beginning at ye west end of sd line, shall be made and forever maintained by my son, Josiah Arnold and his heirs and assigns, and ye other fourth part of that line of fence shall be made and forever maintained by my said son, Benedict Arnold, and his heirs and assigns from time to time, the premises to him bequeathed in five hundred acres, bounded on ye south by ye aforementioned line, on ye east by an arm of ye sea, called Mackerell Cove, on ye

north partly by the beach end aforementioned and ye rest by ye pond called Elle Pond and ye outlets thereof into ye sea down to ye place called Fox Hill, and on ye west by ye sea, as also to my said son, Benedict Arnold, I give and bequeath one third part of my interest in Dutch Island laying near adjacent to that part of Quononiquot, all which ye premises I will and order to ye only use and behoof of my said son, Benedict Arnold and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—Unto my beloved son, Josiah Arnold, aforementioned, I give and bequeath a certain parcel of land being and laying in ye precincts of ye town of Newport abovementioned, ye sd land containing by estimation four acres more or less, being eight rods in breadth from north to south and eighty rods in length from east to west. Bounded on ye north by land I have bequeathed to his mother, Damaris Arnold; on ye east by ye land of Walter Clarke; on ye south in part by land now or late in ye possession of Thos. Clifton, or his assigns, and partly by ye land abovesaid, I bought of William Haviland and bequeathed to ye said Dararis Arnold; and partly by a highway belonging to ye said town, and on ye west by a highway belonging also to ye said town, as also to my said son, Josiah Arnold, I give and bequeath a certain parcel of land laying in ye said town, containing near a quarter of an acre, being in length north and south nine rods more or less, and in breadth east and west sixty-two feet, bounded at each end by ye street ways belonging to said town, and on each side by land in the possession of Thos. Ward; as also unto my said son, Josiah Arnold, I give and bequeath a certain parcel of land being and laying on ye south end of Quononicut Island abovementioned in ye neck of land, Bever Neck, ye premises containing five hundred acres and bounded as followeth: On the north by land above given and bequeathed to my son, Benedict

Arnold, and on ye east, south and west by ye sea, and therewith free egress and regress to and through ye said Benedict Arnold's land, and to and through ye land I have given to my son Oliver Arnold, on reasons more particularly above expressed, to be mutually used and allowed by ye said Benedict Arnold, Josiah Arnold and Oliver Arnold, according to my true intent and meaning in that matter and together with the aforesaid land I give and bequeath unto my said son, Josiah Arnold, one third part of my interest in ye island called Dutch Island, aforesaid, all which ye premises is together with ye privileges, advantages and commodities thereupon or upon any part or parts of ye same being or thereto belonging or appertaining, are to be and remain to ye only proper use of my said son, Josiah Arnold, and his heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—Unto my youngest and well beloved son, Oliver Arnold, afore named, I give and bequeath ye land tene-ments and hereditaments hereafter mentioned ; that is to say, a certain parcel of land being and laying in ye precincts of the aforesaid town of Newport, containing one fourth part of an acre, more or less, being six rods in breadth from north to south and bounded on ye north by ye land given and bequeathed to my wife Damaris Arnold, as aforesaid ; on ye east by a streetway or highway aforesaid, belonging to ye said town ; on ye south by land I sold to Simon Parrot ; and on ye west by ye sea or harbor of ye same town, he ye said Oliver Arnold, his heirs and assigns, being to make and forever maintain a good and sufficient fence in ye line between ye said land hereby granted to my son, Oliver Arnold, and ye land aforesaid lying on ye north side thereof, which I have given unto his mother, my wife, Damaris Arnold, abovesaid ; ye south line of ye land hereby given to my said son, Oliver Arnold, being to be made and for

ever maintained by Simon Parrot, his heirs and assigns, as by ye deed he had of one doth appear; as also I give and bequeath unto my said son, Oliver Arnold, being and laying upon ye island of Quononiquit aforementioned, containing by estimation three hundred acres, more or less, and called Cajaset land, and bounded as followeth : On ye north partly by a highway two rods wide, laying between ye premises and ye land now or late in ye possession of Caleb Carr, Senior, or his assigns, and partly by land now or late in ye possession of ye assigns of Wm. Weeden, deceased ; on ye west and on ye south by a tract of land called ye township, as on ye plat or draft of ye said Island it doth appear ; and on ye easterly parts ye premises is bounded by ye sea in ye several turnings, &c., of ye said land and on that part thereof, and also together with ye aforesaid tract, I give and bequeath another certain tract of land being and laying in ye said Island of Quonanicut in a triangular form, containing sixty-four acres by a surveyor's plat of that Island, and is bounded as followeth, that is to say : On ye north line by ye so-called township land aforementioned ; on ye easterly part by ye broad highway that goeth upon a slant northeasterly to ye said township land so-called, and on ye south and west partly by ye end of ye beach aforesigned, and partly by Elle Pond aforesaid, and by ye influx thereof unto ye sea, as also I give and bequeath unto my said Oliver Arnold, all ye land that now is my right to and in said tract called ye township, ye said tract containing by ye surveyors two hundred and sixty acres, my said interest therein being more than one third part of ye said tract as belonging unto my other tracts and shares, and to all and every of them in ye said island as by me purchased and lawfully procured, so that my said right in ye said tract called ye said township, is and ought to be eighty three acres and upwards. The bounds will be as ye committee

shall appoint when they divide ye said tract to ye respective owners thereof, until when it is however contained within the tract aforesaid called ye Township Land. I further order that whereas there is supposed to be some land belonging to Francis Brinley, that may be forty acres which may fall in or about some part of ye premises to wit forty acres, belonging to a two hundredth part and a three hundredth part of ye said island &c. I say for making up ye said forty acres to ye said Francis Brinley, I order that he shall have forty acres of ye north part of ye triangular tract of land aforesaid, as once he proposed, or else some land at north end of said Island near or next to his land, the which he earnestly desired, and to gratify him have procured to that end to accommodate him with in way of exchange for that aforementioned lying near ye premises given to said Oliver Arnold five hundred acres, he shall have it out of my lands that I bought of John Tripp, George Bliss, Edward Thurston, Wm. Cadman and Bartholomew West, as by deeds in writing it may appear under their hands and seals, and being and laying in ye main body of said Island northwest from a tract granted to Wm. Brenton Esq., deceased, by and among ye first purchasers of said Island, ye names of ye persons of whom I bought the aforesaid land being written on ye places on ye plat aforesaid island, showing where they lay; and together with the aforesaid land, I give and bequeath unto my said son, Oliver Arnold, one third part of my interest in ye island called Dutch Island aforementioned and also an equal priviledge as aforementioned and ordered to either his brothers, Benedict Arnold, or Josiah Arnold, for free and mutual egress and regress to and through each others land on all occasions as are more particularly expressed, all which ye lands and priviledges whatever are to be and remain to ye proper use and behoof of my said son, Oliver Arnold, and his heirs and assigns forever (with ye housing and building thereupon.)

Item.—I also together with ye land on Quonanicut aforesaid given and bequeathed to my sons, Benedict Arnold, Josiah Arnold and Oliver Arnold, do by these presents give and bequeath all my cattle that are or may hereafter be found within any of the said lands laying southward from ye said Caleb Carr's land, whether horse kind, neat cattle, sheep and any other sort, the said cattle to be equally shared amongst them to each of my said sons one third part to stock their respective land by these presents given and bequeathed aforesaid.

Item.—Whereas I have formerly given unto my well beloved son, Caleb Arnold, a considerable sum as by my book acc't may appear, to value of two hundred pounds sterling in current pay, yet in my tender respects to my said son, Caleb Arnold, I do moreover give and bequeath a certain parcel of land, laying and being in ye precincts of ye town of Newport abovesaid, containing a quarter of a acre, more or less, and bounded as followeth, that is to say; On ye north by land now or late in ye possession of ye assigns of William Brenton, Esq., deceased; on ye east by ye streetway belonging to ye said town; on ye south by land now or late in ye possession of Robt. Carr, Sen'r, and on ye west by ye harbor belonging to ye said town, and together with ye premises, I give and bequeath unto my said son, Caleb Arnold, eight score acres of land being and laying in ye island of Quonanicut abovementioned, and bounded as followeth, that is to say: On ye north and south by land in my own possession, or in ye possession of my assigns at ye writing hereof; on ye east by ye sea; and on ye west by the broad highway ye premised lands, being and laying on ye east side, and northern part of Quononicut near to ye land of Francis Brinley abovementioned, all which ye premises, together with all ye commodities thereon or thereto properly belonging and appertaining, are to be and remain to ye

which said son of his shall at that age enter upon and enjoy the premises, to him and his heirs forever.

Item.—Unto my beloved daughter, Damaris Bliss, ye wife of John Bliss, of Newport, I give and bequeath a certain parcel of land being and laying in ye precincts of ye said town, containing seven and twenty acres, more or less, and bounded as followeth, namely: On ye north partly by land I sold to James Card, lately, and partly by land in ye possession of Joseph Card; on ye east partly by Joseph Card's land aforesaid, and more largely by land in possession of Wm. Weeden; on ye south by land now or late in ye possession of ye assigns of Lieut. Joseph Torry, deceased; and on ye west by ye Great Common of ye said town, ye premises to be and remain to the only proper use and behoof of my said daughter, Damaris Bliss, and to her heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—Unto my beloved daughter, Penelope Goulding, ye wife of Roger Goulding, I give and bequeath a certain parcell of land being and laying in ye precincts of ye town aforesaid of ye said land by me named Scirt Field, and is that which I purchased of Wm. Dyre, Senior, now lately deceased, containing by measure two and twenty acres and a half, and is bounded as followeth, that is to say: On ye north by land in ye possession of Peleg Sandford or his assigns; on ye east by ye Great Common aforesaid; as also on ye south by ye same Common; and on ye west partly by land now or late in ye possession of ye assigns of John Clark, physician, deceased, and partly by land in ye possession of ye assigns of Wm. Dyre, aforesaid, deceased, the premises to be and remain to ye only use and behoof of my said daughter, Penelope Goulding, and her heirs forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my two youngest

daughters, to wit: Godsgift Arnold and Freelo^e Arnold, before named, to each of them fifty pounds sterling, New England silver money, to be delivered to each of my said daughters at ye age of twenty years, or ye day of their marriages, hereby advising them to be advised by their mother in that point of marriage, whereas either of them being refractory, then ye money, even both ye said fifty pounds, to be delivered to ye use of ye obedient party in that point, and in the meantime ye whole to ye survivor is to be delivered to her use and to no other.

Item.—What silver spoons, cups, bowles, beakers and porringers are now mine, I leave them to ye use of my said wife during her natural life, or until in her lifetime she shall please to give any of it to either our sons, daughters, or grandchildren, and ye rest to be reserved and kept to ye use of such of them as my said wife shall dispose it to be theirs after her decease.

Item.—Concerning my interest in ye purchase of Petquamscot, in ye Narragansett country, my said interest being one part of seven of that purchase, both of lands, minerals, and all other the commodities, privileges and conveniences on ye said part of ye said purchase being or thereto in any wise belonging or appertaining, I do by these presents give and bequeath my said seventh part unto my said sons Benedict Arnold, Josiah Arnold, and Oliver Arnold, together with my cattle of all sorts that shall be found upon or about ye premises, to be equally divided amongst them to ye proper use and behoof of my said sons, and to every one of them, their heirs and assigns respectively forever. Only excepting and willing with ye advice and consent of the rest of ye partners that some tract or tracts five miles to the northward and westward of ye rock called (by ye Indian natives) Pettaquamscot Rock, may be set apart and proposed to ye use of this

Colony upon very easy terms for accommodating one or two townships to be ordered and erected by ye General Assembly of this Colony ; in which said township I desire and order may be accommodated, more especially my aforesaid three sons, and also my son Caleb Arnold aforesigned, as also Major John Cranston, Capt. Peleg Sandford, Capt. Roger Goulding, Mr. James Barker, Ensign John Bliss, Mr. John Coggeshall, Senior, with other deserving persons that may be proposed by ye rest of the partners; and I further will and order that in case ye settling of a town or two be not effected, yet however that my said sons, together with Major Cranston, Capt. Peleg Sandford, Capt. Roger Goulding, Mr. James Barker and Ensign John Bliss, and John Coggeshall, Senior, aforesaid, shall out of my own interest in ye said tracts, five miles distant from ye said rock, called Petaquamscot rock, each and every of them respectively have two hundred and fifty acres of land in and of my said shares to every and either of their own proper use and behoof, and to the use and behoof of their heirs and assigns respectively forever; and what shall remain of my said part of said tract or tracts distrained from and not lying within ye said distance of five miles of ye said rock, I desire my executors hereafter named to take care thereof and cause it to be disposed towards erecting and maintaining a free school in Newport, aforesaid, and towards ye relief of ye poor people of ye said town, and to be ordered and disposed of to ye ends premised by ye Council of ye said town and their successors from time to time, forever.

Item.—For ye better execusion of this my last will and testament, I do hereby nominate and appoint, constitute, and ordain to be my executors, ye persons named, to wit : My said beloved wife, Damaris Arnold, my Executrix ; and my said sons, Benedict Arnold, Josiah Arnold, and

Mr. James Barker, Executors, to assist in ye execution of this my last will and testament, and what they four, my said executors, or any three or two of them, or survivors of them (my said wife, Damaris Arnold, to be always one while she liveth) shall do or cause to be done in or about the premises, and in order to putting this my will in actual execution, according to ye contents and true intent and meaning of these presents, shall be held for firm and good to all intents and purposes whatever in ye law, as if I myself had actually done the same in my own person while I was living. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal to every page of this my last will and testament, and finally to ye whole contents thereof in this last place, this the four and twentieth day of December, in ye nine and twentieth year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles ye Second, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Annoque, Domini, 1677.

Signed and sealed in ye
presence of us :

EDMOND CALVERLY,
WILLIAM HEFFERNAN, }
BERIAH BROWNE. }

BENEDICT ARNOLD, Senior. [SEAL.]

CODICIL.

I, Benedict Arnold, abovenamed, Senior, having by ye good grace and favor of God, had my days lengthened unto this time, in which time I having considered more maturely of some circumstances in my abovesaid will, and being and remaining through his grace in reasonable understanding and perfect memory, do find it necessary for ye regulation, explanation and confirmation of my said last will and testament. I add as followeth as to ye place above appointed for my interment, being at ye north-east corner of ye three rod square appointed for a burying place abovesaid : I do order and appoint that I and

my wife may be buried in ye three rod square, as near as conveniently may be, at the east end of the tomb there erected on my grandchild, Damaris Goulding's grave abovesaid, myself on ye north, and my said wife on ye south side of me, and that my kindred relations may, as they die, be buried at convenient distance round about said grave.

Now whereas in ye first article of this my will that concerneth ye disposition of my lands on Quonanicut, it is said that my son, Benedict Arnold, Jr., shall have for his part in ye middle of ye neck of land called Bever Neck, having hereby ordered that as he, ye first in nomination to whom I have disposed of land in ye said Neck, so he shall be ye first in situation, and at the south end of ye said Neck, which said part of ye said Neck containeth by estimation, five hundred acres, be they more or less, and is to be divided in all equality from the remaining part of ye said Neck, by one straight line of fence beginning at ye eastern side thereof, so to run over to ye western shore on a straight line from sea to sea, and the said line of fence to be made and forever maintained by ys said Benedict Arnold, Jr., and his heirs, occupants of the said land; and whereas it is said in the second article concerning the premises, that my son, Josiah Arnold, aforesaid, should have his (third part) and share of ye said Neck at ye south end thereof, he shall have his on the north side of and adjoining unto Benedict Arnold, Jr's aforesaid share, upon ye south, and from thence to extend northward up to ye pond called Ele pond, which said pond is the northern bounds of his the said Josiah Arnold's share, and he the said Josiah Arnold is to secure himself on the northward of the said pond called Ele pond, hence to the highway of two rods wide that lyeth between Caleb Carr's land and the premises, within which tract is contained my farm called Cajaset, my dwelling house and other houses

already erected, all which my said housing and lands shall be ye proper share and inheritance of my son, Oliver Arnold, and if it shall appear that there is not land enough in that said tract to make his share five hundred acres, equal with ye rest, he shall have so much of land as to make it up according, as in an article to this effect is more plainly described, to ye northward of the premises, to be always to be understood that the privileges and communities that are ordered, that they the said Benedict Arnold, Jr., Josiah Arnold and Oliver Arnold, are to have in, upon or through each other's respective lands, shall be duly observed by each of them respectively, according to rules set down in a former article concerning that matter, with this further additional proviso, that they, the said three brothers, or either of them, shall not alienate by sale, or otherwise, ye property of any part of their aforesaid lands from their heirs by these presents given and granted unto them as in a foregoing article relating to the premises is more plainly expressed.

Whereas there are words interlined, two in ye first page and 22d line; two in the 3d page, 14th line; and five in ye seventh page, ye 9th and ten lines; eight in the eighth page, 13th and 14 lines; eleven in ye 9th page, 23d, 26th and 30th lines; and four in the tenth page, 2d line; as also words raced in ye eighth page, in the 13th, 14th and 15th lines; in ye ninth page and 26th line; and in ye tenth page and 4th lines, this may certify that the interlining and raceing was by my order done before ye signing and sealing thereof, being ye tenth day of June, one thousand six hundred seventy and eight. 1678.

Signed and sealed in the presence
of us aforenamed.

EDMOND CALVELLY,
WILLIAM HEFFERMAN, }
BERIAH BROWNE.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, Senior. [SEAL.]

FRIENDS RECORDS, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(*Continued from page 315, Volume 5.*)

- Bacon, Elizabeth, to John Allin, Oct. 14, 1650.
Billings, Samuel, to Seaborn Tew, Feb. 5, 1657.
Brownell, Sarah, to Gideon Freeborn, Portsmouth, June 1, 1658.
Borden, Thomas, Providence, to Mary Harris, Providence, Jan. 20, 1663.
Beere, John, age 34, to Patience Clifton, Sept. 4, 1664.
Barker, Elizabeth, of James, to Nicholas Easton, of Peter, Nov. 30, 1666.
Beere, Henry, Newport, to Patience Scott, Newport, Sept. 20, 1663.
Borden, John, Portsmouth, to Mary Earll, of William, Dec. 25, 1670.
Bryer, Joseph, to Mary Gould, of Daniel, Newport, June 22, 1672.
Borden, Matthew, Portsmouth, to Sarah Clayton, Newport, March 4, 1673.
Bull, Henry, to Ann Easton, widow of Nicholas, March 28, 1677.

- Beere, Patience, to William Allen, Newport, March 16, 1677.
- Borden, Amy, to William Richardson, March 2, 1678.
- Borden, Sarah, widow of John, to John Earll, Freetown, Dec. 24, 1719.
- Bryer, Joseph, Newport, to Mary Palmer, Westchester, N. Y., Feb. 1691-2.
- Bowman, Mary, to Benjamin Tayer, Nov. 18, 1700.
- Burling, William, Long Island, to Rebecca Slocum, Jamestown, Aug. 29, 1704.
- Buffum, Robert, of Caleb, Salem, to Elizabeth Burrell, of Joseph, Dartmouth, Jan. 28, 1707.
- Barber, Sarah, Jamestown, of Moses, to David Green, of James, June 24, 1706.
- Buffum, Samuel, of Joshua, Salem, to Amy Wood, of Walter, Newport, Jan. 8, 1708.
- Baker, Elisha, Swanzey, to Mary Earl, of Thomas, Swanzey, July 31, 1711.
- Beaker, Joseph, Swanzey, to Isabell Shearman, of Sampson and Isabell, April 20, 1711.
- Borden, William, Newport, of John, Portsmouth, to Alice Hull, of John, Jamestown, July 7, 1715.
- Borden, Abram, of Matthew, Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Wanton, of Joseph, Tiverton, Dec. 1, 1713.
- Bannister, Mary, Newport, to John Wing, Sandwich, Oct. 6, 1715.
- Borden, Joseph, of Matthew, Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Bryer, of Joseph, Newport, April 8, 1718.
- Bryer, Elizabeth, of Joseph, Newport, to Joseph Borden, of Matthew, Portsmouth, April 8, 1718.
- Bourn, Patience, Swanzey, to Job Chase, Swanzey, Nov. 6, 1718,
- Baker, Joseph, Swanzey, to Martha Shearman, of Samuel and Martha, Portsmouth, July 19, 1722.

- Bennett, John, of Jonathan, Newport, to Susanna Cornell, of Thomas, Portsmouth, Feb. 6, 1722.
- Barker, Peter, of William, Newport, to Sarah Slocum, of Giles, Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1724.
- Buffington, William, of Benjamin and Hannah, Swanzey, to Sussanna Chase, of Samuel and Sarah, Swanzey, July 5, 1726.
- Brayton, Stephen, of Preserved and Content, to Hannah Chase, of Ebenezer and Mary, Swanzey, Feb. 5, 1738.
- Borden, Mary, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, to Philip Tillinghast, of Philip and Martha, Providence, Dec. 20, 1733.
- Bennett, Anna, of Jonathan, Newport, to James Perry, of Samuel, South Kingstown, deceased, Nov. 15, 1733.
- Barker, Mary, of William, Newport, to John Gould, North Kingstown, May 27, 1736.
- Brooks, Hannah, of Thomas and Mary, to James Coggeshall, of Benjamin and Sarah, Newport, Nov. 25, 1736.
- Borden, Matthew, of James and Elizabeth, to Hannah Clarke, of Samuel and Mary, Jamestown, Dec. 21, 1737.

(To be continued.)

Thomas Ward was Secretary of the Colony of Rhode Island fourteen years; he died while holding that office, Dec. 1760, and his brother, Henry Ward, was elected to succeed him, and retained the position for thirty-eight years, until his death.

The corner-stone of the old market-house in Providence was laid Tuesday, June 8, 1773, by Nicholas Brown.

A BRITISH NAVY YARD CONTEMPLATED IN NEWPORT, R. I., IN 1764.

THE following letter, not signed, but supposed to have been written by Robert Melville, Esq., who was appointed by the British Government, Oct. 8, 1763, "His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over his Majesty's islands of Grenada" &c. &c., is of interest, as it shows why the celebrated "Blaskerwich" Map of Newport was made, besides giving many other particulars worthy of record.

It is known that a very minute survey of the bay and islands, was made by British Engineers in 1773—4, with a view to the establishment of a very extensive naval station, with dry docks, ship yards, hospitals, fortifications &c., which was suspended at the commencement of the Revolution.

NEWPORT, in his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, &c.

J—16, A. D. 176—, [supposed 4 or 5.]

MY LORD,

I arrived here after a passage of sixty days from the Lands' End, and from that time to the present, a period of two months, I have been constantly engaged in obtaining the surveys and drafts of this harbour, and Narragansett Bay—and the positions for docks, ship yards, hospitals, &c., and also the points of defence by forts and batteries, against the attack of an enemy—in conformity to your

Lordship's directions, and in furtherance of His Majesty's views, very explicitly noted in my instructions by desire of the Board of Admiralty. Herewith is transmitted copies of all the surveys and drafts which are completed; others will be completed and forwarded by Mr. Charles Blaske^rwich to your Lordship, after my departure for His Majesty's lately acquired possessions in the West Indies, which will be from Boston in about ten days. Mr. Blaske^rwich, though young, is an able surveyor—and in that capacity I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's particular favour.

When his Majesty honoured me with the appointment of Governor and Commander in Chief of Grenada, I had no idea of visiting this Continent on my way thither, much less of having this important duty assigned me, which indeed was not decided until within a few days of departure, or I should have been better provided with the necessary instruments for the accurate accomplishment of the object committed to my charge—they could not be obtained here, without creating a delay, which the observance of my instructions would not admit of. The surveys and drafts, though not perfect, are sufficiently so to give a general view of the subject, preparatory to a more *minute* survey, which will be necessary, should his Majesty's government determine to carry the object contemplated into effect.

The large map of this Island, and Bay with accurate soundings as far as it is navigable for Ships of War of the second class—will designate to your Lordship the locality of the different positions for the contemplated works,—which are separately, and particularly described in the papers marked from No. 1 to 42.—In these your Lordship will have before you the several excellent sites for docks, ship yards, &c. within the waters of Narragansett Bay; and also the position of the several Islands in the Bay, which are admirably situated for Marine Hospitals, as well

for their healthy situation, as for the security of the men against desertion—and also for works of defence.

On the map of Rhode Island, drawn from actual surveys, all the roads are laid down, and seats of the principal farmers designated, a list of whose names are annexed, and also a correct plan of the town of Newport. The roads on the island are bordered with a variety of ornamental trees; nearly every farm has its orchard of engrafted fruit of every description—suited to the climate. The whole island is of an excellent soil, and under the highest state of cultivation. In the vicinity of the town are several fine gardens belonging to gentlemen of fortune and taste; having their fish ponds, of perch, trout &c. and their green houses and hot houses producing the fruits and plants of every climate.

*The extent of the Harbor and its advantage.—*The whole bay is an excellent man-of-war harbour—affording good anchorage, sheltered in every direction, and capacious enough for the whole of his majesty's navy, were it increased four fold. There are no dangerous ledges or shouls within the Bay, or near its entrance, which is easy with all winds. Another advantage it possesses over any other harbor on the northern coast in the winter season, is, that it is very seldom obstructed by ice, and the tide is not sufficiently strong to render the drift ice dangerous to ships laying at anchor. The harbour has not been frozen up so as to prevent ships coming in to safe anchorage since the year 1740, and the oldest inhabitants do not recollect to have heard that it was ever so frozen up before since the settlement of the colony; It has other advantages which cannot be found elsewhere in America. A whole fleet may go out under way, and sail from three to five leagues on a tack; get the trim of the ships, and exercise the men within the bay, secure from attack by an enemy. The vicinity of the ocean is such that in one

hour a fleet may be from their anchorage to sea, or from the sea to safe anchorage in one of the best natural harbours the world affords. Its central situation also, in his Majesty's North American Colonies, and its proximity to the West Indies, are advantages worthy of consideration, as it regards the protection of every part of his Majesty's widely extended possessions in this quarter.

“Whether it is feasible of defence?” is a question which your Lordship very justly considers of the highest importance, and to which my particular attention is directed, and my opinion required.

After a very minute survey of three passages into the Bay, it is ascertained that the East and West passages have not sufficient depth of water for ships of the line—and are easy to be obstructed or defended—the centre passage which is the direct one into the harbor of Newport as well as the Bay, has a great depth of water (from 12 to 26 fathoms) and bold rocky shores;—this passage, between Connonicut Island, and Rhode Island, varies from two miles to three-fourths of a miles wide, narrowing as the harbor is approached; for the defence of this passage, nature has done her part, every point, height, and island being placed in the very best position for effectual defence Of the expense I say nothing, not being required to plan works, or estimate the cost; suffice it to say, that in my humble opinion, it is completely feasible—and that the importance of the position as a Naval Station is worth the expense be it what it may.

*Climate, Education, &c.—*The climate is the most salubrious of any part of his Majesty's possessions in America. Rhode Island, which is truly styled the Garden of America, is so celebrated for the healthiness of its climate, and the beauties of its scenery, that it is made the resort every summer of numerous wealthy inhabitants of the Southern Colonies, and the West Indies, seeking health and pleas-

ure. For the same reasons, and to enjoy the refined and polished society of Newport, many families of fortune from the West Indies and Europe have taken up their permanent residence here; and among them many men of science and erudition, have from time to time made it their abode. This circumstance, I presume, in connection with a very extensive and well selected public Library, given by an opulent individual, has rendered the whole mass of society much better informed in general literature, than any I have met with in any part of the world.

Population of the Capital.—Newport contains upwards of nine thousand inhabitants, celebrated for their hospitality to strangers, and extremely genteel and courtly in their manners—engaged extensively in navigation and commerce. They import here supplies from the West Indies and Europe, not only for the consumption of this Colony, but for part of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut.

Religion and Morals.—In this Colony perfect religious freedom is tolerated by their Charter of Government; this has been the cause of the introduction of numerous religious sects, every one having its separate place of public worship. In Newport there is one Episcopal church, using the forms of the Church of England—two Presbyterian churches, three Baptist churches of different tenets, one Moravian church, one Quaker meeting-house, and a Jews' Synagogue. These different societies support their own preachers by voluntary contribution, and live together in perfect harmony. The Jews are a highly respectable class, some of the most opulent and respectable merchants are the followers and exact observers of the laws of Moses. I attribute their high standing to their perfect freedom, religious and political.

Other Towns of Note on the Bay.—There are several towns and villages bordering on the bay—but none of

any considerable note or much engaged in navigation—excepting Providence, which is situated on a small river of the same name, that falls into the bay, and is thirty miles north of Newport. Providence contains between three and four thousand inhabitants, who carry on considerable trade with the West India Islands and Southern Colonies in provisions and produce. Ships of war of any considerable burthen cannot enter this river, it being shoal for several miles from the town ; thus circumstanced, it can never be a place of much navigation and commerce. Newport, if the second, will probably soon be the first place in a commercial point of view in New England.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1648.—Among the “acts and orders made at the General Court of Election,” held at Providence, May 16, 1648, the following were “agreed upon for the well-ordering of the Assembly” :

“It is ordered, That ye Moderator shall cause the clark of ye assembly to call over the names of the Assembly.

“That the Moderator shall appoint every man to take his place.

“That all matters presented to the Assembly’s consideration, shall be presented in writing by bill.

“That each bill shall be fairly discust, and if by ye major vote of the Assembly it shall be put to a committee to draw up an order, which being concluded by ye vote, shall stand for an order threowtut ye whole colony.

“That the Moderator shall put all matter to vote.

“That every man shall have liberty to speak freely to any matter propounded yett but once, unless it be by lease from ye Moderator.

“That he that stands up first uncovered, shall speake first to the cause.

“That the Moderator, by ye vote of ye Assembly, shall rejourne or dissolve ye court, and not without, at his great perill.

“That he that shall return not to his place at ye time appointed, shall forfeitt sixpence.

“That they that shall whisper or disturb ye court, or useth nipping terms, shall forfeit sixpence for every fault.

WM. DYRE, Clerk of the Assembly.”

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF JOB SHEARMAN AND AMY SPENCER, NEWPORT, R. I., JUNE 1, 1732:—
“Whereas Job Shearman, of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, in the colony of Rhode Island, in New England, and Amy Spencer, of Newport, in the county and colony aforesaid, having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage before two public meetings of the people called Quakers, on Rhoad Island, aforesaid, according to the good order used among them, whose said proceedings, after a deliberate consideration thereof, and appeared clear of all others; also having consent of parents and relations concerned, were allowed by the said meetings.

Now these are to certifie all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said intentions, this first day of the fourth month called June, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, they, the said Job Shearman and Amy Spencer, appeared in an assembly of the aforesaid people at their meeting-house at Newport, aforesaid, and in a solemn manner he, the said Job Shearman, taking the said Amy Spencer by the hand, did openly declare as followeth :

‘I desire this assembly to be my wittnesses that I take this my friend, Amy Spencer, to be my wife, promising by the Lord’s assistance to be a faithful husband unto her untill death seperate us.’

And then and there, in the said assembly, Amy Spencer did in like manner declare as followeth :

'I desire this assembly to be my witnesses that I take this, my friend, Job Shearman, to be my husband, promising, by the Lord's assistance, to be a faithful wife unto him, untill death shall seperate us.'

And the said Job Shearman and Amy Spencer, as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their hands (she according to the custome of marriage assuming the name of her husband), and we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present, among others, at the solemnizing of their said marriage and subscription, in manner as aforesaid, as witnesses, hereunto also, to those present, subscribe our names the day and year above written.

{ Job Shearman.
Amy Shearman.

John Wanton,	Philip Wanton.
William Corker.	John Stanton.
Clarke Rodman.	John Casey.
Sam'l Easton.	Jos. Jacob.
Peleg Wood.	David Richards.
William Wood.	Sarah Jacob.
Benjamin Stanton.	Naomi Marks.
William Borden.	Benjamin Lawton.
John Proud.	Anne Leach.
Thomas Leach.	Mary Leach.
Elizabeth Shearman.	Almy Buffam.
Hannah Fry.	Katharine Rodman.
Walter Spencer.	Benj. Spencer.
Benjamin Shearman.	Grizzil Shearman.
Bridget Spencer.	Caleb Shearman.
Abraham Shearman.	Philip Shearman.

[Copied from the original, in possession of Rowland Sherman, Esq.,
Newport, R. I.]

MAYLEM BIBLE.—I have in my possession an old Bible, from which I make the following abstracts. The parents names are not given. Can any of our readers supply this omission?

H. E. T.

On the blank page, following the title, is the following “memorandum:”

“Anno 1721. July 22d. At 12 o'clock, at noon, 25 minutes, Born our first born, Ann Maylem, at Newport, & Baptized by Mr. Clap.

Anno 1722-3. Feb. 7th. At 8 o'clock in the morning Born our second child, named Mary Maylem, at Newport. Baptized by Mr. Clap.

Anno 1725. Oct. 8th. At seven in the morning, being Thursday, Born our still born son, named Francis, being our third child at Newport.

Anno 1726-7, March 13, Between 7 and 8 in the evening, Born at Newport, our 4th child, named Frances Maylem Baptized by Mr. Clap.

Anno 1728. May 24th. At 12 o'clock at night, born at Newport, our Fifth child & second son, named Brackett Maylem. Baptized by Mr. Clap.

Anno 1730. Dec. 7th. At sunset born, at Exeter, our sixth child and fourth daughter, named Kezia, baptized by Mr. Odlin.

Anno 1733-4. Jan. 1. At seven in the evening, Born at Boston, our seventh child and fifth daughter, named Rachel, Being on New Year's day, and baptized by Doct'r Sewall.

Anno 1737, August 12th, at 8 in the evening, born at Boston, our eighth child and sixth daughter, named Mary, Baptized by Mr. Prince.

Anno 1739, April 30th, on Monday, at 8 in the evening, Born at Boston, our ninth child and third son, named John, Baptized May 6th, by Doctor Sewall,

1721, Sept. 5, died, our daughter Ann Maylem, at Newport, aged 9 weeks and 5 days.

1727, Sept. 5, died, our daughter Mary Maylem, at Newport, aged 4 years, 6 months and 28 days.

1725, Oct. 8th, died, in the birth, our son named Francis.

1730. August 22, 8 o'clock, on Saturday, died our son Brackett, aged 2 years, 2 months, 28 days. He died at Exeter.

1731, Nov. 13th, at 4 in the afternoon, died at Exeter, our daughter Kezia, aged 11 months and 6 days."

The following appears at the foot of the 2d page :

"The gift of Ann Maylem to her daughter, Rachel Denison, May the 6th, 1775."

COZZENS.—From an old Bible, printed A. D. 1715, in possession of Mr. Benjamin Weaver, of Newport, R. I., we are permitted to make the following abstracts from a paper pasted on the last page of the Bible :

"I [Leonard Cozzens] was born in ye year of our Lord 1690, in ye parish of All Cannon, in Wiltshire, near the Divisors of Nearest Market Town.

I came to Newport in ye year 1711 and was married in ye year 1712, in July [to Margaret Taylor—*in another hand.*]

Robert Cozzens was born in ye year 1713, April 17.

Matthew Cozzens was born in ye year 1715, November ye 12th.

Our Daughter Deborah was born April ye 13, 1716.

Our Daughter Elenor was born aboute ye middle of Nov. 1718.

Our son Peter was born March ye 5th, 1720.

Our two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, were born Oct. ye 30th, 1721.

Our second daughter Deborah was born ye 17th March, in year 1724.

Our son Matthew was born April ye 4th, 1726.

Our two sons, William and Charles, were born January ye 16th, 1728.

Our Gregory was born in ye year 1730, June ye 5th.

Our son Andrew was born Oct, 16, 1731."

"William Cozzens, son of Benjamin, was born January the 9th, 1779, and recorded this himself, Oct. the 10th, 1799.

Benjamin Cozzens was born January the 1st, 1790.

John Cozzens was born Sept. the 26th, 1792.

Sarah Cozzens was born Oct. the 11th, 1795.

Mary Hoxsey Cozzens was born August 15, 1799.

Charles Cozzens was born August 25, 1801.

"William Peckham Cozzens, son of Benjamin Cozzens and Hannah, his wife, was born January, the 9th day, 1779.

Hannah Cozzens departed this life July the 12th, at half-past 4 P. M., in the year 1785."

From the Friends' records of Newport we make the following abstracts relating to the above family:

Cozzens, Joseph, of Leonard and Margaret, married Mary Casey, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, August 29, 1751.

Cozzens, William, of Leonard and Margaret, married Sarah Casey, of John and Mary, Newport, Jan. 2, 1752.

Cozzens, Andrew, of Leonard and Margaret, married Mary Carpenter, of Jabez and Elizabeth, Newport, Sept. 27, 1759.

Cozzens, Mary, widow of Andrew, married Gideon Wan-ton, of Gideon and Mary, Newport, Oct. 2, 1766.

Cozzens, Joseph, of Leonard, Newport, age 43, lost on passage to New York, Dec. 19, 1764.

— —

WILL OF RICHARD SMITH, ROCHESTER, 1690-1.—I have recently found a copy of the will of Richard Smith, of Rochester, dated March 16, 1690-1, and proved Boston, May 19, 1692. He mentions his wife, without name; Ludwick Updike, "his kinsman"; Daniel Updike and Jas. Updike; Isarel and James Newton, to all of whom he gives land in Narragansett; to Thomas Newton, of London, he gives house at Bristol, also Hogg Island; to his sister Elizabeth Violl, alias Newinan, he gives his farm at Boston Neck; leaves legacy to Francis Brinley, and after him to his son Thomas Brinley, house and land on Rhode Island. He also mentions "Richard, son of Lodowick" [Updike?] and Smith Newton, son of Thomas.

H. H. S.

— —

SHEARMAN WILCOX.—While looking up other matters I found the following items relating to the family of Thomas Shearman of Portsmouth. The slip from which they are copied was torn and may have contained other facts.

T.

"Thomas Shearman and Lydia Wilcox, both of Ports-mouth R. I., were married in Portsmouth May 26, 1702, by Joseph Sheffield, assistant. Their children were:

Josiah Shearman, born 2d March, 1702-3.

Daniel Shearman, born 26. Nov. 1706.

Josiah Shearman and Mary Potter, Junr., both of South Kingstown, R. I., were married June 4, 1727; their daughter Mary was born 1st Aug. 1727."

WALDRON.—Abstracts from the Baptismal Register of Christ Church, Bristol, R. I., relating to the name of Waldrone:

1741, June 7.	Isaac of Cornelius and Ann.		
1751, July 1.	Daniel of Daniel and Phebe.		
1752, Feb. 18.	Newton of " "		
1754, Apr. 21.	George of " "		
1755, Oct. 19.	Samuel of " "		
1758, May 2g.	Phebe of " "		
1760, June 15.	Leonard of " "		
1762, May 30.	Elizabeth of " "		
1764, Jan. 8.	Mayloy of " "		
1765, Jan. 10.	Marcy of " "		
1742, Oct. 22.	Nath'l of Joseph and Rebecca.		
1744, Apr. 22.	Martha of " "		
1747, Dec. 27.	Joseph of " "		
1750, Mar. 4.	Jonathan of " "		
1752, Jan. 7.	Rebecca of " "		
1762, Aug. 8.	Joseph of " "		
1762, Aug. 8.	Elizabeth of " "		
1766, Nov. 16.	Abigail of " "		
1756, Apr. 25.	Hannah of Joseph (?) & Rebecca.		
1756, Sept. 26.	Nath'l of Nath'l and Hannah.		
1758, May. 28.	Billings of " "		
1760, Mar. 2.	John&Abigail of " "		
1762, June 6.	Thomas of " "		
1764, June 21.	Ambrose of " "		
1766, Oct. 12.	Rebecca of " "		
1768, Nov. 13.	Josiah&Benj. of " "		
1769, May 19.	William of " "		
1773, Oct. 24.	Samuel of " "		

—

WILLIAMS.—I am indebted to John O. Austin of Provi-

denee for the following abstract from the will of John Williams of Newport, R. I. R. G. HULING.

"John Williams, of Newport, executed a will April 18, 1687, which was proved at Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1687 (it being the time of Andros' usurpation). His wife (unarmed) was to be Executrix, and his son Nathaniel, when of age, to be Executor. The overseers were to be his brother Nathaniel Williams of Boston, and Thomas Ward of Newport. He named his sons Nathaniel and Palsgrave, daughters Ann, Elizabeth and Arabella, besides "child wife now goes with." He also mentioned his brother-in-law, Zachariah Whitman. He wished Robert Gutredge to be Executor in truth till his son Nathaniel became of age. His inventory amounted to £393.6s. at Newport, and £117.10s at New Shoreham. The Robert Gutredge mentioned above was of New Shoreham."

WILL OF JOB LAWTON, PORTSMOUTH, R. I., 1773.—I send you a copy of the will of Job Lawton of Portsmouth, R. I., dated Feb. 26, 1772, and Codicil dated April 10, 1773.

ELIZA H. L. BARKER,

Tiverton, R. I., June 15, 1885,

WILL OF JOB LAWTON,

"The Last Will and Testament of Job Lawton of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, and Colony of Rhode Island, &c.

GREETING.—Know ye that through the Mercy of God being at this time of a Sound Disposing mind and memory and understanding, thanks be given to the Lord for the same, and for preventing future Trouble between my Wife and Children touching those Temporal Blessings that the Lord hath been pleased to bless me with, I do give and Dispose of the Same in the following manner, viz.,

Imprimis.—My Mind and Will is that all Debts I justly owe to any persons or persons and all Debts due to me shall be paid and Received by my Executrix hereafter Named.—

Item.—My mind and Will is that my wife Sarah Lawton Shall have the use and Improvement of all my Real Estate, Stock of Creature, farming tools, Provision, and Provender for the Support of my family, and bringing up of my children until my Son George Lawton Shall arrive at the age of Twenty-one years. Then I give unto my said wife Sarah Lawton the Use and Improvement of the Great Bedroom, Store-bed-room, Closet in ye Great Room, or Great Room Closet, a privilege in the Cellar and Garret of my now Dwelling house, and the improvement of the Garden now walled in below the well, and a priviledge in the Orchard, for Apples and Syder, for herself, and one Quarter of an acre of flax and thirty bushels of Indian Corn yearly, and the keeping of a Riding beast, one Cow, Ten Sheep, and Two Swine upon my now farm, equally between my two Sons, Job and George, all which bequest and privileges are to be so long as she remains my widow.

Item.—I give and Bequeath unto my Two Sons, Job and George Lawton all my Housing and Lands in Portsmouth aforesaid to them, their Heirs and Assigns forever, to come into their possession when my sd son George shall arrive to the age of Twenty one years old. Then to be equally divided between them, Quantity according to Quality, and by them to be possessed and enjoyed and their Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item.—I give unto my Wife, Sarah Lawton and my Daughters, Elizabeth Lawton, Alice Lawton and Ann Lawton, the sum of three hundred Spanish Silver Mill'd Dollars, each to be paid and Received by them when my son George Lawton shall arrive to the age of

Twenty-one years old, but if either of my said Daughters shall marry before that time then she shall receive her Portion on her marriage day.

Item.—I give unto my Daughter, Sarah Fish, the sum of two hundred and eight Spanish Mill'd Silver Dollars, to be paid unto her Immediately after my decease, in addition to her portion to what she has already received.

Item.—I also give unto my said Sons Job and George, the use and improvement of all my Stock of Creatures, and farming Tools, from the time that my son George arrives to the Age of Twenty-one years, until my son Henry Lawton shall arrive to the age of Twenty-one years, except what my Wife, their mother is to have, and then all my said Stock of Creatures, and farming Tools, to be equally Divided between my said three Sons, Job, George and Henry and to be enjoyed by them, their Heirs, and Assigns.

Item.—I give unto my Son Job my New Desk, under the Book Case, one good feather bed, and furniture and my gun.

Item.—I give unto my said Wife, and Daughters Elizabeth, Alice and Ann two feather beds each.

Item.—I give unto my said Wife the one third part of all the Rest and Remainder of my household goods, and the other two thirds, I give unto my aforesaid four daughters viz: Elizabeth, Sarah, Alice and Ann to be equally divided between them.

Item.—I give and Bequeath unto my said Wife one Riding Beast and Riding Chair, one Cow, ten Sheep, and two Swine to be at her choice out of my stock to be kept as they keep their other Creatures of the like kind.

Item.—My mind further is that I do will that my three Daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Ann, and Alice shall have a

living and Priviledge in my now Dwelling house, so long as she shall respectively live unmarried.

Item.—My mind and Will further is that if there should be any money Remaining after all my Debts and Legacies are paid, the same shall go to the Son Job or George that shall possess and enjoy the Southerly part of my Farm, towards helping him to build a house.

Item.—My mind and Will further is, That if Either of my said Sons Job Lawton, or George Lawton, or Henry Lawton shall discease before my son George Lawton, shall arrive to the age of Twenty-one years that the then two surviving brothers shall have his part or portion here in given him so Deceasing to be equally Divided between them, and to be possessed and enjoyed by them, their Heirs and Assigns.

Item.—My mind further is and therefor to be understood that what I have herein before given to my Wife is to be in Lien of her Dower, or thirds of my Estate which I Desire her to accept of and Lastly I do hereby Nominate, Constitute and Appoint my said Wife, Sarah Lawton, to be my whole and sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament. In Testimony whereof I here unto set my hand and seal this Twenty Sixth Day of February in the Twelfth year of the Reign of George, the third, King of Great Britain, &c., Anno Domini One Thousand, Seven hundred and Seventy Two.

Signed, sealed, published,
pronounced and Declared by
ye said Job Lawton, to be
his Last Will and Testa-
ment, in presence of us :

DAVID FISH,
ROBERT FREEBORN,
ROBERT DENNIS.

JOB LAWTON,[SEAL];

CODICIL.

Be it known to all People by these Presents, that I, Job Lawton of Portsmouth, have made and declared my Last Will and Testament in writing, bearing date the Sixth Day of February, Annoq. Dom., One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Two, and ye sd. Job Lawton by this Present Codicil, do satisfy and confirm my said Last Will and Testament. But whereas by reason of great expense since the same was declared, and now am about Building of a house upon the land Bequeathed to my two sons, Job Lawton and George Lawton, which will cost considerable of money, by which their Portions will be Benefitted thereby, and I am somewhat doubtful, if I should be taken away in this my sickness, whether I shall leave money sufficient to pay my Debts and all the Legacies bequeathed in said recited will. Therefore my mind and will is, that my two sons, Job Lawton and George Lawton, shall make up or pay unto my son, Henry Lawton, so much money, out of what I have given them, as shall make up his portion to the full of what I have given him, in said Recited Will, equally between them, if I leave not money enough at my decease to compleat all said Debts and Legacies, and my mind and will, meaning is, that this codicil be adjudged to be Part and Parcel of my Last Will and Testament, and that all things therein mentioned and contained be faithfully performed in every Respect, as if the same was so declared and sat down in my said Will and Testament.

Witness my hand and seal
this tenth day of April, One
Thousand Seven Hundred and
Seventy-Three.

JOB LAWTON, [SEAL.]

Signed in Presence of us :

DAVID FISH,
ROBERT DENIS.

PERRY.—One or two little errors have crept into the article of Col. Casey on “Edward Perry and his Descendants” in the April number of the Magazine. As I know the account will be read with great interest by many of the Perry family, it is important that it should be as correct as possible, therefore I beg you will insert the following:

Col. Casey is under the impression that Edward³, son of Benjamin², youngest son of Edward¹ Perry of Sandwich, married Deliverance Moore of Exeter, Jan. 7th, 1759. In this he is mistaken; this Edward was the son of Samuel³ (and Susanna Hazard) son of Samuel², son of Edward of Sandwich, and was of the 4th generation. Edward³ of Benjamin² of Edward¹ Perry of Sandwich, was married twice—first to Dorcas Gardner; second to Ruth⁴ Perry, Oct. 7th, 1770. She was the daughter of Samuel³ and Susanna (Hazard) Perry. Col. Casey is also mistaken in the name and parentage of the wife of Freeman³ Perry, of Benjamin² of Edward¹ Perry of Sandwich. She was not *Sarah Hazard*, of *Benjamin*, but *Mercy Hazard*, of *Oliver*. I have seen in several newspapers recently an account of a Mrs. Beneman of Lafayette, Ind., who is claiming that she was born March, 1773; that she is the sister of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, and the daughter of Capt. Christopher Raymond Perry, who was, she says, an army officer throughout the Revolutionary War. The father of Com. O. H. Perry was Capt. Christopher Raymond Perry, but he was a sailor instead of soldier; was finally a Post Captain, U. S. Navy. In March, 1773, he was *eleven years and three months old*, and the lady who became his wife was just five years old.

Hartford, Conn.

ELIZABETH R. SMITH.

Wolves were plenty on R. Island in 1703. The General Assembly offered a premium of 20s, for every one killed.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.

I GIVE BELOW some abstracts, made by me some years ago, from the records of Little Compton, R. I. They may be of use to the readers of the Historical Magazine, and their publication may induce some one to furnish a copy of the records of births and deaths of the same town. I have many copies of wills, deeds, &c., which I will send you occasionally. P.

MARRIAGES.

- Atwood, Ephraim to Ruth Richmond, August 27, 1724.
- Amory, Patience to Richard Grinnell, May 25, 1704.
- Andros, Margaret to James Rouse, 2d wife. Oct. 25, 1709..
- Brownell, George to Susanna Pearce, December 4, 1673.
- Brownell, Thomas to Mary Pearce, — —, 1678.
- Brownell, Thomas to Esther Taber, May —, 1698.
- Brownell, Jeremiah to Deborah Burgess, — —, 1706.
- Brownell, George to Mary Thurston, Nov. 6, 1712.
- Brownell, Thomas to Mary Crandall, December 14, 1714.
- Brownell, John to Mary Carr, December 20, 1715.
- Brownell, Charles to Mary Wilbur, July 6, 1717.
- Bennet, James to Mary Simmons, September 13, 1725.
- Butts, Abraham to Mary Lahe, August 21, 1734.
- Brownell, Jonathan to Elizabeth Richmond, Jan 14, 1742.
- Brownell, Joseph to Elizabeth Crandall, August 30, 1746..
- Brownell, Job to Ruth Manchester, June 25, 1747.
- Brownell, Martha to Jonathan Troop, August 22, 1695..

- Brownell, Mary to William Congdill, March 3, 1698.
Briggs, Susanna to Robert Dennis, July 22, 1700.
Burgess, Deborah to Jeremiah Brownell, Nov. 6, 1712.
Brownell, Mary to Esek Carr, April 3, 1717.
Brownell, Phebe to Philip Taber, October 1, 1724.
Butts, Anna to Sion Seabury, May —, 1733.
Brown, Margaret to James Fisher, 2d wife, Sept. 10, 1735.
Butts, Innocent to Elisha Philips, August 28, 1736.
Butts, Hepzibah to Joseph Lake, October 10, 1739.
Bailey, Sarah to John Manchester, March 1, 1772.
Butts, Hepzibah to William Earl, December 6, 1795.
Bennet, Bridget to Benjamin Shrieve, no date.
Crandall, Samuel to Mary Celly, — —, 1671.
Church, Col. Benj. to Alice Southworth, — —, 1685.
Church, Thomas to Sarah Hayward, Feb. 21, 1698.
Congdill, William to Mary Brownell, March 3, 1698.
Clossen, Timothy to Martha Wilbor, June 16, 1702.
Crandall, Samuel to Mary Wilbur, May 3, 1706.
Church, Thomas to Elizabeth Woodman, 2d wife, April
16, 1712.
Clossin, Nathan to Alice Hart, March 16, 1715.
Crandall, Peter to Mary Richmond, — —, 1717.
Carr, Esek to Mary Brownell, April 3, 1717.
Cory, Roger to Remembrance Dye, May 1, 1718.
Crandall, Joseph to Elizabeth Church, — —, 1722.
Carr, Esek to Deborah Head, October 3, 1726.
Clossen, Timothy to Margaret Carr, March 10, 1729.
Crandall, Eber to Content Manchester, Tiv. Aug. 5, 1729.
Carr, Robert to Elizabeth Cuthbert, May 27, 1731.
Crandall, Peter, Tiv., to Bridget Shrievies, Nov. 14, 1737.
Case, Thomas to Martha Richmond, August 14, 1742.
Crandall, Thomas to Mary Stoddard, March 20, 1760.
Celly, Mary to Samuel Crandall, — —, 1685.
Church, Abigail to William Simmons, — —, 1696.
Case, Sarah to Henry Haddlestone, August 4, 1702.

- Case, Susannah to John Lake, October 15, 1709.
Crandall, Jane to William Wilbur, May 10, 1712.
Church, Elizabeth to Joseph Crandall, — —, 1722.
Crandall, Rebecca to Henry Lake, October 14, 1728.
Carr, Margaret to Timothy Clossin, March 10, 1729.
Cuthbert, Elizabeth to Robert Carr, May 27, 1731.
Carr, Thankful to William Lake, February 4, 1739.
Case, Martha to George Potter, April 21, 1740.
Crandall, Anna to Nicholas Fortuer, December 4, 1752.
Dennis, Robert to Susanna Briggs, January 22, 1700.
Dyer, Charles to Elizabeth Shrieve, January 21, 1717.
Dring, Thomas to Sarah Secorls, June 28, 1725.
Dennis, John to Hannah Wilbour, January 6, 1732.
Dye, Retubrance to Roger Cory, May 1, 1718.
Earl, William to Hepzibah Butts, December 26, 1795.
Fisher, Nathaniel to Elizabeth Richmond, Dec. 15, 1715.
Fisher, James to Mary Jennings, December 14, 1720.
Fisher, James to Margaret Brown, 2d wife, Sept. 10, 1735.
Fortuer, Nicholas to Anna Crandall, December 4, 1752.
Fisher, Joanna to James Rouse, March 15, 1703.
Fisher, Lydia to Thomas Lake, May 14, 1711.
Grinnell, William to Mary Sanford, June 4, 1703.
Grinnell, Richard to Patience Amory, May 25, 1704.
Gibbs, Warren to Abigail Hillard, Apr. 25, 1714.
Gifford, Timothy to Hannah Tompkins, Apr. 8, 1717.
Grinnell, George to Mary Sanford, 1726.
Grinnell, Daniel to Grace Palmer, May 31, 1741.
Gibbs, Thomas to Temperance Pearce, October 29, 1745.
Gibbs, Jabez to Mary Gifford, — —, 1747.
Gray, Anna to William Richmond, July 8, 1720.
Gifford, Deborah to Benjamin Wilbour, Nov. 9, 1724.
Gifford, Deborah to Jos. Wilbor (or Wilson), Nov. 9, 1724.
Gifford, Elizabeth to Joseph Manchester, 1755.
Gifford, Dorcas to Thomas Manchester, 1756.
Howland, Nicholas to Hannah Woodman, Oct. 26, 1697,

64 *Abstracts from Records of Little Compton, R. I.*

- Haddlestone, Henry to Sarah Case, August 4, 1702.
Hart, Samuel to Martha Troup, March 29, 1705.
Hart, Richard jun., to Mary Taber, February 4, 1725.
Hart, Samuel to Priscilla Richmond, March 19, 1733.
Hart, Stephen to Sarah Taber, May 6, 1736.
Hayward, Sarah to Thomas Church, February 21, 1698..
Hart, Abigail to Daniel Ladd, May 7, 1712.
Hillard, Abigail to Warren Gibbs, April 25, 1714.
Hart, Alice to Nathan Clossin, March 16, 1715.
Hart, Sarah to Daniel Wilcox, February 21, 1723.
Head, Deborah to Eseh Carr, 2nd wife, October 3, 1726..
Hart, Hannah to Jabez Wilcox, May 10, 1736.
Head, Mary to John Shrieve, September 30, 1741.
Hillard, Anna to Joseph Pearce, 1789.
Jennings, Joseph to Sarah Solomon, April 20, 1710.
Jennings, Mary to James Fisher, December 14, 1720.
Jennings, Elizabeth to Thomas Manchester, Aug. 5, 1729..
Lake, John to Susanna Case, October 15, 1709.
Lake, Thomas to Lydia Fisher, May 14, 1711.
Ladd, Daniel to Abigail Hart, May 7, 1712.
Lake, Henry to Rebecca Crandall, October 14, 1728.
Lake, James to Elizabeth Lake, 1735.
Lake, John to Penelope Spooner, March 25, 1738.
Lake, William to Thankful Carr, February 14, 1739.
Lake, Joseph to Hepzibah Butts, October 10, 1739..
Luther, Jabez, Warren, to Alice Pearce, January 1, 1749..
Lake, Mary to Abraham Butts, August 21, 1724..
Lake, Elizabeth to Restcome Sanford, December 29, 1724..
Ladd, Elizabeth to George Shrieve, February 10, 1725.
Loring, Deborah, to Sylvester Richmond, January 1, 1728..
Loring, Deborah to Perez Richmond, March 11, 1731..
Lake, Elizabeth to James Lake, 1735.
Lawton, Elizabeth to Peleg Shearman, July 25, 1757.
Manchester, Edward to Anna Willistone, Feb. 4, 1720..
Manchester, George to Abigail Richmond, Dec. 29, 1724..

- Manchester, Thomas to Elizabeth Jennings, Aug. 5, 1729.
Manchester, Joseph to Elizabeth Gifford, 1755.
Manchester, Thomas to Dorcas Gifford, 1756.
Manchester, John to Sarah Baily, March 1, 1772.
Manchester, Elizabeth to Elkanah Shearman, Apr. 25, 1709.
Manchester, Content to Eber Crandall, August 5, 1729.
Manchester, Ruth to Job Brownell, June 25, 1747.
Mosher, Mercy to Caleb Shrieve, August 24, 1729.
Pearce, James to Martha Wilbour, March 5, 1712..
Pearce, George, junior, to Deborah Searls, Feb. 20, 1717,
Pearce, George 3d to Deborah Woodman, October, 1720.
Pearce, William to Elizabeth Woodman, Nov. 2, 1735.
Pearce, Giles to Mercy Rouse, August 23, 1744.
Phillips, Elisha to Innocent Butts, August 28, 1736.
Palmer, Job to Abigail Simmons, December 8, 1736.
Palmer, Thomas to Abigail Wilbor, April 25, 1742.
Pearce, James, junior, to Sarah Simmons, Sept. 14, 1749.
Pearce, Jeptha to Elizabeth Rouse, November 5, 1749.
Pearce, Nathaniel to Sarah Rouse, December 1, 1751.
Pitman, Benj., Newport, to Abigail Simmons, Aug. 7, 1752.
Pearce, Samuel to Elizabeth Simmons, November 12, 1755.
Pearce, Right to Anstios Sawyer, 1771.
Pearce, James to Phebe Wood, 1785.
Pearce, Joseph to Anna Hillard, 1789.
Pearce, Susanna to George Brownell, December 4, 1673.
Pearce, Mary to Thomas Brownell, 1678.
Pearce, Martha to Joseph Tomkins, August 14, 1717.
Pearce, Mary to William Simmons, May 16, 1721.
Palmer, Grace to Daniel Grinnell, May 31, 1741.
Pearce, Temperance to Thomas Gibbs, October 29, 1745.
Pearce, Sarah to Josiah Sawyer, junior 1746.
Pearce Alice to Jabez Luther, Warren, January 1, 1749.
Pearce, Mary William Woodman, March 23, 1749.
Pearce, Anna to Amos Sheffield, March 5, 1795.
Richmond, Sylvester to Elizabeth Rogers, 1693.

- Rouse, James to Joanna Fish, March 15, 1703.
Rouse, James, to Margaret Andros, 2d wife, Oct. 25, 1709.
Richmond, Edward to Rebecca Thurston, May 6, 1711.
Richmond, William to Anna Gray, July 8, 1720.
Richmond, Sylvester to Deborah Loring, 2d wife, January 1, 1728.
Richmond, Perez to Deborah Loring, March 11, 1731.
Rogers, Elizabeth to Sylvester Richmond, 1693.
Richmond, Esther to Nathaniel Fisher, Dec. 15, 1715.
Richmond, Mary to Peter Crandall, 1717.
Richmond, Abigail to George Manchester, Dec. 29, 1724.
Richmond, Priscilla to Samuel Hart, May 19, 1733.
Richmond, Martha to Thomas Case, August 14, 1743.
Rouse, Mercy to Giles Pearce. August 23, 1744.
Rouse, Elizabeth to Jeptha Pearce, November 15, 1749.
Rouse, Sarah to Nathaniel Pearce, December 1, 1751.
Sawyer, John to Ruth Stoddard—no date.
Shearman, Peleg to Elizabeth Lawton, July 25, 1657.
Shearman, William to Martha Wilbor, May 12, 1681.
Simmons, William to Abigail Church, 1696.
Sawyer, Josiah to Martha Seabury, December 20, 1705.
Sheffield, Amos to Sarah——, April 25, 1709.
Shrieve, Daniel to Mary Salisbury, Aug. 21, 1716.
Shearman, Elkanah to Elizabeth Manchester, January 15, 1719.
Simmons, William to Mary Pearce, May 16, 1721.
Sanford, Restcome to Elizabeth Lake, December 29, 1724.
Shrieve, George to Elizabeth Ladd, February 10, 1725.
Simmons, John to Comfort Shaw, April 6, 1728.
Shrieve, Caleb to Mercy Mosher, August 24, 1729.
Shrieve, Benjamin to Bridget Bennet, January 13, 1732.
Seabury, Lion to Anna Butts, May 1733.
Shrieve, John to Mary Head, September 30, 1741.
Sawyer, Josiah, junior to Sarah Pearce. 1746.
Sawyer, Lemuel to Elizabeth Woodman, 1777.

- Sheffield, Amos to Anna Pearce, March 5, 1795.
Sawyer, William to Judith Taber, 1798.
Southworth, Alice to Col. Benjamin Church, 1671.
Sowle, Comfort to John Tompkins, January 1, 1685.
Sanford, Mary to William Grinnell, June 4, 1703.
Seabury, Martha to Josiah Sawyer, December 20, 1705.
Solomons Sarah to Joseph Jennings, April 20 1710.
Salisbury, Mary to Daniel Shrieve, August 21, 1716.
Shrieve. Elizabeth to Charles Dyer, January 21, 1717.
Searls, Deborah to George Pearce junior, Feb. 20, 1717.
Searls, Sarah to Thomas Dring, June 23, 1725.
Simmons, Mary to James Bennet, September 18, 1725.
Sanford, Mary to George Grinnell, 1736.
Shaw, Comfort to John Simmons, April 6, 1728.
Simmons, Abigail to Job Palmer, December 8; 1736.
Shrieve, Bridget to Peter Crandall, Tiverton, November
13, 1737.
Spooner, Penelope to John Lake, March 25, 1738.
Stoddard, Ruth to John Sawyer.
Tompkins, John to Comfort Sowle, January 1, 1685.
Troop, Jonathan to Martha Brownell, August 22, 1695,
Thurston, Edward to Susanna Weaver, Dec. 9 , 1706.
Tompkins, Joseph to Martha Pearce, August 14, 1717.
Taber, Philip to Phebe Brownell, October 1, 1724.
Tompkins, Nathaniel to Elizabeth Wordell, June 23,
1744.
Timberlake, Hannah to John Woodman, 1675.
Taber, Esther to Thomas Brownell, May 1698.
Troup, Martha to Samuel Hart, junior, March 29, 1705.
Thurston, Mary to George Brownell, 1706.
Thurston, Rebecca to Edward Richmond, May 6, 1711.
Tompkins, Hannah to Timothy Gifford, April 18, 1717.
Taber, Mary to Richard Hart, junior, February 4, 1725.
Taber, Sarah to Stephen Hart, May 6, 1737.
Taber, Judith to William Sawyer, 1798.

- Woodman, John to Hannah Timberlake, 1675.
Wilbur, William to Jane Crandali, May 10, 1712.
Wilcox, Daniel to Sarah Hart, February 21, 1723.
Wilbour, Benjamin to Deborah Gifford, Nov. 9, 1724.
Wilbour, (or Wilson) Joseph to Deborah Gifford, November 9, 1724.
Wilcox, Jabez to Hannah Hart, May 10, 1736.
Woodman, William to Mary Pearce, March 23, 1749.
Wilbour, Martha to William Shearman, May 12, 1681.
Woodman, Hannah to Nicholas Howland, Oct. 26, 1697.
Wilbor, Martha to Timothy Clossen, June 16, 1702.
Wilbour, Mary to Samuel Crandall, May 3, 1706.
Weaver, Susanna to Edward Thurston, Dec. 9, 1706.
Wilbour, Martha to James Pearce, March 5, 1712.
Woodman, Edith to Thomas Church, 2d wife, April 16, 1712.
Williston, Anna to Edward Manchester, Feb. 4, 1720.
Williston, Deborah to George Pearce, 2d, October 1720.
Wilbur, Hannah to John Dennis, January 6, 1732.
Woodman, Elizabeth to William Pearce, Nov. 2, 1735.
Wilbor, Abigail to Thomas Palmer, April 5, 1742.
Wordell, Elizabeth to Nathaniel Tompkins, June 23, 1744.
Woodman, Elizabeth to Lemuel Sawyer, 1777.
Wood, Phebe to James Pearce, 1785.
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At the February session, 1768, of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Samuel Jackson, Richard Jackson and John Updike petitioned for the exclusive right to dig pit-coal in the town of Providence. They suggested that "the bed of coal is supposed to be in the hill at the back of the town." The petition was granted.

The first instance in the history of the Colony of Rhode Island, where the sentence of death was passed upon a convicted burglar, was in 1762.

JAMESTOWN, R. I., RECORDS.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 316, Vol. 5.)

- Batty, Phebe to Wm. Thurston, Newport, Nov. 3, 1704.
Brown, Esek to Mary Carr, Nov. 29, 1705.
Barker, Sarah, of Moses, S. K., to David Greene, June 24,
1706.
Barker, Abigail to William Carr, Feb. 8, 1708-9.
Bill, Beniah to Hannah Franklin, June 4, 1740.
Broud, (prob. *Proud*) Samuel to Mercy Weeden, April
17, 1743.
Brown, Robert, of William, to Sarah Franklin, of Abel,
August 29, 1745.
Belcher, Arnold, of Edward, to Katharine Austin, of Jo-
seph, Feb. 18, 1758.
Batty, John to Mary Whitford, July 10, 1768.
Buckley, Thomas to Sarah Pugh, July 14, 1777.
Brown, Edmond to Elizabeth Pugh, June 8, 1784.
Brightman, Mary, of John and Mary, to Isaac Carr, of
Benjamin and Mary, March —, 1787.
Barber, Thomas, of Hopkinton, to Elizabeth Greene,
June 17, 1787.
Batty, William to Rebecca Tayer, May 17, 1778.

Coggeshall, Daniel, Portsmouth, to Mary Morey, Jamestown, August 23, 1689.

Carr, John to Damaris Arnold, —— —, 1700-1.

Carr, Caleb to Joanna Slocum, April 30, 1701.

Carr, John to Abigail Remington, Dec. 15, 1704.

Carr, Nicholas to Francis Holmes, May 16, 1706.

Carr, William to Abigail Barker, Feb. 8, 1708-9.

Chapman, John to Patience Arnold, March 2, 1708-9.

Cottrell, —— to Mary Arnold, Feb. 13, 1708-9.

Carr, Philipe to Edward Boss, April 2, 1709.

Cook, Peter to Sarah Weeden, Dec. 14, 1710.

Carr, Caleb to Mercy L——, —— 11, 1712.

Cooke, George to Jane Weeden, April 11, 1711.

Carr, Thomas to Hannah Weeden, February 23, 1720.

Carr, Edward to Naomi Slocum, widow, July 13, 1721.

Carry, Phebe to Benedict Arnold, Jan. 11, 1722-3.

Carr, Edward to Hannah Haxton, April 11, 1734.

Carr, John to Hannah Remington, Oct. 22, 1735.

Cowell, Rebecca to John Thomas, July 30, 1738.

Cranston, Thomas to Hannah Fry, Jan. 7, 1738-9.

Corey, Caleb to Ruth Hamilton, Dec. 3, 1741.

Church, Nathaniel to Sarah Astin, Oct. 15, 1741.

Carr, Benjamin to Avris Weaver, Sept. 25, 1748.

Cranston, Peleg, of Thomas, to Sarah Carr, of Thomas and Hannah, Sept. 7, 1749.

Coggeshall, Annie to Nicholas Underwood, Sept. 2, 1756.

Cornell, George, to Elizabeth Cranston, Aug. 10, 1758.

Carr, James, Jr., to Sarah Tew, of William, Dec. 1, 1758.

Carr, John, of Thomas, to Martha Paine, Nov. 15, 1760.

Carr, Peleg, of James, to Ruth Tew, of Wm., December 7, 1767.

Chase, Mercy, Warwick, to John Weeden, Sr., January 7, 1776.

Carr, Eben, of Samuel, Newport, to Mary Underwood, June 2, 1782.

Congdon, John, of Exeter, to Naomi Tew, Oct. 2, 1770.
Carr, Isaac, of Benjamin and Mary, to Mary Brightman,
of John and Mary, March —, 1787.
Carr, Jane of Edward, to Thomas Fowler, Jan. 3, 1788.

(To be continued.)

VALUE OF OLD TENOR MONEY, AS ESTIMATED BY AN
ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1763.

In 1751 a Spanish milled dollar was worth	£2.16.0
" 1752 a "	" " " " 3. 0.0
" 1753 a "	" " " " 3.10.0
" 1754 a "	" " " " 3.15.0
" 1755 a "	" " " " 4. 5.0
" 1756 a "	" " " " 5. 5.0
" 1757 a "	" " " " 5.15.0
" 1758 a "	" " " " 6. 0.0
" 1759 a "	" " " " 6. 0.0
" 1760 a "	" " " " 6. 0.0
" 1761 a "	" " " " 6.10.0
" 1762 a "	" " " " 7. 0.0
" 1763 a "	" " " " 7. 0.0

The Colony House at Providence, R. I., was consumed by fire December 24, 1758. There was in the building at the time, a large quantity of books belonging to a private Library Company, which were all burned.

In 1755 the Colony of Rhode Island contained 8.262 men able to bear arms.

JOURNAL OF JOHN TREVETT, U. S. N.^s

1774-1782.

THE following journal was kept by Lieut. John Trevett, of Newport, R. I., an officer in the United States Navy, during the Revolutionary War. Lieut. Trevett died in Newport, Nov. 1823, aged 76 years. For four years previous to his death he was totally blind, having lost his right eye in his unfortunate cruise on board the Trumble in 1780, and the sight of the other gradually dimmed and failed.—[ED,

JOURNAL.

THIS IS TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I, JOHN TREVETT, sailed from Providence in a sloop called the Catea, commanded by Abraham Whipple, Esq., of Providence, with a number of passengers, to sail with a fleet of armed vessels fixing at Philadelphia, in the month of November, 1775. Arrived there the same month and found the ships Alfred and Columbus, and brigs Calbot and Andrew Doria, and then our sloop's name was altered to the Providence.

I went on board the ship Columbus as first Lieutenant of Marines, and when we had got to sea we stood to the southward until we made the island of fbbaco, one of the Bahamas. There we came to anchor, until we took two small craft belonging to New Providence, and got Pilots,

and then went in the night over to New Providence and landed all the men we could spare. I took command of one of the companies and marched to the first fort. They fired a few 18 pound shot, but did no damage. We saw an officer coming and I went up to him to know what he wanted. He informed me that Gov. Brown would wish to know who we were, and what our business was. We soon gave him his answer and the first fort stopped firing, and that night we lodged in the fort. The next morning by break of day we marched for the town of Nassau, where the Governor lived, which was four miles from the fort. We arrived within a mile, when we halted about an hour, and had a parley, when the gate of the capital fort, Nassau, was opened, and the British colors hauled down and we took possession.

The Commodore and rest of our vessels lay back of Hog Island, but in about two hours after, they came into the harbor. As the Commodore was landing we saw Gov. Brown and his council walking his piazza and his servants waiting below with horses. Capt. Henry Dayton, who commanded the other company, and myself, asked Maj. Nichols liberty to go and see him. The Major informed us he had no orders from the Commodore to take him, but we might do as we pleased. Capt. Henry Dayton, and a young officer from Philadelphia and myself went to the Governor's house and informed him he must go with us to the fort. He made reply that it was beneath his dignity, as Governor, to go to the fort. We replied that he must go. Then he said it must be by force of arms; and he walked down with us to the fort.

In a short time Com. Hopkins and the Captains of the fleet landed and came to the fort. After some time spent, the Commodore sent for me and gave me orders to take as many men as would be sufficient and keep the Governor prisoner in his own house; and I kept him safe until our

fleet was ready for sea. Then I had orders to wait on him down to the barge, and we brought him to New London with two more gentlemen, passengers, who were prisoners.

Nothing material happened until we made Long Island, when we took what was called a "Bum Brig" and an armed schooner, and let the ship Glasgow run away from us. After two or three —— we were ordered to be paid in Continental money. When we wished to spend it, it would about pay for one pair of shoes. A grand cruise and I am glad it ended so well.

(To be continued.)

CAPT. ALLEN'S COMPANY, 1776.—"An effective Return of Capt. Thomas Allen's Company in the Regiment of Militia under the command of Col. John Cooke, doing duty on Rhode Island, Sept. 25, 1776."

Luther Cole,	Joseph Adams,
William Luther,	Joseph Bullock,
Rufus Angell,	Samuel Howland.
Jonah Humphrey,	Nathaniel Bosworth,
Jonathan Drown,	Moses Horton,
Nathan Westcott,	Samuel Morton,
Josiah Wardwell,	Peleg Arnold,
Benjamin Sherman,	Samuel Wilson,
Joseph Allen,	Thomas Champlane, Jr.,
Jeremiah Pearce,	John May, Jr.,
Gideon Luther,	Stephen Fayles,
Royal Cole,	Isaac Arnold,
Isaac Cole.	Pardon Vincent,
James Short,	John Clemmons,
Benjamin Simmons,	Joseph Sarle,
William Bowen,	John Potter,
Amaziah Cole,	Waterman Randall,
John Sisson, Jr.,	Jeremiah Barker.

NOTES.

NEWPORT LACE SCHOOL.—In May, 1826, Charles Windsor and his wife came to Newport and made it known that it was their intention to open a school and give instruction in the manufacture of French laces. They were English people. Mrs. Windsor, who was a fine looking woman, and very refined and lady like in her manners, was to be at the head of the school, while her husband occupied his time in giving French lessons, and attending to the general management of the business. Mrs. Windsor had had several years experience in Paris, and they brought with them testimonials from Providence, Bristol and New Bedford; in each of which places they had given instruction.

The Classes were to be formed the first of May, but when the day arrived it was found that the rooms engaged could not accommodate all the pupils who had applied for places, and the opening day was put off to the first of June. In the meantime the Brinley house was leased for two years and fitted for the purpose to which it was to be put. The Brinley house stood on the site of what was subsequently the Bellevue House on Catharine Street and is now owned by Admiral Case, who has built a modern house there. Here the school was organized, and for a time it was very prosperous.

In the autumn of 1826 a case of laces, wrought by the pupils of the lace school, was exhibited at the State Fair, held at Pawtucket. Many of the articles received premiums, among others a lace dress, spoken of as "superb," which received a premium of \$10. This dress was wrought by Misses Harriet Tew and Sarah A. Brown. The Fair was opened with an address, the orator being J. L. Tillinghast, Esq., of Providence, who paid this graceful tribute to Newport and its new branch of manufactures.

"Awake to the improvements of the age, she is making out new avenues to the main with characteristic taste, she has selected for an attempt in manufactures, those delicate fabrics upon which fe-

male ingenuity alone can trace the light and graceful embroidery worthy to decorate the female form. May she succeed in this, and in every attempt. Happy will be her sister of the north to see her resources multiplied, her wealth and improvements magnified. Happy to advance with her, step by step, in honorable enterprise and in prosperity; wholesome to each other, and wholesome to the State, and happy will be the other portions of the State to see, for seeing they must also feel and partake of the prosperity of these and other towns upon the Bay."

Soon after the Fair, President Adams visited Newport and while here was taken to the different places of interest—the Redwood Library, Fort Adams, the State House, to see Stuart's full-length Portrait of Washington and other places including the lace school. There he was shown the lace dress that had received the premium, and with which he was so much pleased that he bought it.

At the Fair, the following year, the Windsors exhibited a number of articles, and particular mention was made of a black lace robe and several very beautiful black lace veils.

The school was continued for several years and the pupils were all encouraged to work for they were paid for what they wrought. In this way quite a trade grew up for the Windsors, and why the business was discontinued I have never been able to learn. William James Tilley who soon after took his son-in-law, George A. Hazard into partnership under the firm name of Tilley & Hazard, carried on a similar business up to about 1838, when it was gradually abandoned; but the work was not of the same excellent quality. The sale for their goods was confined almost wholly to the western market.

Mrs. Anne Royall, in her Black Book, or Continuation of Travels in the United States, 1828, is not always complimentary, says of the Newport Lace School:

"Though I ought to be sparing of my opinion in matters of which I cannot be said to be a judge, I should say the work is tastefully and skillfully done. It consists of veils, caps, handkerchiefs, &c., which look rich and beautiful."

The lace used in the factory was made at Ipswich, Mass.

G. C. M.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE CLUB.—Among some old papers, recently rescued from the Junk Shop, there was found a copy of

the Rules and Regnlations of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Club dated Newport, R. I., December 30, 1749. The following is a list of the members at that time.

Matthew Borden.	Metcalf Bowler.
Josiah Brown.	Joseph Bull.
John Coddington	John Dockray.
William Ellery, Jr.	Samuel Engs.
Benjamin Greene.	Joseph Harrison.
Peter Harrison.	John Jepson.
David Moore,	Simon Pease, Jr.
Jonathan Otis.	William Redwood..
Jonas L. Redwood.	William Richards.
James Rogers.	Gideon Sisson.
Isaac Steele.	Joseph Sylvester.
Jonathan Tillinghast.	Edward Thurston, Jr.
Solomon Townsend.	William Vernon.
Joseph G. Wanton.	Phillip Wanton.

Henry Ward.

EARLY DONATIONS TO THE REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT,
R. I.—For the following interesting items we are indebted to Hon.
Samuel A. Greene, of Boston, and James E. Mauran, Esq., of New-
port, R. I.—[Ed.]

BOSTON, May 6, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps the following item from “The Massachusetts Gazette and The Boston Weekly News Letter,” of November 19, 1772, will interest some of your antiquarian readers.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

“We hear that Mrs. Catharine Macauley, the celebrated female Historian, has generously presented the *Redwood Library*, in the Town of Newport, a Copy of her Works, being six Volumes in Quarto, which she has sent (as she is pleased to say) as a “Testimony of her Regard to the People of the FREE COLONY of Rhode Island.”

The Mrs. Macauley to whom Mr. Green calls attention, was Catherine, daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq., of Kent, England. In 1760, she married Dr. George Macauley, and soon after commenced her career in literature. In 1763 she published her first volume of the History of England, from the Accession of James I. to that of the House of Brunswick. She completed the work in eight volumes in 1783. In 1785, she married her second husband, a Mr. Graham. The spirit of her historical works is almost purely republican, which probably prompted her to make the gift above mentioned. In 1785 she made a visit to America to see Gen.

Washington, and returning to England, died there in 1791. Her donation of six volumes appears in the catalogue of the Library published in April, 1816; the books are still there, in their original binding, old calf, as may be imagined, in rather a dilapidated condition.

In the Historical sketch of the Redwood Library, by the late Dr. David King, it is related: "While the Library was in process of building, the catalogue, which had received much careful consideration from its members, was transmitted to London, where with a few alterations by Peter Collinson, Esq., it was immediately, at the first cost of £500 sterling, purchased. In 1750, it had arrived and was placed on the shelves of the library." Before me lies what I consider to be the original manuscript catalogue. It is headed "Books bought in London, by John Thomlinson, Esq., with the two hundred pounds sterling given by Abraham Redwood, Esq., to the company of the Redwood Library." After titles and number of volumes and price, follows a list of books given by several gentlemen Dr. King's account having omitted a number of names, the accompanying extract may not be unacceptable. Beginning with no date, the first donator is, Thomas Ward, Esq., John Brett, M. D., Capt. William Dunbar, Edward Scott, Esq., Capt. Joseph Bull, Mr. William Stevens, Mr. Simon Rhodes, Mr. John Chaloner, Capt. Joseph Harrison, Mr. Matthew Robinson, Mr. Naphtali Hart Myers, Mr. Abraham Hart, By a society of Gentlemen, 62 volumes, Mr. Henry Collins, Dr. Thomas Moffatt, Mr. Metcalf Bowler, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, Dr. William Douglass; Sept. 20, 1750, Mr. Hugh McKey, James Murray of South Carolina, Esq., Mr. Ebenezer Flagg; 1751, Thomas Ward, Esq., Sect'y of the colony and Librarian, Capt. William Richards; 1752, Dr. William McDowal, Capt. Benjamin Wickham, Mr. Michael Bland. of London, Capt. Joseph Jacob; 1753, the Reverend Doctor Mc Sparran, M. D., Mr Andrew Heatly, Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard, M. A., Mr. Francis Willet of South Kingstown; 1755, Mr. Thomas Sparks, who gave the very rare folio of the Tragedies and Comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher: First edition; 1756, The Rev. Mr. Pollen ? Rev Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London; 1763, Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge, Esq.; 1764, Rev. Dr. Nath. Lardner, of London, Nathaniel Neal of London, Esq. Whole number from individuals, 226.

A popular but erroneous belief is prevalent in Newport, that Bishop Berkeley had given the Redwood Library a portion of his

library collection. There is no proof of his so doing. He arrived in this town in the spring of 1729, and left for England in 1732. In 1747 he sent £50 worth of books to Harvard College, and to Yale, £500. He died in 1753, and it is said he divided his library before his departure for home, between the two mentioned colleges; but there is no mention of any gift to the Redwood, which was established in 1750.

I have in my possession a volume which once belonged to Dean Berkeley, which by a most singular piece of good luck, I purchased at Dr. David King's sale in New York, in April, 1883. This rarity is entitled "A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in 1697, by Henry Maundrell Oxford, 1721," bound in full calf, and in excellent condition. Its value, however, lies in the book-plate, engraved in London about 1750, by Mordecai & Levi. The Berkeley arms, on a large shield, stand on a slab, surrounded by big folios; under all is inscribed "George Berkeley, D. L., Chancellor of Brecon and Canon of Canterbury." The vicissitudes through which this book has passed since it left its distinguished owner's hands, makes it a most valuable literary curiosity. The "ex libris" or "Book-plate," as it is wrongfully termed I rank among the most prized of those fascinating specimens of the engraver's art, emulating the early minute productions of the so-called "Petits Maitres," and the books on "Emblems" of the sixteenth Century. To the natural enquiry, how this fragment of Dean Berkeley's library should have strayed to Newport, I answer by quoting from Jones, the royalist, History of New York. Deplored the devastations committed by both parties, he writes thus: "Nassau Hall at Princeton, and Yale College, were robbed of their libraries by the British, in December 1776, among which is the Dean's Library; also the Morrisania Library in Westchester, which for safety was moved to Norwalk, was pillaged and carried to New York."

Newport, R. I., June 4, 1885.

J. E. M.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.]

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1587-1883. By William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Iowa. 2 vols. Boston, 1885, James R. Osgood & Co.

This is the largest and most elaborate of the excellent church

histories recently issued by the American press. The scheme of the work originated with Mr. Clarence F. Jewett. Bishop Perry has had the assistance of many eminent writers and has produced two handsome square quarto volumes of nearly seven hundred pages each, well printed, and containing many valuable autographs and illustrations. The choice and arrangement of the material bears evidence of profound scholarship, untiring industry and conscientious discretion.

CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT. A STUDY IN AMERICAN POLITICS.—By Woodrow Wilson. 12mo pp. 333. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co

This work, in which the author compares the American system with that of the British Parliamentary, the French and other systems, is well worth a place among the many valuable works on American Polities.

VIRGINIA VETUSTA, during the Reign of James I. A supplement to the history of the Virginia Co. By Edward O'Neill, Albany, 1885. Joel Munsell's sons.

The author has been engaged for over thirty years in making important historical researches, and has produced a work of great intense and value. It is beautifully printed by the Munsells of Albany, uniform with their other historical works.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT—By Edmund Noble. 16mo. \$6.00. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This important work, by Mr. Noble, formerly of London, gives the origin and history of this revolt, which is now known as Nihilism. It is based on ten years careful study of Russian subjects and two years travel and residence in Russia.

MILITARY HISTORY OF GEN ULYSSES S. GRANT.—By General Adams Badeau. Three vols. Svo. cloth \$6.00. D. Appleton & Co, New York.

Gen. Badeau had exceptional advantages in the preparation of this work. A member of General Grant's staff, he was military secretary, and accompanied the Commander of the army from the close of the Vicksburg campaign till the surrender of Lee.

RECORDS OF WILLIAM SPOONER OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—By Thomas Spooner, Glendale, Ohio, Vol. I.

This modest volume of nearly seven hundred pages, is a part of the prints of nearly twelve years of laborious researches. It is well arranged and neatly printed. It is the intention of the author to issue a second volume, for which the material is arranged, as soon as the subscriptions to the first will warrant it. It is hoped that the numerous descendants and all interested in the work will encourage the publication of the second volume. Mr. Spooner will be pleased to correspond with all interested.

To RHODE ISLANDERS

(and descendants of Rhode Island families.)

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A very considerable number of citizens of this State, and many from other States, have already sent in their names as subscribers. *All others intending to subscribe should do so at once.*

[Cut off and return with signature and address.]

.....
1885.

J. O. AUSTIN,

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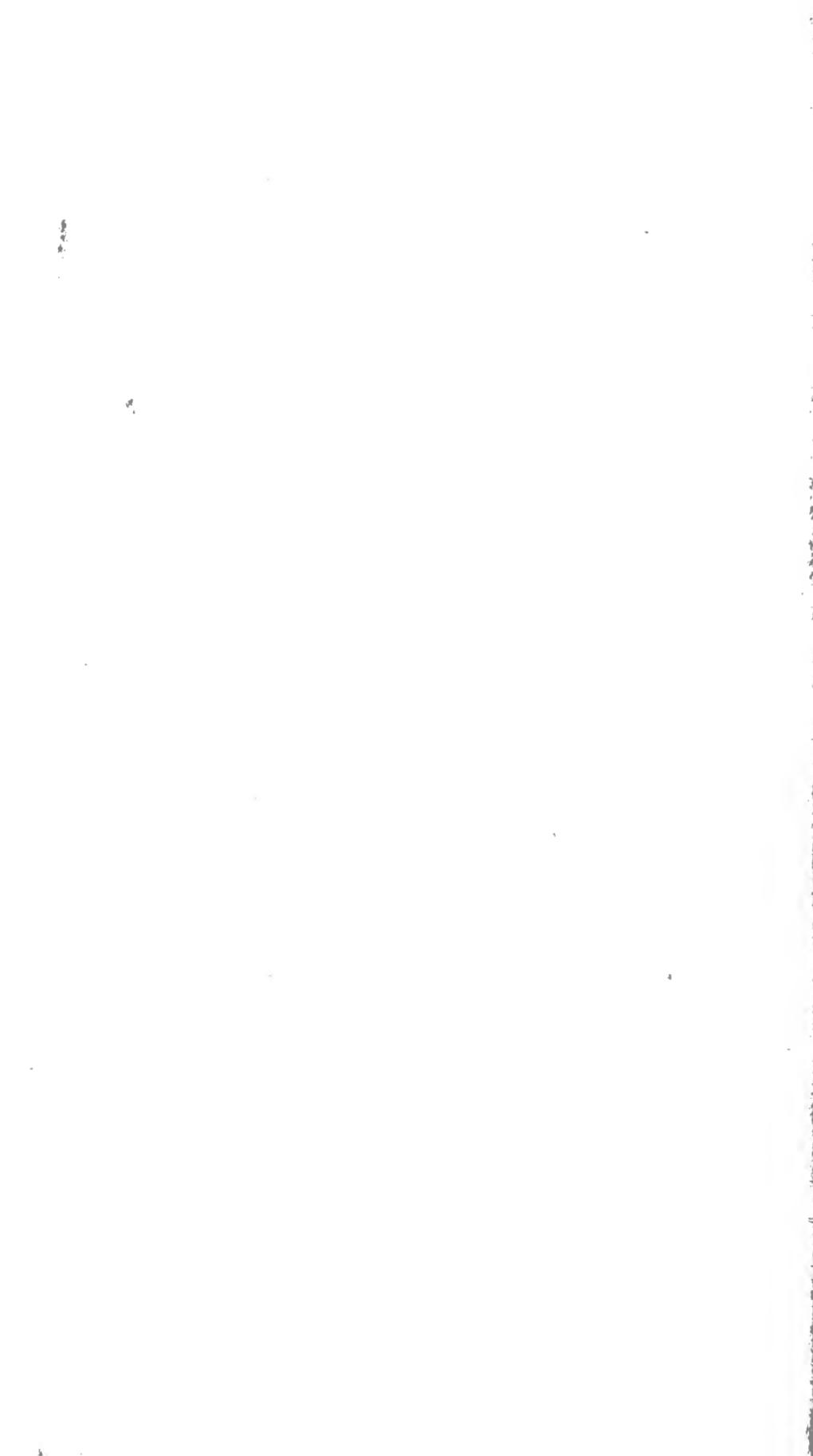
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OCT.

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New Series,
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No. 2, Vol. 6

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THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 2.

OCTOBER, 1885.

VOL. 6.

THE JEWISH CEMETERY AT NEWPORT, R. I.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 23, 1885,
BY REV. A. P. MENDES.

THE subject of the present paper is the Newport Jewish Cemetery. That cemetery is well known to all of you and to many thousands more of your fellow citizens, who from the length and breadth of this vast continent come year after year to visit our fair city by the sea. It has also supplied a theme for the muse of that illustrious poet, of whom you are justly proud, so that his admirers in other lands have learned through him to know the little spot which enshrines the memory of a past generation. Longfellow with the fire of his genius has hallowed the Jews' Cemetery at Newport, by touchingly singing of its memories, and he has thus given to this home of mortality, the renown of immortality.

But all that is to be deduced from Longfellow's strains, as well as from your own observation, is the bare existence of a spot whereon reposes the remnant of a people passed away but not forgotten. My work, however, is to present to you the memorials of that people as gathered from their monuments which still survive, in order that those departed

ones may, like their lovely resting place, remain green and fragrant in your memory.

The Cemetery of the Ancient Hebrew Congregation, "Yeshuath Israel," is situated on Touro street, at the point of its intersection by Kay street. It was acquired, in the year 1677 from Nathaniel Dickens, by Moses Paeheco and Mordecai Campanal for the use of the Hebrews then resident in Newport for many years, having already organized a congregation in 1658. I have been enabled to ascertain the original boundaries of the cemetery from the inspection of the copy of a deed now preserved in the office of the City Clerk. In that deed it is clearly defined as "A piece of land 30 feet long, resting southwest upon the highway that leads from ye Stone Mill towards Benjamin Griffin's land, and 30 foot upon the line cutting southeast upon John Easton's land, and 30 foot upon the line northwest, cutting upon a slip of land which the said Nathaniel Dickens hath yet remaining between this piece of land now sold and the land belonging unto Benjamin Griffins, and the line northeast butting also upon Nathaniel Dickens, his land to be in length 40 foot. Sold unto ye said Jews and their heirs and assigns and successors for them to possess and enjoy for the use abovesaid forever." Dated 28th February, 1677.

Now one would say that such a plot of ground, 30 feet by 40, would be most inadequate for the necessities of a community numbering sixty families. And so, no doubt, it proved to be, because the present limits of the cemetery certainly exceed those named on the original deed. We are thus led to the conclusion that more land was subsequently acquired and added, probably that very contiguous slip named in the deed as still belonging to Nathaniel Dickens. There are several plans existing among the archives of the city referring to the estate of the late Deacon William Tilley. They date some 60 years back, and on three of them the cemetery is to be found well defined in its existing limits. It is still a small burial yard for a community that subsequently grew to two hundred families, but we must accept its diminutive

proportions as a recognition of the salubrity of Newport, and believe that the Hebrews expected and provided for a very moderate bill of mortality.

When the congregation was broken up in consequence of the removal of its members to other cities, the burial ground was suffered to fall into neglect and decay. For years it remained surrounded by an imperfect fence, through the breaches of which stray animals found admittance and augmented the ravages which time and neglect had already wrought. This sad condition of the resting place of his relatives was, in 1820, brought to the notice of Mr Abraham Touro, then resident in Boston. Mr. Touro visited Newport and gave directions for the erection of a brick wall, which for more than twenty years afforded ample protection to the cemetery. In 1842 his brother, Judah Touro, a resident of New Orleans, who dearly loved Newport and was always solicitous to display that affection by the most generous benefactions, resolved among other good works to restore and beautify the sepulchre of his fathers. He commissioned a personal friend to have the cemetery put in perfect order; to repair and restore the ornaments; to replace the brick wall with the granite bases and pillars and the iron railing which now exist; to beautify the grounds and adorn its entrance with the noble gateway so well known to you. This work was executed under the direction of Mr. Isaiah Rogers of Boston, at a cost of \$12,000. At his demise Mr. Touro also bequeathed a considerable sum in trust to the corporation for certain purposes connected with Jewish interests. Among these was the perpetual conservation of the cemetery. How faithfully and well that trust has been discharged, you all know. They have converted the grave-yard into a smiling garden, wherein luxuriate the most radiant of flowers and the most fragrant of blossoms.

In the course of the restoration, many of the monuments were found to have become displaced. It was, of course, impossible to put these in the exact positions they should occupy. They were, however, reset near the spots on which

they were respectively found. Several of the stones were broken into fragments and eluded all attempts at restoration. These were carefully heaped together and buried beneath the soil. These facts will account for the circumstance of there being now extant so few monuments of what is known to have been a numerous community. Those yet in existence have been accurately deciphered and faithfully copied to become the subject of this paper. There are altogether 39 monuments.

One without any inscription.

One tri-lingual in Hebrew, English and Portuguese.

One inscribed in Latin and English.

Eleven in Spanish and English.

One in Portuguese and English.

Three in English only; and the remainder in Hebrew and English.

The older graves are nearest the entrance of the cemetery. The oldest inscription however, is that of Rachel Rodugues Rivera, bearing date May, 1761.

This fact will at once strike you as being eminently remarkable. Here is a burial place opened 220 years ago, in continuous use by a large community for a century and a half, and yet, of the numerous interments which must have taken place between 1677 and 1761, not a trace is to be found. Whether the early Jewish settlers, contrary to the universal usage of their people, left the graves of their dead unmarked by any mortuary memorial; whether the material employed for that purpose was too perishable to survive the wreck of time; or whether the old monuments lie buried beneath the soil, among the debris of the lapsed age, are subjects for conjecture. The precise resting place of the Pacheicos, the Gutierrezes and Campanals, who were prominent founders of the congregation are now undistinguishable. All we know is, that in this circumscribed plot of ground lie many whose very names are forgotten, but who left behind them worthy successors to fill their places and perfect their work. A few of those whose names are

inscribed upon the existing monuments, I will now proceed to enumerate :

The first inscription is in Spanish and English. It is surmounted by five Hebrew letters, initials of the words

"May her soul be bound up in the bands of life."

The Spanish epitaph is to this effect :

Here lieth the very honored and virtuous Mrs, Rachel Rodriquez. Rivera, who died on Sabbath, 3d of Veadar, 5521, which corresponds to the 14th March, 1761.

May her blessed soul enjoy Divine glory. Amen.

Her age was 77.

This is followed by an almost literal translation in English.

Here lieth the body of ye virtuous Mrs. Rachel Rodriguez Rivera, who departed this life on Saturday, the 8th of Veadar, 5521, which corresponds to ye 14th of March, 1761.

May her blessed soul enjoy eternal happiness. Amen.

(The age is expressed in Latin.) $\text{\AE}tates sui 77.$

No. 2.—This inscription is in Hebrew and Latin. The Hebrew is to the following effect :

This is the monument of the burial place of the worthy woman, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Aaron Lopes, who departed to her eternal home on the eve of the holy Sabbath—on the 21st day of the month Iyar, of the year 522—minor notation. The days of the years of her life were 36 years. May her soul be bound up in the bands of life with the souls of the righteous men and women in Paradise.

This is followed by a Latin inscription, a few words of which are now illegible. The following is, however, distinct :

Whatever remains after death

of Abigail Lopez, is here.

She was distinguished for virtue and lively charity,

A faithful wife and companion.

The tenderest of parents,

died 21st Iyar,

In the year of the world 522,

which is

the 14th day of May, 1762, of the Vulgar era.

Her age, 36.

No. 3.—Head and foot-stone both inscribed. The head-stone bears inscription in English only :

In memory
of Isaac, ye son
of Moses and
Rebecca Lopez,
died the 4th Tisri, 5523,
Aged 6 mo. and 9 days.

The footstone is inscribed I. L. 5523.

No. 4. Head and foot-stone both inscribed. Head-stone bears inscription in English only :

In memory of
Jacob, ye son
of Moses and
Rebecca Lopez,
died Tisri ye 3d,
5524, aged
9 years, 3 mo.
and 26 days.

Footstone is inscribed J. L. 5524.

No. 5. Originally possessed a sunken leaden tablet which contained the inscription. The grave is fairly well preserved, but the tablet has been removed, leaving no clew to the discovery of the person here interred.

No. 6. Is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew inscription is as follows :

Monument
Of the burial place of the honored woman
Rebecca, daughter of Judah,
Who departed to her eternal home on the eve of the
Holy Sabbath, 28th of First adar, in the year
524 (minor notation.) The years of her life
Were 65 years, 6 months and 18 days.

May her soul be bound up in the bands of life.

The English inscription is as follows :

Rebecca, the wife of Zacharian Polock,
Died March 2d, 1764,
Aged 65 years, 6 mos., 18 days.

This inscription is remarkable for a grammatical error. The word "Halach," departed, being in the mas. gender, though referring to a female.

No. 7. Is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew inscription is to the following effect :

The Monument

Of the burial place of the aged and honored Mr. Isaac, son of Rabbi Meyer Polak, of blessed memory, who departed to his eternal home on Wednesday, 21st Iyar, of the year 524. (minor notation.)

The years of his life were 63 years, 9 months, 6 days.

The English runs as follows :

Mr. Isaac Polak
departed this life
May 23, 1764, aged
63 years, 9 months
and 6 days.

No. 8—Contains a very elaborate epitaph. It is in Hebrew and Spanish. Surmounting the inscription is a semi-circular arrangement of the Heb. verse, Gen. XXV. 8 vs.

“And Abraham expired and died in a good old age.”

It then proceeds as follows :

The Monument

of the burial place of the aged and honored Mr. Abraham Rodriguez Rivera, who was liberated on the 18th day of the month Tamuz, and buried on the same day, in the year 5585 of the creation.

May his soul be bound up in the bands of life.

This is followed by 8 lines of Hebrew verse of singular merit. I have attempted to paraphrase it thus :

“Reposing here in peace beneath this sod of humble earth,
Lies one, who wise of heart and just, possessed exalted worth,
Till old and full of years he lived, esteemed, beloved by all,
Because his way was perfect and he heeded duty's call.
Beneficent as Abraham, he constantly relieved
The woes of poor and needy, afflicted and bereaved;
He shines now with effulgent light a denizen above,
In realms reserved for all who, here, “revere” a God of Love.

In these last words, “revere a God of love,” I have preserved the name of the deceased Rivera. This is a feeble effort to imitate the original Hebrew. There, the words purity and reverence, furnish consecutively the letters

Rivera, an ingenious device frequently met in Hebrew laudatory compositions.

The Spanish inscription is as follows :

Sepulchre
of the venerated and honorable old man,
Abraham Rodriguez Rivera, deceased on the
18th of Tamuz 5525, which corresponds to the 7th July,
of the year 1765. S. A. G. D. G.

These five letters are initials of the Spanish words, meaning May his soul enjoy Divine Glory.

No. 9—Contains inscriptions in three languages—English, Hebrew and Portuguese. The English inscription is on the margin of the stone. It commences on the left, where we find, "Here lieth the body of Moses Alvarez." It proceeds along the top, thus, "who departed this life on the 19th of," then down the right margin it concludes, "October, 1766, in the 57th year of his age." The Hebrew inscription simply records name and date of death.

The Monument
Of the burial place of Moses Alvarez,
Removed to Paradise 15th day of the month
Heshram, of the year 5527.
May his soul be bound up in the bands of life.

The Portuguese inscription is as follows :

Sepulchre of
The fortunate Moses Alvarez,
'Who died on the 15th of Hesvan 5527,
Which corresponds to the 19th October, 1766,
Aged 37 years.
May his soul enjoy Divine Glory.

No. 10—Is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew runs thus :

Monument
of the burial place of Mr. Myer,
the son of Benjamin, liberated
on the 1st day of the month Kislef, and buried
on the second, in the year 5527,
43 years.
May his soul be bound up in the bands of life.

The English is as follows :

In memory of
Mr. Myer Benjamin,
who departed this life ye 20th November,
1766,
Aged 43 years.

The Hebrew of this inscription is the work of an unskillful writer. Besides an orthographical error in the month, the effort to record the age only accomplishes a number 43, without specifying what that number indicates.

No. 11—Is in Hebrew and English. The stone is surmounted by the Scripture text in Hebrew, Num. XII, 3—“Now the man Moses was exceeding meek.” Then follows :

Monument

Of the burial place of the honored old man,
Mr. Moses Lopez, who was liberated on the 7th
and buried on the 8th day of the month Nissan in the
year 5527 of the Creation.
The days of his life were 61 years.
May his soul be bound in the bands of life with
the souls of the righteous.

The English epitaph is as follows :

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Moses Lopez, Merchant,
who suddenly quitted this transitory life, on the 6th April
1707, in the sixty-first year of his age.
He was a gentleman in whom were united every moral
and social virtue, which prepared his immortal part
for the fruition of that glorious state, where the pious
and virtuous receive the reward of their good actions.

No. 12—Is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew runs thus :

Monument

of the burial place of the honored old man,
Mr. Isaac Mendes Seixas, liberated for Paradise
On the 5th day of Marcheshvan 5411 (minor notation).
And the days of the years of his life were 72 years.
The memory of the just is a blessing.
May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

In English is inscribed :

Mr. Isaac Mendes Seixas,
of New York,
Died 5th Heshvan 5541; November 3d, 1780,
Aged 72 years.

No. 13—Contains simple inscriptions in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew records :

Monument
of the burial place of the modest virgin,
Bilah, daughter of Benjamin, the Levite,
liberated for Paradise on the 5th Shebat,
541, minor notation.
And the years of her life were 26 years.
May her soul be bound in the bonds of life.

The English is :

Miss Bilah Levy,
Died the 8th Sebah 5541. (February 3d, 1781),
Aged 39 years.

No. 14—Is in Hebrew and English. It is surmounted by two Scripture texts, both arrayed in segments of circles. The uppermost is from Eccles. vii. 1:

“A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death is better than the day of one’s birth.”

The second text arranged beneath the above is an adaptation of Deut. xxxiii. It is here written :

“Hear Lord the voice of Aaron.”

Then follows :

The Monument
of the burial place of the honored Mr. Aaron Lopez,
who was liberated for Paradise on the 14th of the month Sevan,
in the year 5542.

May his soul be bound up in the bands of life.

The English inscription is elaborate :

In memory of Mr. Aaron Lopez,
Who was drawn from this transitory existence
to eternal rest, the 14th of Sevan A. M. 5542,
corresponding to May 28th, 1782.

Ætates 51.

He was a merchant of eminence,
of polite and amiable manners.
Hospitality, Liberality and Benevolence
were his true characteristics.
An ornament and valuable Pillar to
the Jewish Society, of which he was a
member. His knowledge in commerce
was unbounded and his Integrity irreproachable;
thus he lived and died, much regretted,
esteemed and loved by all.

Then follows in Hebrew the verse from Prov. x. : 7—

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

No. 15—Is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew runs thus :

Monument

Of the burial place of Isaac, son of Jacob,
the son of Aaron, liberated on the 23d day
of the month Heshvan in the year 5543.

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

In English we find :

In memory of
Isaac Jacob Polok
[Of Surinam] who departed this
life the 23d day of Hesvan,
A. M. 5543, which corresponds
to the 23th day of October, 1782.

No. 16—Is in Hebrew and English :

Monument

of the burial place of the child Isaac
Mendes Seixas, who was liberated for Paradise
on the 6th day of Adar 546. [minor notation].
He was a child of 6 years and 6 months.

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English simply records :

Isaac M. Seixas,
Died [the 7th Adar 5546] Feby.
5th, 1786. Aged 6 years, 6 months.

No. 17—Is in Hebrew and English.

Monument

of the burial place of the honored old man,

Mr. Benjamin, son of Isaac, the Levite,
 liberated for Paradise on the 19th day of
 Tebeth 548 [minor notation],
 And the days of the years of his life were
 95 years. The memory of the just is blessed.
 May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English inscription is :

Mr. Benjamin Levy,
 Died [the 19th Tebet 5548]
 December the 30th, 1787,
 Aged 95.

No. 18—Consists of a head and foot-stone. The former is inscribed in English, with the exception of being surmounted with the Hebrew word "matsebeth." meant for monument. This is, however, inaccurate, "matsebeth" being in the constructive form, and signifying "monument of." To be grammatical it should be followed by an absolute noun. It is, however, only succeeded by the following inscription in English :

In memory of
 Mrs.
 Martha Moravia,
 Who departed this
 life 26th Tamuz 5547,
 12th July, 1787.

No. 19—Also consists of a head and foot-stone. It reads :

Monument
 of the burial place of the venerable
 virtuous woman Judith, wife of
 Benjamin, the Levite, liberated for Paradise
 on the 22d day of Tishri 549 (minor notation).
 And the years of the life of her days were
 86 years.
 May her soul be bound in the bands of life.

Here also appears a little irregularity—a transposition of the words recording the age. The phrase should run, "the days of the years of her life—instead of which we find "the years of the life of her days."

The English inscription follows thus :

Mrs. Judith Levy
Died [the 22d Tisri 5549]
Oct. 23d, 1788,
Aged 86 years.

No. 20—Is surmounted by a semi-circular arrangement of the Hebrew words :

"And the days of Jacob were two and seventy years."

Then follows :

Monument
Of the burial place of the honored old man,
Mr. Jacob Rodrigues Rivera, liberated
On the 23d day of the month Shebat 5549.
May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English inscription is very elaborate :

If to profess and patronize the principles of Judaism
—to observe the strictest integrity in extensive commerce
and to exhibit unbounded benevolence
for all mankind, can secure
to the spontaneous and invariable practiser
of these virtues, eternal bliss.

Jacob Rods Rivera,

whose mortal frame is deposited beneath this marble,
must, consonant to the ardent hopes of all who knew him,
be in full possession of that superlative
happiness.

He lived beloved and died lamented the 23d Sebat A. M.
5549. corresponding with 18th Feby. A. D. 1789,
Aged 72.

Then follows in Hebrew: "The memory of the just is blessed."

This monument proved most difficult to decipher. The letters were unusually worn and indistinct. It was only after two days of patient and persistent labor that the inscription was successfully read.

No. 21—Is surmounted by a semi-circular arrangement of the Hebrew text—Job 1: 21.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

May her soul be bound in the bands of life.

Monument

of the burial place of the virtuous woman Rachel, wife of Mr. David Lopez, liberated for Paradise on the 4th day of Elul 5549, and the days of the years of her life were thirty-one years. The memory of the just is blessed.

Sacred is this marble here erected in memory of Mrs. Rachel Lopez, the beloved consort of David Lopez, Jun., and third daughter of the Late worthy Mr. Aaron Lopez, and Abigail, his wife, who exchanged the imperfect and evanescent enjoyments of this Vale of Tears for a Life of Certain and Immortal bliss on the 4th of Elul A. M. 5549, corresponding to the 26th of August, 1789 A. E. 31. Endued with all the excellencies of the amiable woman, her span of life, tho' short, was employed in the exercise of every gentle virtue. Exemplary for conjugal affection she lived an ornament to her sex, to Friendship tender, constant and sincere, the milk of human kindness filled her peaceful breast and resignation marked her faith in God: thus in life was she beloved and admired, in death lamented and revered.

No. 22—Is in Hebrew and English:**Monument**

of the burial place of the venerated and honored Moses, son of Isaac the Levite, liberated for Paradise on the 28th day of Sivan 552 minor notation.

And the years of his life were 88 years.

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English is as follows :

Mr. Moses Levy,
Died [the 28th Sivan 5552] June,
aged 88 years.

No. 23—Is in Hebrew and English.**Monument**

of the burial place of the virtuous, aged woman, Abigail, wife of Mr. Abraham Lopez, liberated for Paradise on the 6th day Marcheshvan 553, minor notation.

The days of the years of her life 82 years.

May her soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English is as follows :

In memory of Mrs. Abigail,
the worthy relict of Mr.
Abraham Lopez, deceas'd,
who departed this life in the
83d year of her age, the 6th of

Heshvan, A. M. 5553,
corresponding to October 23, 1792.
The grateful remembrance of her
unaffected piety and benevolence
of heart, ever replete with a feeling
of responsibility for the indigent and
distressed, is a lasting monument
to perpetuate her virtuous character
in the minds of all her numerous
relations and friends.

No. 24 is in Hebrew and English.

Monument

of the burial place of the goodly young man
Abraham, son of Uri Minis, liberated for Paradise
on the holy Sabbath 20th Elul, in the year 541 (min. not.)
And the days of his life were three and twenty years,
six months and 14 days.

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The following is the English :

In memory
of
Abraham Minis, Esquire,
of Savannah, in the state of Georgia,
who

departed this life at Newport
on 29th Aug. 1801,
Aged 23 years, 6 months
and 14 days.

A dutiful Son,
an affectionate relative,
a sincere and valuable friend,
of manners most pleasing,
of morals the most correct,
and of irreproachable integrity.

This inestimable young gentleman fell a
victim in the bloom of life to the accidental
fracture of a leg,

and died universally beloved, esteemed and lamented.

The bereaved parent, Judith Minis, hath caused
this stone to be placed as a tribute to his me-
mory and his virtues and as a memorial of her
irreparable loss, 3d July, 1803.

No. 25 is in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew inscrip-

tion is surmounted by two Hebrew letters, initials of the words, "Here is interred."

The virgin Rebecca, daughter of Moses,
liberated for Paradise on Thursday, 23d
Tamuz, year 562, minor notation. The days of her life
were 33 years and 5 months.

May her soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English runs thus :

In memory
of
Rebekah,
daughter of Moses Hays, of Boston;
in the state of Massachusetts,
who
departed this life
Thursday, the 23d July, 1802,
Aged 33 years 5 months.

The 26th is in Hebrew and English. Like the preceding one, it is prefaced by the initials of the words—"Here is interred," and then continues :

The exalted Moses Michael, son of Judah,
liberated for Paradise on Friday, the 11th day of
Iyar 565, minor notation. And the days of his
life were sixty-six years. The memory of the just
is blessed. May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English is as follows :

Here
repose the ashes of Moses Michael Hays, Esquire,
who died in Boston,
in the state of Massachusetts,
on the 11th day of Iyar (this word in Hebrew)
A. M. 5565,
the 9th day of May, 1805, of the Christian era,
Aged LXVI years.

No. 27. is in English only.

In memory of
Sarah Ann,
daughter of
Jacob and Meriam
Levy,
who died Sep. 21st, 1809,
Aged 9 mos.
and 25 days.

No. 28 is also in English, but it is preceded by the single Hebrew word "matsebeth."

Monument of
Moses Seixas,
Died 4th Chislev 5570,
being Nov. 29, 1809,
aged 66.

He was Grand Master of the
Grand Lodge of the Masonic
Order of this state and Cashier of
the Bank of Rhode Island from its
commencement to his death.

No. 29 is in Hebrew and English.

Monument of the burial place of
the venerable Mrs. Rachel, widow of the exalted
Mr. Moses Michael, the son of Judah.
She was liberated in good repute but a few
years after the death of her husband

On the 1st day of the New Year
571 minor notation.

And all the days of her life were seventy-two years.
May her soul be bound in the bonds of life.

The following is the English :

The remains
of
Mrs. Rachel Hays,.
relict of Moses M. Hays, Esq.,
were conveyed from Boston,
and interred here.

She died on Saturday, the first day of Tishri (Heb.)
A M 5571,
corresponding to the 29th day of Sept'r, 1810,
of the Christian era,
aged 72 years.

No. 30 is in English, but it is preceded and terminated
by Hebrew words.

It commences,	Monument	in Hebrew
and continues,	Jacob Lopez,	
	Died 18th March, 1822,	
	or 25th of the Hebrew month	
	Adar 5582,	
	aged 70.	

Then follows in Hebrew : May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

No, 31 is in English, preceded only by the word Monument in Hebrew.

Moses Lopez.
a native of Portugal, died
in the city of Newport on the
6th of the Hebrew month Abib
5590, April 1st, 1830,
Aged 86.

During his residence in this town,
which was nearly 60 years, he
enjoyed the friendship and esteem
of all who knew him.

No. 32 is in Hebrew and English :

Here is interred
The young man Judah, son of Moses of blessed memory,
liberated on Tuesday the 1st of the month Iyar
582
minor notation.
May his soul be bound in the bands of life.
Amen.

The English is as follows :

On the first day of the Hebrew month
Iyar 5582 (this date in Hebrew)
Being the first day of May, 1832,
Departed this life
Judah Hays,
the son of
Moses M. and Rachel Hays,
formerly of Boston, Massachusetts.
This monument
Sacred to the memory of that dear brother,
is erected by
his deeply afflicted sisters.

Then in Hebrew : In God is our trust,
followed by a translation, In God we trust.

No. 33 is in Hebrew and English.

Sepulchre
in memory of the virgin Slowey, daughter of Moses,
(of blessed memory)
Who was liberated on the 9th day of the month Heshvan
5597.
May her soul be bound in the bands of life.
Amen.

The English is as follows :

Sacred
to the memory of
Stowey,
the daughter of Moses M. and Rachel Hays,
who departed this life in Richmond, Va.,
on the 9th day of Heshvan 5597,
being the 19th day of October, 1836.

"God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave for he will receive me."

The opposite side of this monument bears the following inscription in English only.

Catherine Hays,
Born in Boston,
October 3, 1776,
Died at Richmond, Va.,
Jan'y 2, 1854,
Aged 77 years,
2 months and 30 days.

No. 34 is in English.

Sacred
to the memory of
Edwin,
son of
Leo and Mathilda Rosenstein,
of New York,
Born March 27th, 1866.
Died July 23, 1866.

You will have perceived that until now I have presented the inscriptions in chronological order. From that methodical arrangement I have excepted the central group of monuments, enclosed within a railing, which I would designate as the Touro monuments. These will now follow in their own order of time. The first of them, forming the 35th of the series, is the resting place of Judah Touro's mother, but it likewise bears a tribute to the memory of her father, elsewhere buried. The monument consists of a stone obelisk surmounting a square pedestal, each side of which is inscribed. First side in English ;

Beneath are deposited
the remains of

Mrs. Reyna,
the worthy relict of
Rev. Isaac Touro,
who died at Boston on the
14th of Tishri A. M. 5548
and the 28th of September, 1787,
Æ 44 years.
The memory of the just
is blessed.

Second side entirely in Hebrew. It is surmounted by the text, Is. xxvi. 19: "Thy dead men shall live, with my dead body they shall arise."

Monument

In memory of the learned, honored
and exalted Isaac, son of Abraham Touro
of blessed memory.
Reader and faithful pastor of the congregation
"Yeshuath Israel"—who was released for Paradise
and interred at Kingston, Jamaica,
14th Tebet 544, minor notation,
And all the days of the years of his life
were six and forty years.
May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

Third side bears a translation as follows :

In memory of
the
Rev. Isaac Touro,
The able and faithful minister
of the Congregation
Yeshuath Israel,
in Newport, R. I.,
who departed this life
on the 14th of Tebet A. M. 5544,
and December 8th MDCCCLXXXIII,
At Kingston, Jamaica,
Where his remains lie buried
Æ 46 years.
The memory of the Just
is blessed.

The fourth side has the following inscription in English :

This tribute of
filial piety is consecrated
to the memory
of his honored parents
by their son
Abraham Touro,
MDCCCXIV.

No. 36 is in Hebrew and English.

Monument of the Burial place
of the woman worthy and modest,
the widow
Fegla, wife of Mordecai, son of Elchanan,
liberated for Paradise, in the city of Boston,
Monday, 17th of the month Iyar,
60 years of her life*
in the year 5580,
May her soul be bound in the bands of life.

The English is as follows :

In memory of
Mrs. Phila, Relict of
Mr. Marcus Elkan,
late of Richmond, Virginia,
who in the 60th year of her age
departed this life at Boston
on the 1st May, 1820,
corresponding with the Hebrew
month Yiar 5580.

No. 37 consists of a stone obelisk surmounting a square pedestal, two sides of which are inscribed. The first is in Hebrew. It commences with the text, Gen. xv. 1, displayed in an arc of a circle:—"Fear not Abram, I am thy shield, thine exceeding great reward."

Monument of the Burial place
of the worthy and esteemed Abraham, son of
the Sweet Singer of Israel, Isaac Touro, of blessed memory,
Liberated, in good repute, for his eternal home,
in the world reserved for the righteous,
in the city of Boston,
in the forty-eighth year of his life, on the sixth day
of the month Cheshvan of the year.
†"A good name is better than fragrant oil, and the day
of death is better than the day of one's birth."

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

The opposite side of the pedestal is inscribed in English :

Erected
to the memory of
Abraham Touro
of Boston,

*Sic. meant for the 60th year.

†This text supplies a chronogram, certain letters being marked to make the number 582.

Son of Isaac and Reyna Touro
 who was suddenly taken from this transitory
 state in the 48th year of a useful and happy life,
 deeply lamented by his afflicted relatives
 and innumerable friends,
 distinguished and esteemed in those virtues
 and good qualities which exalt the
 character of a man.

He was interred in this place by his own desire
 on the 20th of September,
 1822.

No. 38 is also an obelisk surmounting a stone pedestal,
 three sides of which are inscribed. First in Hebrew.

Monument of the Burial Place
 of the esteemed and modest woman
 Rebecca, wife of Joshua Lopez and daughter
 of Isaac Touro, Minister of this City,
 liberated 19th Tebet 594, minor notation,
 And all the days of the years—fifty-forty.

We at once perceive that this epitaph was both composed and executed by incompetent persons. The age of the deceased, 54, should be written “arbanga vachamishim.” It here appears “chameshim rebingim,” which, if it means anything, is fifty of the fourth generation. Then, the letters composing the words have been mistaken for each other. “Tsaddi” appears for “Ayin”; “He” for “Cheth”; “Mem” for “Teth,” on account of their mutual resemblance. Lastly, final letters are found in the middle of words. The only way we can account for these irregularities, is by the hypothesis, that the epitaph was written by an inefficient Hebraist, was cut by a careless and unobservant citizen, and that there was no competent person to inspect and criticize, as is usual in established congregations.

The second side of the pedestal bears this inscription in English :

Sacred
 to the memory of
 Rebecca Lopez,
 wife of
 Joshua Lopez
 and daughter of the

Rev. Isaac Touro.

She departed this life
much esteemed and respected
in the city of New York,
on the 19th Tebet, A. M. 5594,
it being the 19th Dec'r, 1833,
of the Christian era.
aged 54 years.

The third side of the pedestal is inscribed :

Erected by Judah Touro, Esq.,
of the city of New Orleans,
to the memory of a beloved sister.

The last monument is that of Judah Touro, consisting of the largest and most conspicuous of the four obelisks. The four sides of the granite pedestal are inscribed, two in Hebrew and the other two in English. The Hebrew inscriptions are as follows :

To the memory
of Judah, son of Isaac Touro,
who departed for the world of eternity
on Thursday the 19th of Tebet 614, minor notation,
in the 79th year of the days of his life,
and was interred on Tuesday, 6th Sevan 614,
minor notation.

May his soul be bound in the bands of life.

On the opposite side of the pedestal, also in Hebrew, we read :

"By righteousness and integrity he collected his wealth,
In charity and for salvation he dispensed it."

The third side is inscribed in English :

To the memory of
Judah Touro,
Born Newport, R. I., June 16, 1775,
Died, New Orleans, La., Jan'y 13, 1854.
Interred here June 6th.

On the fourth side is inscribed :

The last of his name.
He inscribed it in the book of
Philanthropy
to be remembered forever.

Having now completed a review of all the existing monu-

ments in the cemetery, I desire, in conclusion, to invite your attention to certain peculiarities therein apparent.

In the earlier inscriptions there is no attention whatever paid to what is known as the "display" of the epitaphs—that is, the arrangement of the sentences in due order and sequence. Thus we find on one line, "Who departed this," and on the next, "life the 20th Nov." Again, on another stone, one line records, "Died February," and the next continues "5th, 1786." On the later monuments, however, due attention is paid to this department of epitaphic art, notably on the tombs of Abraham, Minis, Rachel Lopez, Judah Hays and the Touros.

Some striking points of divergence from general Jewish usage, are also observable in this cemetery. Ordinarily, on Jewish monuments, the dates of death and burial are expressed in a chronograph formed from some appropriate verse of Scripture, the letters of which taken in their numerical value, present the year of decease. Here, except in the solitary instance of Abraham Touro, where the date 522 is expressed in the verse, Eccles. vii. 1, Hebrew numerals are employed in the ordinary manner, and the dates are curtly expressed, some in "Liphrath gadol" or extended numeration, including the thousands, others in "Liphrath Kattan" or abridged notation, limited to the hundreds.

The phraseology of the Hebrew inscriptions is singularly uniform. They are almost all restricted to the simplest record of the demise, burial and age of the departed. Be it noticed that the word "died" never appears in the Hebrew inscription graven on a Jewish sepulchre. In all Jewish cemeteries there are to be found lengthy epitaphs recording in classic Hebrew that the entombed "was gathered to his fathers," "went to his rest," "that his repose was glory," that he was "liberated for Paradise, or curtly "liberated." One or other of the last two we invariably find here; the others, never. These, are all indications of a faith which recognizes this world as a place of temporary abode to be succeeded by a reunion in another and a higher sphere.

This belief you will find emphasized in the initial letters which commence or terminate every epitaph, "May his soul be bound in the bands of life"—life here, meaning immortality. I may add that the Hebrew name for a burial-ground is the House, not of the dead, but of the living. "Beth Hachayim."

Elsewhere, we also meet with lengthy poetic effusions,—threnodies celebrating the virtues of the deceased. Here, there is but one such example in the instance of Abraham Rodriguez Rivera, to whose ingenious epitaph I have already called your attention. Many, however, contain lengthy tributes in English, to the private worth and social qualities of the departed. These attest the high character borne by the Hebrews of Newport for integrity and public usefulness. Thus, Aaron Lopez and Jacob Rod. Rivera are lauded for their worth as honorable merchants; Mrs. Rachel Lopez and Mrs. Abigail Lopez for their piety and benevolence; while several others are noted for their moral and social virtues.

On the whole, Ladies and Gentlemen, this memorial spot of earth speaks an eloquent language in praise of a generation of good men and good citizens passed away. Those men did their duty while they lived, and now that they are dead, they lie covered by the simple record of their lives to testify to the men and women of all creeds who visit their sepulchres, that "They were Hebrews and feared the Lord God of Heaven."

In 1776 Rhode Island had two regiments in the continental army, one commanded by Col. Varnum and the other by Col. Hitchcock. They composed part of the army of Gen. Washington on Long Island, as in the early part of that year the enemy had evacuated Boston, and were collecting their forces to attract New York.

JOURNAL OF JOHN TREVETT, U. S. N., 1774-1782.

(Continued from page 74.)

May, 1776. I am now about to begin a new cruise in the continental brig Ardrew Doria, Nicholas Biddle, Esq., Commander.

[Here a break occurs in the narrative which we are unable to fill. ED.]

We took three prizes, two of them large transport ships, bound from Glasgow to Boston; we captured them on the banks of Newfoundland. After we took as many of the principal officers as we had room for, and all their warlike stores, we took out all the soldiers, who amounted to 220, besides sailors, women and children—how many I never knew. Lieut James Josiah went as prize master of one of them, and a Lieut. McDougal, of New York, of the other. I went on board with McDougal in the capacity of mate. We had about 300 on board. We kept company with each other 17 days, when we got near Nantucket and fell in with Lord Howe's fleet in a fog. We steered different courses, and before we got out of sight of Capt. Biddle, the prisoners rose on the ship and took her from us, and they put one Canada, (formerly mate of the ship) in command. I could not blame them, for I would have done the same. He stood to the southward for Hampton Roads, in Virginia, where we arrived in 15 days after they took possession. We got into Hampton Roads about sunset, and there immediately came alongside two small pilot boats. They informed us the Foy, ship of war, lay 40 miles up James River, and we must im-

mediately get under way. After giving three cheers we weighed anchor and stood up the river with a light air of wind. About 12 o'clock at night, after the Captains of the pilot boats had found out that we were officers from on board the Andrew Doria, they called on me to know how they should re-take the prize. I informed them, and it was done exactly as I schemed it. At daylight I informed Captain Canada that he had no more command, and that he must go forward, and all others, except the women and children, they might stay on the quarter-deck, which was done.

We stood up James River until we arrived at Jamestown, and there we landed 220 Highlanders, who were escorted by a part of a regiment of riflemen in their rifle frocks, which I think the finest I ever saw. They encamped near Williamsburg.

At the same time there was a convention or congress setting here. Lieut McDougal and myself applied to the Speaker of the house for money to pay the expenses of ourselves and seamen, eleven in number. We were supplied with what cash we wanted, with pleasure, and were treated very politely by one and all at Williamsburg. I drew bills on Hon. John Hancock, their President, for the cash we received from the State of Virginia. We carried with us one of the bills which the Hon. President received with pleasure. We tarried one day longer than we needed on account of seeing INDEPENDENCE DECLARED, which was on the 4th day of July, 1776.

The next day we set out for New York on our way for Rhode Island. When we arrived at Newport we went immediately on board the Privateer which was lying in the harbor at Newport. We brought dispatches for Captain Biddle, whom we had the pleasure of finding on board. We found they had made one short cruise since we were taken, and had captured one Jamaica ship, but being chased hard by a British frigate, they ran her on shore on Fisher's Island reef, and lost the ship and all her sugar, but saved 100 puncheons of rum, sails and stores, which were sent to

Mr. Nathaniel Shaw, of New London, who was appointed agent. Capt. Biddle gave me my share of prize money, which I received from Mr. Shaw. So ends this cruise.

July, 1776. I was at Newport but a few days before I sailed again with Captain Biddle. On this cruise we took several prizes, one of them from Lord Dunmore's fleet, a brig, from Barbadoes bound to New Foundland. This prize I went on board of as Master, and arrived safe at Providence. When our cruise was out, Captain Biddle went to Philadelphia, and by that means I went on board the sloop Providence, Captain Histed Hacker, and I soon found we were to sail under command of John Paul Jones, Esq. We sailed in a short time, and stopped in Tarpaulin Cove, where we found a small Privateer belonging to Providence, commanded, I think, by Captain Rhodes. Com. Jones sent for me on board of his ship, late in the day, and gave me orders to arm and man the barge on board the sloop, and he would have his barge manned and armed and sent alongside our sloop, and then we were to go 'longside [the Privateer], and while I was examining the ship's articles I was to give the barges crews orders to press all the men they could. I did so, and we pressed 25 men out of 35, and carried them on a cruise on board the ship Alfred, Com. Jones.

We sailed to the eastward of Halifax, and the first prize we took was a Snow, from England, bound to Halifax; her cargo, dry goods. The next prize was a ship called the Malech; her cargo 10,000 suits of soldiers clothing, ready made; one set light-horse acoutrement, with carbines; a valuable invoice of medicine chests; trunks of silk gowns, and dry goods suitable for Gen. Burgoyne's army at Quebec.

This ship was the most valuable out of 40 sail. She hauled down her colors to the sloop Providence; she mounted 12 carriage guns and had between 60 and 70 men. The Alfred and the Snow coming down on us, we then manned the Malech and ordered both for New Bedford, where they arrived safe. As soon as they arrived, without trial, for the Maleck, she was unloaded and all the clothing taken out.

and wagons prepared to send it on to Gen. Washington's army, which was then in a distressed situation for clothing; and in this ship was every article complete for a soldier, from the hat to the shoes. At that time I can say with pleasure, I had rather have taken her than a Spanish Gallion with hard money, although we took continental money for our parts of all the prizes. We cruised off Halifax until we took three more ships, their cargoes sea coal, &c. Then we had a violent snow storm, it being in November.

We parted from Com. Jones and put away for Rhode Island, where we arrived the last of November, and the Alfred arrived safe at Boston. Shortly after [Dec. 6] the British took possession of Newport. The ships Warren and Providence, and the sloop Providence lay near Gould Island. While the British fleet was running into Narragansett Bay, the sloop Providence had some men on shore on Gould Island cutting wood. I perceived a large quantity of hay stacked up there, and I ordered one of the men to give me a brand of fire, with which I stepped into the barge, and our sloop hove too until I set fire to all the hay on the island, as I well knew it would fall into the hands of the British. All I received for this was the loss of a silver knee-buckle and a waistcoat, but had great contentment of mind, which money cannot purchase. We then hauled our wind for the north end of Jamestown Island, the wind being S. W. As soon as we opened Narragansett Bay there was nothing to be seen but ships. We were under easy sail and wishing some of them would give chase, we lay in the way until we gave them three shots, when immediately three of their ships, with all sail they could packg, ave chase, which we wanted. We, under easy sail stood up for Warwick Neck. Finding we intended to get them aground, signal was given from the Commodore of the British fleet, and they gave up the chase and we went up to Providence. The same day my father and mother and a kinswoman, and a young son of my brother's left Newport for East Greenwich, they had but a few hours notice. They took with them some beds

and bedding, and a few trunks with clothing, and left their home with all the remainder of the furniture behind, with their wood, provisions and everything necessary for the winter. Fortunately for them, the day they arrived at East Greenwich they fell in with Peleg Olden, who took them into his house and treated them with every kindness that a good man could do. But to end this affair, all that he, my father, left behind was lost, partly by the British, but mostly by our own people. A short time after, one of our prize ships running in for Newport was taken, after receiving a number of shot, being cut off by one of their ships near Prudence Island, and carried back to Newport. So ends this cruise.

(To be continued.)

A special General Assembly of Rhode Island was held at Warwick, in March, 1649; there is no record however of their proceedings. In a letter from Roger Williams to John Winthrop, he refers to the proceedings of the court. It seems that he was not present, and that the colony elected him Deputy President, Mr. Coddington having sailed for England with his daughter, in January. The colony was thrown into great excitement by the report of the discovery of a gold mine on the island [Rhode Island]. Mr. Williams sent some bags of the ore to Mr. Winthrop, and writes, "it is certainly affirmed to be both gold and silver ore, upon trial." The Assembly passed an act, taking possession of the mine in the name of the State of England, and issued a proclamation forbidding all persons to intermeddle with any of the ore. This was published by William Dyre, appointed for that purpose, for want of a herald at arms, and the arms of England and of the Lord High Admiral were set up at the mine. Fortunately, a more accurate examination dissipated the golden dreams of the colonists, by proving the report unfounded.—*Staples Annals of Providence.*

It is said that during the revolutionary war no houses were erected in Providence, and the First Baptist Meeting House was not completed till after the proclamation of peace.

FRIENDS RECORDS, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 74.)

- Buckley, William, of Phin. and Sarah, Philadelphia, to Ruth Leach, of Thomas and Sarah, Newport, May 21, 1741.
- Borden, Sarah, of Joseph and Elizabeth, Newport, to Peleg Thurston, of Thomas and Mehitable, Freetown, Nov. 15, 1739.
- Borden, Mary, of Richard, Tiverton, to Christopher Gifford, of Christopher, Dartmouth, June 6, 1721.
- Borden, Samuel, of Richard and Innocent, Tiverton, to Peace Mumford, of John and Peace, Newport, Nov. 13, 1729.
- Borden, Rebecca, of Richard and Innocent, Tiverton, to Caleb Russel, of Joseph and Mary, Dartmouth, April 25, 1734.
- Brownell, Thomas, of Joseph and Ruth, to Abigail Slocum, of Giles and Anne, Portsmouth, Dec. 7, 1743.
- Borden Sarah, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, to Thomas Howland, of John and Bathsheba, Tiverton, Dec. 22, 1743.
- Borden, Elizabeth, of Abraham and Elizabeth to Charles Whitfield, of Charles and Sarah, May 3, 1742.

Brownell, Philadelphia, of Joseph and Ruth, to Daniel Howland, of Daniel and Judith, Portsmouth, Dec. 12, 1744.

Barber, Isaac, of Isaac and Rebecca, Dartmouth, to Elizabeth Howland, of Isaac and Elizabeth, Tiverton, May 30, 1745.

Barker, Abraham, of James and Elizabeth, Dartmouth, to Susanna Anthony, of James and Elizabeth, Tiverton, Feb. 20, 1745.

Buffum, Walter, of Samuel, dec., to Elizabeth Collins, of Samuel, Newport, Oct. 30, 1746.

Bradford, Ruth, Newport, to Daniel Goddard, Newport, Shipwright, April 8, 1747.

Barber, John, of Moses and Elizabeth, Westerley, to Dorcas Mott, of Jacob and Mary, Portsmouth, April 22, 1747.

Brownell, Susanna, of Stephen and Martha, to Giles Slocum, of Giles and Anne, Portsmouth, Oct., 1747.

Borden, Thomas, of Joseph and Elizabeth, to Mary Wanton of Philip and Hannah, Portsmouth, Nov. 3, 1748.

Borden. Matthew, of Abram and Elizabeth, to Sarah Whipple, of Joseph and Sarah, Newport, Oct. 19, 1749.

Bordeu, Mary, of Abram and Elizabeth, to Thomas Rodman, of Samuel and Mary, late Newport, April 5, 1750.

Bagnall, Benjamin, Boston, to Sarah Whipple, widow of Joseph and daughter of Abraham and Patience Redwood, Sept. 12, 1752.

Barney, Elizabeth, of Jacob and Dorcas, to John Hadwen, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Oct. 5, 1752.

Barker, Peter, of Peter and Sarah, Middletown, to Ruth Lawton, of Adam and Martha, Portsmouth, Nov. 8. 1752.

Borden, Richard, of John and Hannah, Tiverton to Priscilla Westgate, of Geo. and Elizabeth, Tiverton, Sept. 12, 1754.

Brown, Elizabeth, of John and Sarah, Tiverton, to Benjamin Howland, of Isaac and Elizabeth, Tiverton, Oct. 31, 1754.

- Barker, William, of James and Elizabeth, Dartmouth, to Amy Wood, of William and Amy, late Middletown, Jan. 29, 1756.
- Brownell, Joseph, of Joseph and Ruth to Rebecca Tripp, of Abiel and Elenor, Portsmouth, Dec. 22, 1742.
- Barney, Nathaniel, of Isaac and Dorcas, to Amy Proud of Joseph and Mary, Newport, Sept. 9, 1756.
- Borden, Hannah, of John and Hannah, Tiverton, to Charles Wilbour, of William and Elizabeth, Little Compton, Nov. 17, 1757.
- Bryant, Elizabeth, of Michael and Rebecca, Newport, to Jonathan Pettis, of James and Tabitha, Dartmouth, May 4, 1758.
- Barker, Matthew, of Peter and Sarah, Middletown, to Mary Mitchell, of James and Anne, Middletown, May 31, 1759.
- Bowers, Henry, Swansey, to Mary Wanton, of Gideon and Mary, Newport, Oct. 1, 1761.
- Borden, Matthew of Abraham and Elizabeth, Newport, to Mary Borden, widow of Thomas and daughter of Philip and Hannah Wanton, Newport, Nov. 5, 1761.
- Borden, John, of Richard and Innocent, Tiverton, to Ruth Peckham, of John and Mary, Little Compton, Aug. 18, 1763.
- Barney, Sarah, of Jacob and Doreas, to George Lawton of John and Naomi, May 31, 1764.
- Barney, Doreas, of Jacob and Doreas, Newport, to John Earl, of William and Abigail, Portsmouth, May 8, 1766.
- Brownell, Stephen, of Joseph and Rebecca, to Susanua Fish, of David and Jemima, Portsmouth, Dec. 7, 1768.
- Barker, Benjamin, of Peter and Sarah, Middletown, to Sarah Lawton, of Adam and Martha, Portsmouth, June 1, 1769.
- Barney, Nathaniel to Hepzibah Townsend, widow of Nicholas, Newport, Dec. 1, 1774.

- Brown, John, Tiverton, to Sarah Gray, widow of Thomas, Tiverton, Nov. 29, 1775.
- Brownell, Sussanah, of Abraham and Mary, to Joseph Thurston, of Joseph and Abigail, Newport, April 27, 1780.
- Barney, Eunice, of Jacob and Dorcas, Newport, to Nathaniel Clark, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Feb. 1, 1781.
- Barker, John, of William and Amy, Dartmouth, to Susannah Slocum, of Giles and Susanna, Portsmouth, Aug. 7, 1782.
- Buffum, David, of Joseph and Margaret, Smithfield, to Hepziah Chase, widow, October 28, 1784.
- Borden, John, of Joseph and Catharine, to Sarah Sherman, of Job and Martha, Portsmouth, Dec. 8, 1784.
- Barker, Benj. of Prince and Abigail, Pembrook, to } Jan. 27,
Barker, Ann, of Abraham and Susannah, Tiv'ton, } 1785.
- Borden, Ruth, of Richard and Priscilla, Tiverton, to George Harris, of David and Martha, Smithfield, Nov. 29 1787.
- Barker, Elizabeth, of Abraham and Susannah, Tiverton, to to David Huntington, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, February 28, 1788.
- Barker, Benajah, of Peter and Ruth, Middletown, to Sarah Chase, of Aaron and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, Dec. 3, 1788.
- Bringhurst, John, of James and Anna, Philadelphia, to Mary Lawton, of Robert and Mary, Newport, April 30, 1789.
- Borden, Priscilla, widow of Richard, Tiverton, to Joseph Stead, of Edward and Phebe, Tiverton, May 27, 1793.
- Bourne, Robert L., New York, of George and Abigail, to Amy Robinson, of Thomas and Sarah, Newport, Nov. 28, 1793.
- Barnard, Elizabeth, of Matthew and Elizabeth, Nantucket, to Samuel Mott, of James and Mary, July 1, 1794.

- Borden, Waite, of John and Eleanor, to Peter Lawton, of Isaac and Mary, Portsmouth, Nov. 5, 1794-
- Barker, Joseph, of Abraham and Sussannah, Tiverton, to Margaret Hadwen, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, December 29, 1796.
- Brown, Obadiah, of Moses and Hannah, Providence, to Dorcas Hadwen, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, March 1, 1798.
- Burling, William Slocum, of Thomas and Sussanna, New York, to Elizabeth Earl, of John and Doreas, Newport, Oct. 31, 1799.

(To be continued.)

In 1799, when the British and Hessian troops were in possession of the island of Rhode Island, a large body passed in boats from thence to Warren, where they burnt several houses besides the meeting house, then retreated down the road and through Bristol to the ferry, where their shipping covered their retreat. On their way through the town, the American loyalists, it is claimed, who were with them, set fire to Gov. Bradford's house, which was the best then in town, and several others, together with the Congregational and the Episcopal churches.

At a town meeting held at Providence, on the 17th day of May, 1774, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas the inhabitants of America are engaged in the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as personal liberty is an essential part of the natural rights of mankind, the deputies of the town are directed to use their endeavors to obtain an act of the General Assembly, prohibiting the importation of negro slaves into this colony, and that all negroes born in the colony shall be free after attaining a certain age."

WILL OF NICHOLAS EASTON, SR..

THE following is from a copy of the will of Nicholas P. Easton, Sr., of Newport, R. I., kindly furnished by Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr. Nicholas Easton was one of the first settlers of the island of Rhode Island in 1638, and died Aug. 15, 1675, aged 83 years. His will was proved Newport, Aug. 30, 1675:

WILL OF NICHOLAS EASTON, SR.

"These Presents signify and declare unto all persons whom it may concern, that I, Nicholas Easton, of Newport, in the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, &c., senior, being at this present time of a sound memory, and calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life, do make, constitute, ordain and declare this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, revoking, and by these presents, making void all and every other will or wills, testament or testaments, heretofore by me made or declared, either by word or in writing, and this only to be taken for my last will and testament and none other.

Imprimis.—I will that all my just debts which I owe to any person, or persons, be paid by my Executrix hereinafter named, within convenient time after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear and loving wife, Ann Easton, and her heirs and assigns forever, all that piece or parcel of land lying and being within the precincts of the town of Newport aforesaid, and containing by estimation sixty acres, more or less, and bounded on the south or southerly by land now or late in possession of Wm. Coddington;

on the east or easterly by a highway; on the north or north-easterly by land now or late in the possession of William Dyre, and on all other sides by the sea.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my said wife, Ann Easton, and her heirs and assigns forever, my dwelling house in which I now live, situate and being in the said town of Newport, together with two house lots thereto adjoining, containing by estimation eight acres, more or less, and all and singular the outhouses, edifices, orchards, gardens, barns, stables, liberties, privileges and advantages whatsoever on the said land, or any part or parcel thereof being or to the same in any wise appertaining.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my said wife, Ann Easton, and her heirs and assigns forever, twenty acres of land out of the part of my farm on which my son John now lives, called the Ox Purchase, together with the house and land now or late in the possession of Zachariah Gauett, said twenty acres of land to adjoin to the lands of Stephen Mumford, John Horndell, Francis Brinley and Joseph Torry and so to John Bliss'es ground.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my eldest son, Peter Easton, and to his heirs and assigns forever, that part of my farm on which he now lives, which lies to the northward of a certain fence which runs up to the house in which he now dwells, and from thence in a straight line to the river called Stoney river, excepting only twenty acres of land to be taken out of it, which I have given to my grandson, Nicholas Easton, Jr., as hereinafter expressed.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my grandson, Nicholas Easton, Jr., above named, and his heirs and assigns forever, the twenty acres of land above mentioned which I have received out of that part of my farm granted to his father, Peter Easton, as is above expressed, the twenty acres of land to be laid out unto him, the said Nicholas Easton, Jr., in that part of said farm where his dwelling house and other buildings and fences now are.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my son John Easton, and his heirs and assigns forever, all the remainder of my farm on which he now lives, lying and being in the town of Newport aforesaid, besides what I have above bequeathed to my wife and her heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—All the remainder of my farm on which my son Peter Easton now dwells and not above, in this my last will disposed of, I give and bequeath in manner following, that is to say, to be divided into two equal parts, or halfs, out of one of which part I give and bequeath twenty acres of land unto my grandson, Nicholas Easton, Jr., to be laid out adjoining to my land above bequeathed unto him to remain to him and his heirs and assigns forever. And also out of that half

I give and bequeath twenty acres of land unto my grandson, John Easton, son of Peter Easton, and his heirs and assigns forever, to be laid out unto him adjoining the land above bequeathed unto his father, and all the remainder of that half I give and bequeath to be divided equally amongst the rest of my son's, Peter Easton's, children.

Item.—The other half of the said land I give and bequeath to be divided amongst all the children of my son, John Easton, such of my said grandchildren to hold and enjoy the land above, to him or her bequeathed, to him or her and his or her heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my son, John Easton, the one-half of all the sheep, cattle, horse kind, and cow kind whatsoever, that belong to the farm on which he now dwells. And further of this my last Will and Testament I make and ordain, nominate and appoint my loving wife, Ann Easton, full and sole executrix, hereby giving and bequeathing unto her and to her heirs and assigns forever, all the remainder of my estate, either real or personal, moveable or immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and not before in this my last Will and Testament disposed of; and also I order, will and declare that if any person unto whom I have by

this will given and bequeathed any land or legacy, shall by any way or means attempt to make void or disannull any part of this my last Will and Testament, or shall seek to deprive my loving wife of anything hereby bequeathed unto her, that then and from thenceforth the said person or persons so attempting, shall forfeit and lose all right, interest or title unto the said land or legacy, hereby to him or her, or them bequeathed, and the land or legacy so forfeited and lost, I do hereby give and bequeath to my said wife, Ann Easton. I will and ordain that a deed which is made unto her under my hand and seal before our marriage, and in consideration thereof, bearing date ye first day of March, 1679, shall be and remain in full force, power, strength and authority, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Lastly.—Of this my last Will and Testament I nominate and appoint my truly and well-beloved friend, William Coddington, Sr., and Christopher Holden, both of Newport, aforesaid, and William Woodell, of Portsmouth, in the colony aforesaid, my overseers, desiring them to assist my said executrix, and to use their endeavors for the execution and performing of this my last Will and Testament, and every part thereof, provided also that if any person who hath land or legacy hereby bequeathed unto him shall claim any debt due from me, yet that debt so demanded shall be paid and discharged out of the land to him bequeathed, and not out of any part of my estate besides. Neither shall my executrix stand charged therewith. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the second day of January, one thousand, six hundred seventy-four: Signed by me,

NICHOLAS EASTON, [L. S.].

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed, Nicholas Easton, Sr., to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of

JOHN CRANSTON,

JAMES BARKER,

EDWARD THURSTON.

RICHARD BAILEY.

RECORDS OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 19.)

- Baree, Mary, to Calob Armitage, June 4, 1738.
Burton, Martha, to Uriah Anderson, June 25, 1738.
Brewer, Mary, to Evan Malbone, Dec. 3, 1738.
Brett, John, to Mary Howland, Feb. 4, 1739.
Brenton, William, to Elizabeth Jefferson, March 23, 1739.
Burger, Peter, to Elizabeth Mason, June 14, 1739.
Brock, Sarah, to Benjamin Tuell, August 12, 1739.
Bennett Elizabeth, to Joseph Scott, August 19, 1739.
Barker, Elizabeth, to James Usher Tyrell, Nov. 11, 1739.
Brown, William to Mary Woods, January 6, 1740.
Burroughs, Samuel, to { January 18, 1740.
Brown, Mary, {
Burt, Ann, to Lewis Levigue, February 10, 1740.
Bennett, James, to Hannah Jeffries, February 10, 1740.
Brenton, Mary, to Joseph Gerrish, April 10, 1740.
Babbault, David, to Rebecca Emory, April 21, 1740.
Brenton, Ann, to Jonathan Conklin, June 14, 1740.
Bell, Mary, to Joseph Heath, Sept. 14, 1740.
Baxter, Mary, to Joseph Sargent, October 3, 1740.
Bourse, Ann, to Stephen Ayrault, December 23, 1740.

- Beer, Oliver, to } May 24, 1740.
Brownell, Mary,
- Brown, Jane, to Thomas Vernon, September 9, 1741.
- Bryant, Mary, to Thomas Jolly, October 8, 1741.
- Buckmaster, Elizabeth, to John Simpson, Nov. 7, 1741.
- Buley, Lydia, to John Courtney, November 9, 1741.
- Brown, William, to } Nov. 11, 1741.
Brown, Mercy.
- Bonner, Alexander, to Sarah Kirby, Dec. 17, 1741.
- Beard, Katharine, to William Pinnegar, Dec. 22, 1741.
- Burnett, Ann, to Dennis Ward, April 4, 1742.
- Burt, John, to Frances Jones, Aug. 22, 1742.
- Bardin, Mary, to Stephen Miers, Oct. 18, 1742.
- Brown, Thomasine, to John Clay, Nov. 4, 1742.
- Brown, Jane, to John Mowrey, January 3, 1742-3.
- Barker, Mary, to Henry Taggart, February 20, 1742-3.
- Brotten, William, to Catharine Rianes, March 30, 1743.
- Bryant, George, to Mary Gubbins, April 28, 1743
- Bachellour, William, to Catharine Hicks, Dec. 5, 1743.
- Brenton, Jahleel, to Mary Scott, April 15, 1744.
- Brown, John, to Sarah Emmott, May 9, 1744.
- Bass, Susannah, to Thomas Kneeling, July 1, 1744.
- Brown, Elizabeth, to John Ludlum, Nov. 15, 1744.
- Bennett, William, to Athelia Timisline, Nov. 18, 1744.
- Brenton, Hart, to Daniel Ayrault, March 3, 1745.
- Boyd, Mary, to Nathaniel Sweeting, August 25, 1745.
- Beletha, John, to Sarah Martin, Nov. 24, 1745.
- Brown, Peleg, to Sarah Freebody, Feb. 20, 1745-6.
- Brunett, James, to Elizabeth King, April 10, 1746.
- Borden, John, to Mary Ryé, June 19, 1746.
- Brown, Elizabeth, to Isaac Duffel, June 19, 1746.
- Bull, Joseph, to Sarah Nichols, June 20, 1746.
- Brown, Thankful, to Robert Prior, June 27, 1746.
- Bryant, Mary, to John Lee, August 14, 1746.
- Bradley, Elizabeth, to Charles Combs, Dec. 28, 1746.
- Brown, Peter, to } May 17, 1747.
Brown, Elizabeth,

Brenton, Bridget, to Fortune Cahooone, July 19, 1747.
Baker, Mary, to William Holdston, August 20, 1747.
Brown, John, to Ann Chapman, Sept. 27, 1747.
Bullin, Mary, to James Miller, Nov. 17, 1747.
Baily, Susanna, to Ebenezer Moses, Nov. 3, 1748.
Brown, Elizabeth, to Edward Cole, April 27, 1749.
Beard, Daniel, to Sarah Robinson, May 26, 1749.

(To be continued.)

"On Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, 1774, the people of East Greenwich met, to the number of five or six hundred, and had Samuel Hunt and Sylvester Sweet, Esq's before them, and made them renounce their pernicious Tory principles (which they had been industrious in propagating) and promise for the future to support the liberties of their country to the last extremity. The people also hung up effigies of Stephen Arnold, Esq., fired six balls through them and then burnt them.—[Abstract from East Greenwich letter of Sept. 10, 1774.]

The year 1776 was mostly employed in privateering. The wharves at Newport were crowded with large ships from foreign ports, loaded with rich products, and on the arrival of the British army in December, most of the contents of these prizes had been carted out of town and lodged in barns, under apprehension of a visit from them.

Mr. Callender, in his century sermon, 1738, said that there were, in the fourteen towns which then composed the State, thirty religious societies, all of which were then supplied with ministers, except probably the meetings of Friends.

In 1679 a fine of five shillings was enacted for "riding gallop" in Providence street [Providence, R. I.]

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

WILL of William Dunghen, 1636.—The maker of the following instrument will be recognized by some of our readers as the ancestor of many Rhode Island families. The children of William Dunghen married as follows:

- I. Barbara, married 1644, John Barker.
- II. William, of whom we have no account.
- III. Frances, married 1648, Randall Holden.
- IV. Thomas, married Elizabeth Weaver, dau. of Clement.

The last named child moved from Newport, R. I., to Cold Spring, Bucks County, Penn., and was the first Baptist minister in that Province. He died in 1688, and the name of Dunghen is still kept alive through numerous descendants of the said Thomas.

The wife of William Dunghne, whose will we give below, was Frances Weston, widow of Lord Weston, and daughter of Lewis Latham,* Falconer to King Charles I. She married for her third husband, Jeremiah Clarke, who brought her (and her four children by W. Dunghen) to Newport. She had seven children by her third husband. Her fourth husband was Rev. W. Vaughan, of Newport, whom she outlived, and died Sept. 1677. She was buried in the common ground, Newport, R. I.

To Mr. Gordon Goodwin of London, and to Mr. J. O. Austin of Providence, R. I., we are indebted for the copy of the will and the information given above.

*The will of Lewis Latham was published in the Newport Historical Magazine for April, 1883. Vol. 3. p. 245.

WILL OF WILLIAM DUNGHEN.

[Registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Eng. 103 I'le.]

IN THE NANE OF GOD, AMEN, I, William Dunghen, of the parish of St. Martins in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Perfumer, being sick of body, but of good and perfect memory and understanding (thanks be given to Almighty God therefore) doe make and ordaine this, my last Will and Testament, in manner and forme following. That is to saye, first and principally, I commit my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my Maker, Saviour and Redeemer, through whose mercies and merits I hope to be saved and to enjoy everlasting life in his heavenly kingdome. My body I commit to the earth from whence it came, to be buried at the discretion of my loving wife and executrix, here undernamed. And for my worldly goods wherewith God hath endowed me (my just debts being first paid and funeral expenses discharged), I give and bequeath in manner and form following: That is to saye, I give and bequeath to each of my children, viz: Barbara Dunghen, William Dunghen, Frances Dunghen, and Thomas Dunghen, threescore and ten pounds apiece, to be paid unto them when they shall attaine to their full ages, or daye of marriage. And if it happen [that] any of my said children shall dye before they come of age or happen to marry, then my will and meaning is, that the part or porcion of him or her, or them, soe dyeing, shall revert and come to the survivor or survivors of my said children, to be equally divided, part and porcion alike betweene them. And my further will and meaneing is, that my said wife shall, dureing her widowhood, have the governing of my said children's porcions, and all other my estate. But if she happen to marry, then my true intent and meaning is, that my said wife shall give good security to my overseers hereunder named, for the true and sure payment of the said legacies bequeathed to my said children, as aforesaid, according to my true intent and meaneing herein expressed.

Item.—All other my estate, whatsoever be it, in goods,

chattels, leases, ready money, plate, or other my substance whatsoever, I give and bequeath to my said loveing wife, Frances Dunghen, whome I make full and sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament, and I doe desire my loving and well-wishing friends, Mr. Thomas Gibbon and Mr. Samuel Smith, to be overseers of this, my last Will and Testament, desireing them, with their best furtherance and assistance, to assist my sayed wife in the execucion of this my said Will and Testament. And for their care and paines, to be taken therein, I give to them, each of them, ten shillings apiece to buy them Rings.

In witness whereof, I, the sayed William Dunghen, have hereunto set my hand and seale, the thirteenth day of September; Anno Domini, 1636, and in the twelfth yeare of the raigne of our Sovraigne Lord, Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c.

WILLIAM DUNGHEN, (s.)

Signed, sealed, published
declared and delivered as the
last Will and Testament of
the said William Dunghen,
in the presence of us.

the mark of

ELIZABETH X READ,

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, SE'R.

The will was proved October 5, 1636.

DAVIS.—I send you the following memoranda of the births and deaths of the children of John Davis and Elizabeth, his wife, who were married April 23, 1733. G. C.

- I. Elizabeth, born January 31, 1734, died July 3, 1744.
- II. Mary, born June 6, 1736, d. Newport, June 30, 1766.
- III. Mary, born June 6, 1738, died Sept. 19, 1743.
- IV. John, b. March 17, 1744, o. s. died at sea Sept. 20, 1778.

- V. James, born May 28, 1743.
 VI. Anne, born May 13, 1745, died Oct. 14, 1764.
 VII. Elizabeth, born March 17, 1746.
 VIII. William, born April 8, 1749, died Nov. 10, 1753.
 IX. Mary, born Sept. 3, 1751, died Oct. 1, 1751.
 X. Peter, born Oct. 22, 1752, died Sept. 29, 1757.
 XI. William, born March 12, 1756.
 XII. Elizabeth, born Feb. 25, 1759.
 John Davis, 1st, grandfather of the above, died March 31, 1765.
 John Davis, Jr., died March 22, 1784; his wife, Elizabeth, died Jan. 12, 1784.
-

BABCOCK.—Through the kindness of Mr. Clark Burdick, of Newport, we copy the following from an old Bible in possession of the family:

"Hezekiah Babcock and Martha Hoxsey was married together December the 12th, 1769. Said Hezekiah was born May the 30, 1739, old stile, and his wife Martha was born September the 6, 1754.

Hezekiah Babcock, Jun'r, was born November the 25th, 1770, on the first day of the weeke, about 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Rowland Babcock was born Sept. the 17th, 1773, on the sixth day of the weeke, about 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

Luke Babcock was born April the 16th, 1778, on the 5th day of the weeke, about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Susannah Babcock was born May the 2, 1780, on the 3 day of the weeke, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Martha Babcock was born August the 30, A. D. 1781, on the 5 day of the weeke, 4 o'clock in the morning.

Dorcas Babcock was born March the 13, 1785, on the first day of the weeke, about 9 o'clock in the morning."

CRANDALL.—From papers in possession of Mr. Clark Burdick, of Newport, we copy the following depositions :

"Anna Rathbun, of Westerly, being of lawfull age and engaged according to law, testifyeth and saith that I was present when Anhast Crandal was born, and it was John Crandals house in the Pound, which he built in order to have the Small Pox in.

Westerly, R. I., Feb. 25, 1793." ANNA RATHBUN."

"This may certify that Anhast Crandal of Westerly, and Dolly Maxon, daughter to Samuel Maxon, of Hopkinton, was joined together in the ordnance of marriage, Nov. the 1. 1787, by me. JOSIAH WILLCOX, Elder.'

TILLINGHAST.—The following items relating to the family of Tillinghast may interest some of your readers : C. H.

Philip Tillinghast, of Philip and Martha, of Providence, R. I., married Mary Borden, of Jonathan and Elizabeth, of Newport, Dec. 20, 1733.

Martha Tillinghast, of Pardon and Martha, of Newport, married John Slocum, son of Benjamin and Meribah, of Dartmouth, December 7, 1758.

Martha Tillinghast, daughter of Philip and Mary, was born Newport, R. I., October 14, 1734.

Elizabeth Tillinghast, daughter of Phillip and Mary, died Newport, Feb. 4, 1802, aged 48 years.

Lydia Tillinghast, daughter of Phillip and Mary, died Newport, Jan. 10, 1803, aged 51 years.

Joseph Tillinghast, of Phillip and Mary, died Newport, March 14, 1813, aged 76 years.

Mary Tillinghast, daughter of Phillip and Mary, died at the house of her cousin, Mary Borden, Newport. August 9, 1820, aged 76 years.

SANDFORD.—Peleg Sandford made his will Feb. 28, 1701.

It was proved Sept. 1, 1701. The executors were Francis Brinley, Nathaniel Coddington and Andrew Willett, (and they to be guardian to children Peleg, William, Bridget and Elizabeth). To his wife Mary he gave a third of all the plate and household goods, and negro woman Hull, and negro-men Diverke and George. To his eldest son Peleg, two houses and land in Newport, tract called Winnequot, of 450 acres, lands on Merrimack river, lands at Saco, all lands given him by his mother, 573 acres on Elizabeth plantation, several in Portsmouth, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of all his plate. To son William he gave a tract of 290 acres, one of 256 acres, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of his plate. To son Peleg and William jointly, he gave land in Newport, one half of Rose Island, and a tract of 1020 acres. To eldest daughter Ann, 50 acres, house and $\frac{1}{3}$ of his plate not bequeathed and £8. To daughter Bridget, 60 acres, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of plate. To daughter Elizabeth, 90 acres and $\frac{1}{3}$ of plate and £8. To sister Eliphilet——. To niece Mary Brinley, 40s. To niece, Mary Cole, 40s. To niece Katharine Vernon, 40s. To executors, 40s. each. In case his children died without heirs, all of his estate was to go the daughter of his brother Eylin, deceased, and to the children of William Stratton, deceased.

J. O. A.

MARSH.—The following record of the birth of the children of Jonathan and Mary (Gould) Marsh, may be of value to some of your readers. Jonathan Marsh, son of Jonathan, married Mary Gould, of Daniel, Newport, Oct. 3, 1728. The children were all born in Newport, R. I. T.

Phebe,	born June 16, 1729.
Daniel,	" Oct. 1, 1731.
Jonathan,	" Oct. 17, 1733.
Mary,	" Aug. 24, 1735.
Gould,	" July 12, 1738.
James,	" Sept. 27, 1740.
Nathaniel,	" July 12, 1743.
Jeremiah,	" Aug. 17, 1744.

A N

A D D R E S S

F R O M

The DELEGATES

O F T H E

Twelve united COLONIES,

T O THE

People of ENGLAND.

N E W P O R T: Printed by S. SOUTHWICK, in
Queen-Street, 1775.

The Twelve united Colonies,
BY THEIR DELEGATES IN
C O N G R E S S ,
TO THE INHABITANTS OF
G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, and BRETHREN,

BY these, and by every other appellation, that may designate the ties which bind US to each other, we entreat your serious attention to this our second attempt to prevent their dissolution.—Remembrance of former friendships, pride in the glorious achievements of our common ancestors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preserved our mutual connexion. But when that friendship is violated by the grossest injuries, and when the pride of ancestry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwise allied than as tyrants and slaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favour, or our freedom,—can we hesitate about the choice? Let the spirit of Britons determine.

IN a former Address, we asserted our Rights, and stated the injuries we had then received. We hoped that the mention of our wrongs would have vouchsafed that honest indignation which has slept too long for your honour, or the welfare of the empire.—But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleasing expectation;—every day bro't an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the ministry has been

been constantly exercised in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

AFTER the most valuable right of legislation was infringed,—when the powers assumed by your parliament, in which we are not represented, and from our local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented, rendered our property precarious—After being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the safety of our Persons, and the preservation of our Liberties: after being in many instances divested of those laws, which were transmitted to US, by our common Ancestors, and subjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auspices of Roman tyrants: after annulling those charters which encouraged our predecessors to brave death and danger in every shape, on unknown seas, in deserts unexplored, amidst barbarous and inhospitable nations! When, without the form of trial, without a public accusation, whole colonies were condemned! Their trade destroyed; their inhabitants impoverished.—When soldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans by offers of impunity ;—when new modes of trial were instituted for the ruin of the accused, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction ; when a despotic government was established in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers; we little imagined that anything could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries ;—but we have unhappily been deceived ;—and the late measures of the British ministry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of these colonies to slavery and ruin.

To confirm this assertion, let us recall your attention to the affairs of America, since our last address ; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies—and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you, in our destruction. Many of your fellow-subjects, whose situation deprived them of other support, drew their maintenance from the sea ; but the deprivation

privation of our Liberty being insufficient to satisfy the resentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were superadded. and a British parliament, who, in better times, were the protectors of innocence, and the patrons of humanity, have, without distinction of age or sex, robbed thousands of the food which they were accustomed to draw from that inexhaustable source, placed in their neighborhood by the benevolent Creator.

ANOTHER act of your legislature shuts our ports, and prohibits our trade with any but those states from whom the great law of self-preservation renders it absolutely necessary we should at present withhold our commerce.--But this act (whatever may have been its design) we consider rather as injurious to your opulence, than our interest.--All our commerce terminates with you ; and the wealth we procure from other nations, is soon exchanged for your superfluities. Our remittances must then cease with our trade ; and our refinements with our affluence.--We trust, however, that laws which deprive us of every blessing, but a soil that teems with the necessities of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them secure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

WE might here observe on the cruelty and inconsistency of those, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavor to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interposition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawless ravages of a merciless soldiery. But happily we are not without resources ; and though the timid and humiliating applications of a British ministry should prevail with foreign nations, yet industry, prompted by necessity, will not leave us without supplies.

WE could wish to go no further--and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold those rigorous acts of oppression which are daily exercised in the town of Boston, did we not hope, that by disclaiming their deeds and punishing the perpetrators, you would shortly vindicate the honor of the

the British name, and re-establish the violated laws of Justice.

THAT once populous, flourishing and commercial town is now garrisoned by an army sent, not to protect, but to enslave its inhabitants.—The civil government is overturned, and a military despotism erected upon its ruins.—Without law, without right, powers are assumed unknown to the constitution.—Private property is unjustly invaded.—The inhabitants daily subjected to the licentiousness of the soldiery, are forbid to remove in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the most solemn compacts.—Or if after long and wearisome solicitation, a pass is procured, their effects are detained, and even those who are most favoured, have no alternative but poverty or slavery. The distress of many thousand people, wantonly deprived of the necessities of life, is a subject on which we would not wish to enlarge.

YET we cannot but observe, that a British fleet (unjustified even by acts of your legislature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, seizing our ships, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honor, permit us to be silent, while British troops sully your glory, by actions which the most inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unnecessary destruction of Charlestown, a large ancient, and once populous town, just before deserted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your soldiery.

If you still retain those sentiments of compassion by which Britons have ever been distinguished—If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common ancestors has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miseries of their descendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any secret principle of the constitution, let it be mentioned—let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its effects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it

it necessarily enslaves the remainder of the empire. If such a principle exists, why for ages has it ceased to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reason be assigned for this conduct? Or must it be resolved into the wanton exercise of arbitrary power? And shall the descendants of Britons tamely submit to this?—No, Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous ancestors, we never can surrender those glorious privileges for which they fought, bled and conquered. Admit that your fleets could destroy our towns, and ravage our sea-coasts:—there are inconsiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whose bosoms glow with the ardor of liberty.—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the *necessaries* of life, enjoy a *luxury* which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

WE know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cause of justice and your country, we might dread the exertion—But will Britons fight under the banners of slavery? Will they conunteract the labours, and disgrace the victories of their ancestors? Will they forge chains for their posterity? If they descend to this unworthy talk, will their swords retain their edge, their arms their accustomed vigor? Britons can never become the instruments of oppression, till they lose the spirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with sedition; In what does it consist? In our refusal to submit to unwarrantable acts of injustice and cruelty? If so, show us a period in your history, in which you have not been equally seditious?

WE are accused of aiming at Independence; but how is this accusation supported? By the allegations of your ministers, not by our actions.—Abused, insulted and contemned, what steps have we pursued to obtain redress? We have carried our dutiful positions to the throne: we have applied to

to your justice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

THE advantages of our commerce were designed as a compensation for your protection : When you ceased to protect, for what were we to compensate ?

WHAT has been the success of our endeavours? The clemency of our sovereign is unhappily diverted ; our petitions are treated with indignity : our prayers answered by insults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehension of your wanting either the will, or the power, to assist us.

EVEN under these circumstances, what measures have we taken that betray a desire of Independence? Have we called in the aid of these foreign powers who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceless, did we take advantage of their distress and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional strength.

LET not your enemies and ours persuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear, or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are still dear to us. They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourse of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendship.—When hostilities were commenced, when on a late occasion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their assaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give : nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Englishmen.

AS we wish not to colour our actions, or disguise our thoughts, we shall, in the simple language of truth, avow the measures we have pursued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future designs.

WHEN our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than fresh injuries, and votes of your legislature, calculated to justify every severity; when your fleets, and your armies

armies, were prepared to wrest from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives: when the hostile attempts of General Gage evinced his designs, we levied armies for our security and defence: when the powers vested in the governor of Canada gave us reason to apprehend danger from that quarter: and we had frequent intimations that a cruel and savage enemy was to be let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers: we took such measures as prudence dictated, as necessity will justify. We possessed ourselves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave, most solemnly to assure you, that we have not yet lost sight of the object we have ever had in view; a reconciliation with you on constitutional principles; and a restoration of that friendly intercourse, which, to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their fashions and manners are similar to yours; your markets must afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you: and our trade is so regulated as to be subservient only to your interest.—You are too reasonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we should contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the stream can flow with unabated force.

IT has been said that we refuse to submit to the restrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary, and we again profess our submission to the several acts of trade and navigation, passed before the year 1763, trusting nevertheless in the equity and justice of Parliament, that such of them as upon cool and impartial consideration shall appear to have imposed unnecessary or grievous restrictions, will, at some happier period, be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament as shall be restrained to the

the regulation of our external commerce for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

IT is alleged that we contribute nothing to the common defence : to this we answer that the advantages which Great Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade far exceeds our proportion of the expence necessary for that purpose. But should these advantages be inadequate thereto, let the restrictions on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute such proportion when constitutionally required.

IT is a fundamental principle of the British constitution, that every man should have at least a representative share in the formation of those laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwise, the regulation of our internal police, by a British parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumstances, must be always inconvenient, and frequently oppressive, working out wrong without yielding any possible advantage to you.

A PLAN of accommodation (as it has been absurdly called) has been proposed by your ministers to our respective Assemblies. Were this proposal free from every other objection, but that which arises from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breast? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are sacked: When daily instances of injustice and oppression disturb the slower operations of reason?

IF this proposal is really such as you should offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to useless expence, and we were reduced to our present melancholy situation? If it holds forth nothing, why was it proposed? Unless indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling

willing to listen to any terms of accommodation: But what is submitted to our consideration? We contend for the disposal of our property: we are told that our demand is unreasonable, that our assemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they must at the same time offer, not what your exigencies, or ours, may require; but so much as shall be deemed sufficient to falsify the desires of a minister and enable him to provide for favourites and dependants. (A recurrence to your own treasury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To suppose that we would thus grasp the shadow, and give up the substance, is adding insult to injuries.

WE have nevertheless again presented an humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obstinacy, have requested his Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on such terms as can alone render an accommodation lasting, and we flatter ourselves that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of those laws, of the operation of which we complain, on the one part, and a dissolution of our army and commercial associations, on the other.

YET conclude not from this that we propose to surrender our property into the hands of your ministry, or vest your parliament with a power which may terminate in our destruction. The great bulwarks of our constitution we have desired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your ministers (equal foes to British and American freedom) have added to their former oppressions an attempt to reduce us by the sword to a base and abject submission. On the sword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection. Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of

of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or easy conquest.— Of this at least we are assured, that our struggle will be glorious, our success certain, since even in death we shall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

LET us now ask what advantages are to attend our reduction? The trade of a ruined and desolate country is always inconsiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of subjecting and retaining it in subjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratification of ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us subservient to designs on your liberty.

SOLDIERS who have sheathed their swords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance against you, when too late you may lament the loss of that freedom, which we exhort you, while still in your power to preserve.

ON the other hand, should you prove unsuccessful; should that connexion, which we most ardently wish to maintain be dissolved: should your ministers exhaust your treasures; waste the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty: do they not deliver you, weak and defenceless, to your natural enemies?

SINCE then your *liberty* must be the price of your victories; your *ruin*, of your defeat: What blind fatality can urge you to a pursuit destructive of all that Britons hold dear?

IF you have no regard to the connexion that has for ages subsisted between us: if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your side, for the extention of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your consideration; if justice and humanity have left their influence on your hearts, still motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the measures now pursued: Your wealth, your honor, your liberty, are at stake.

Notwithstanding

NOTWITHSTANDING the distress to which we are reduced, we sometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and sympathize in yours. We grieve that rash and inconsiderate councils should precipitate the destruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages : And call God to witness ! That we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and sacrifice everything but Liberty to redeem you from ruin.

A CLOUD hangs over your heads and ours ; e'er this reaches you, it may probably have burst upon us ; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindness is obliterated) once more repeat those appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us entreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the destruction that threatens our friends, brethren and countrymen, on the other side of the Atlantic.

BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested by

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, }
JULY. 8, 1775. }



JAMESTOWN, R. I., RECORDS.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 21.)

Douglass, John, to Agnes Ratleff. No date.

Donahue, Eleanor, to William Sutleff, July 20, 1758.

Dyer, Ann, of John, North Kingstown, to Peleg Slocum, of Samuel, May 4, 1783.

Eldred, John, to Mary Wilson, June 5, 1735.

Eldred, Thomas, to Phebe Weeden, Nov. 20, 1740.

Eldred, Mary, of John, to Nicholas Carr, Nov. 10, 1768.

Eldred, John, to Melitabel Lawton, Newport, April 5, 1778.

Fones, Jeremiah, to Elizabeth ——, May 20, 1694.

Fones, Jeremiah, to Martha Chard, Nov. 9, 1710.

Fones, Joseph, of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, to Penelope Remington, of Stephen and Penelope, May 15, 1725.

Fry, Hannah, to Thomas Cranston, Jan. 7, 1738-9.

Fry, Thomas, to Abigail Scranton, March 12, 1740-1.

Franklin, Hannah, to Beniah Bill, June 4, 1740.

Franklin, Sarah, of Abel, to Robert Brown, of William, Aug. 29, 1745.

Franklin, Penelope, to James Sherman, Sept. 8, 1748.

Franklin, George, of Abel, to Mary Remington, April 30, 1749.

Franklin, John, of Abel, to Elizabeth Mitchell, of Thomas, New Shoreham, Aug. 26, 1750.

- Fowler, Sylvester, of Thomas and Sybil, to Ruhamah Potter, Jan. 26, 1758.
- Fowler, Thomas, to Martha Knowles, Nov. 30, 1760.
- Fowler, Henry, of Thomas, to Sarah Hull, of John, May 5, 1771.
- Franklin, John, to Lydia Tayer, June 21, 1782.
- Franklin, George, to Phebe Tayer, March 27, 1785.
- Fowler, Thomas, Jr., to Jane Carr, of Edward, Jan. 3, 1788.
- Goddard, Henry, to Mary Howland, Aug. 12, 1693.
- Greene, David, to Mary Slocumb, Jan. 3, 1698-9.
- Gorton, Alice, to George Thomas, Feb. 20, 1703-4.
- Greene, David, of James, to Sarah Barber, of Moses, South Kingstown, June 24, 1706.
- Greene, Thomas, Jun'r, to Deborah Carr, Dec. 6, 1711.
- Gifford, Jabez, to —— Sheldon, Nov. —, 1716.
- Goddard, Susanna, to —— Hull, Dec. 1, 1720.
- Gibbs, Hannah, to Benjamin Smith, Oct. 28, 1724.
- Gabbitt, Stephen, to Mary Thomas, Jan. 21, 1741-2.
- Greene, Abigail to John Remington August 8, 1743.
- Greene, Joseph, of David and Sarah, Jamestown, to Abigail Gould, of Daniel and Mary, Middletown, Oct. 4, 1750.
- Greene, Remember, to Elisha Tew, June 10, 1782.
- Greene, Elizabeth, to Thomas Barber, of Hopkinton, June 17, 1787.
- Howland, Mary to Henry Goddard, August 12, 1693.
- Howland, Elizabeth, to Robert Saunders, April 6, 1701.
- Holmes, Frances, to Nicholas Carr, May 16, 1706.
- Hull, Mary, to Henry Stanton, May 23, 1707.
- Hull, Tedde man, of John and Alice, to Sarah Sands, March 12, 1710-11.
- Heage, Sarah, to John Marsh, Nov. 11, 1711.
- Hudson, Catharine, to William Mott, Oct. 30, 1720.
- Hull, ——, to Sussannah Goddard, Dec. 1, 1720.
- Hull, John, to Damaris Carr, April 3, 1716.
- Hull, Alice, Jamestown, to Thomas Hazard, South Kingstown, Dec. 11, 1729.
- Haxton, Hannah, to Edward Carr, April 11, 1734.

- Hammett, Elizabeth, to Richard Bush, October 4, 1738.
Hamilton, Ruth, to Caleb Corey, December 3, 1741.
Hatfield, Augustus, to Jane Pendock, July 4, 1744.
Hull, Alice, to Standfast Wyatt, April 7, 1748.
Holloway, Daniel, to Mary Cranston, December 9, 1750.
Hull, Oliver, of John, to Penelope Fones, of Joseph, May 9, 1751.
Hull, Hannah, to Daniel Weeden, Jr., Jan. 11, 1753.
Hull, Samuel, Jr., to Meribah Weeden, Nov. 8, 1753.
Hull, Mary, of John and Damaris, to Benjamin Underwood, May 26, 1757.
Hull, Damaris, of John and Damaris, to Gideon Fowler, of Thomas and Sybil, Oct. 4, 1759.
Hull, Freelo, of John and Damaris, to John Weeden, of Daniel and Joanna, Oct. 8, 1761.
Hull, Edward, of Robert and Thankful, to Mary Weeden, of Daniel and Joanna, Nov. 10, 1762.
Hull, Sarah, of Robert to Cornell Sands, Long Island, Meh. 11, 1767.
Hull, Wager, of John and Damaris, to Mary Martin, of William, Aug. 20, 1769.
Hull, Sarah, of John, to Henry Fowler, of Thomas, May 5, 1771.
Hammond, Nathaniel to {
Hull, Maribah, } March 12, 1775.
Hammond, Nathaniel, of Thomas, Newport, to Joanna Carr, of Edward and Sarah, Jamestown, Jan. 24, 1788.
Hyath, Sylvanus, New York, to {
Hazard, Abigail, of William, } Oct. 5, 1796.
Johnson, Ezekiel, to Ann ——, May 4, 1718.
Knowles, William, of Hazard, to Sarah Stanton, of Benjamin, Sept. 7, 1783.
L——, Mercy, to Caleb Carr, —— 11, 1712.
Lawton, Mehitable, Newport, to John Eldred, Apr. 5, 1778.

(To be continued.)

THE MALE INHABITANTS OF WARREN, R. I., 1747.

ATTER several attempts to settle the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, which had been in dispute since 1664, a commission composed of persons living without the two colonies, was appointed by the King in 1740, to "finally settle the line between the two colonies." They met in Providence in June, 1741, and decided to transfer from Massachusetts to Rhode Island—Attleborough Gore, Little Compton, Tiverton, Bristol, a great part of Barrington, and a portion of Swansea. This decision was confirmed by the King in 1746, and the Legislature of Rhode Island immediately incorporated the several towns under their respective names. That portion of the territory which had been part of Swansea and Barrington, with a small part of Rehoboth, was incorporated into a township by the name of Warren. We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Chase, of Washington, D. C., for the following list of the male inhabitants of Warren, as returned to the colony of Rhode Island immediately after its incorporation:

A LIST OF ALL THE MEN FROM 16 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS.

ABOVE SIXTY.

Cole, John
Knowles, William
Luther, Ebenezer

Mason, Elder Joseph
Pollard, Thomas
Smith, Benjamin

CRIPPLES AND CLEARED FROM SERVICE.

Barton, Benjamin	Haile, Barnard
Butterworth, Benjamin	Haile, Richard, Jr.
Carr, Robert	Luther, Daniel
Cole, John	Mason, Alexander
Earll, John	Mason, John
Easterbrooke, William	Mason, Joseph
Easterbrooke, Benoni	Millard, Samuel
Easterbrooke, William	Remington, Matthew

SOLDIERS AND MEN FOR SERVICE.

Barker, George	Easterbrooke, Thomas
Bowen, Amos	Eddy, Caleb,
Bowen, Nathaniel	Eddy, Caleb, Jr.
Bowen, Samuel	Eddy, Joseph
Brown, John	Eddy, Joseph, Jr.
Bush, James	Haile, Barnard, Jr.
Butterworth, John	Haile, Richard
Butterworth, Joseph	Haile, Walter
Carr, Caleb	Haile, William
Child, Cromwell	Hill, Robert
Child, John	Jenkins, John
Child, Sylvester	Kelley, John
Cole, Benjamin	Kinnicut, John
Cole, Ebenezer	Kinnicut, John, Jr.
Cole, Isaac	Lewyn, William
Cole, Joseph	Luther, Martin
Cole, Nathan	Mason, Augustus
Cole, Thomas	Mason, John
Cory, Peter	Miller, Benjamin
Earll, Joseph	Miller, Benjamin, Jr.
Earll, John, Jr.	Miller, Barnard
Easterbrooke, John	Miller, Nathan
Easterbrooke, John, Jr.	Miller, Samuel
Easterbrooke, Nathaniel	Ormsbee, Ebenezer
Easterbrooke, Robert	Peck Simeon.

Rawson, Elijah	Sisson, James
Reed, Benjamin	Sisson, George, Jr.
Salisbury, Oliver	Thurber, Samuel
Salisbury, John	Thomas, Amos
Salisbury, William	Voste, John
Seamans, George	Wheaton, Isaac
Sisson, John	Wheaton, John
Wood, Nathaniel.	

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR COOKE, OF R. I.

Head-Quarters, New York, July 9, 1776.

SIR:—By a letter received by Congress from Mr. Thomas Green, copy of which they did me the honour to enclose, I have the pleasure to hear of the arrival of Captain Chase, with a valuable cargo, at Providence. And as that honourable body have been pleased to order the flints at Rhode Island belonging to the Continent, to be sent to me here, (as per their resolution enclosed,) I would therefore request you would cause it to be done without the smallest delay, together with the small-arms which came in the vessel. As to the Duck, if it is the kind suitable for tents, either the whole or part, I should be greatly obliged to you if you would order them made up as fast as possible, and forwarded to Norwich; but if it is coarse and stubborn, and of a quality unfit for the above purpose, it will be unnecessary to give yourself any trouble about the matter.

I am very sorry I cannot spare you a General Officer, agreeable to your desire, to take command of the forces belonging to Rhode Island, but in the present critical juncture it is utterly out of my power to comply with your request.

General Mercer is the only officer who has no brigade assigned him; and at a time when we are in constant expectation of some important movement of the enemy, his presence is so necessary here that it cannot possibly be dispensed with. The best expedient that can be fallen upon, I presume, would be to give the command to the senior officer of the troops till a Brigadier is appointed.

I have only to add, that I am, with much respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

GO. WASHINGTON.

To the honorable Nicholas Cooke, Esq.

DANIEL TILLINGHAST TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Providence, July, 15, 1776.

Agreeable to a resolve of Congress of the 6th instant, I yesterday forwarded your Excellency three cases of fire-arms, (as per invoice enclosed,) to the care of Nathaniel Shaw Esq., of New London, who, I requested, immediately on receipt of the same, to send you without delay, and which I wish safe to your hands. I expect in a few days to be able to forward you a parcel more of the above arms, which I am to have from Newport, and you may depend I shall make no delay in doing the same.

I am your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Continental Agent.

To his Excellency General Washington.

T. GREENE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Providence, July 15, 1776.

SIR:—Agreeable to the request of his Honor Governor Cooke, I have sent forward to the care of Nathaniel Shaw, Jun., the small-arms, flints, and cutlasses, imported by Samuel Chase for the Continent. Wish them a safe arrival at

New York, and your Excellency health, and the Army of the United States success against our common enemies.

Yours with respect,

T. GREENE.

P. S.—There are fourteen thousand five hundred flints, thirty cutlasses, and twenty small arms.

GOVERNOR COOKE TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Providence, July 16, 1776.

SIR:—I am favored with your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant, in consequence of which, Mr. Greene hath delivered to Colonel Tillinghast, to be immediately forwarded to New York, fourteen thousand five hundred flints, twenty muskets, and thirty back-swords, being the whole of those articles that were imported by Captain Chace. All the duck is heavy, coarse and stubborn, being what is called Holland and Russia duck. Captain Chace hath also brought in the brigantine four four-pounders, six three-pouuders, and eight swivels, which are very much wanted here for privateers, several of which could be immediately fitted out, if cannon could be procured. If they could be spared from the service I should be glad to have your Excellency's permission, as soon as possible, that they may be made use of for that purpose, at the full value.

On Saturday last I was honored with the commands of the General Congress, to procure fifty ship-carpenters to build vessels for the defence of the lakes. I appointed a suitable person as Captain, who hath already enlisted twenty men; and I have no doubt they will set off for Albany the last of this, or the very beginning of next week.

I have also received from Congress the Declaration of Independence, and daily expect the Treaty of Confederation and Union, which hath induced me to call the General Assembly to meet on Thursday next, when, I can safely assure you, they will give to both a hearty assent and concurrence.

I entreat your Excellency's attention to the great probability there is of the enemy's paying a visit to Rhode Island

in case they do not succeed to their wishes at New Nork; and that we are by no means in a condition to give them a suitable reception.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

NICHOLAS COOKE.

To His Excellency General Washington.

DANIEL TILLINGHAST TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Providence, July 17, 1776.

By yesterday's post I wrote your Excellency, and therein enclosed copy of an invoice of S A, No. 1 to 3, three cases Scotch arms. With this you will receive, via New London, to the care of Nathaniel Shaw, Esq., Nos. 8 and 9, two cases more Scotch arms, as per invoice herewith; and likewise Nos. 4 and 5, a chest and barrel, containing arms and flints; from Thomas Greene, Esq., being Continental property in his hands, as per invoice herewith; all of which wish safe to your hands: and am, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

DANIEL TILLINGHAST, Continental Agent.

To his Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, at New York.

Providence, July 17, 1776.

Invoice of one case and one barrel containing twenty small-arms, thirty cutlasses, and fourteen thousand five hundred gun-flints, sent by Joseph Bradford, from Thomas Greene, of Providence, to Nathaniel Shaw, Esq., at New London, and by him to be forwarded his Excellency General Washington, at New York, viz:

No. 4, a chest containing twenty small-arms and seventeen cutlasses; No. 5, a chest containing fourteen thousand five hundred flints, in the chest and in the barrel; thirteen cutlasses packed in S A No 9, a case.

Errors excepted:

Per THOMAS GREENE.

I have examined and received the contents of the within.

EZEKIEL CHEEVER, Com. Artillery..

New York, July 27, 1776.

Providence, July 17, 1776.

Invoice of two cases containing seventy-five Scotch arms, &c., sent by Joseph Bradford, from Daniel Tillinghast, of Providence, to Nathaniel Shaw, Esq., at New London, and by him to be forwarded to his Excellency General Washington, at New York; viz:

S A Nos. 8, and 9, cases of Scotch arms, viz: No. 8, a case containing thirty-nine arms, thirty-nine bayonets, and eleven broadswords; No. 9, a case containing thirty-six arms and thirty-six bayonets.

N. B. Packed in No. 9, thirteen brass-mounted hangers, belonging to Mr. Greene's invoice.

Errors excepted. Per DANIEL TILLINGHAST,
Continental Agent.

I have examined and received the within mentioned arms.

EZEKIEL CHEEVER, Com. Artillery.

ROBERT MORRIS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1776.

SIR :—You have annexed, an extract of a letter we have just received from Messrs. Clarke & Nightingale, merchants in Providence, Rhode Island. This letter was laid before Congress, who ordered this Committee to inform your Excellency of the powder therein mentioned, and to desire you would take possession of it, granting a receipt for the same to those who have it in keeping, in order that we may account hereafter for the value of such part as may be adjudged to the privateer that retook it.

By order and on behalf of the Secret Committee, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT MORRIS, *Chairman.*

To His Excellency General Washington.

Extract of the Letter from Messrs. Clarke & Nightingale.

A few days ago we received intelligence that the sloop Nancy was retaken by the Schuyler privateer, Captain Pond, and carried into Fury Inlet Bay on Long Island. We therefore despatched Captain Potter immediately to make inquiry whether the report was true: he has returned, and confirms it, and further says she was in possession of the enemy but five or six days, and that she is pillaged of almost everything. Out of all the arms she had, there are but three muskets and fifteen pair of pistols left. They have got two cutlasses and the four swivels on board the privateer. Seventy-one kegs of powder and one bag saltpetre, they have stored in Huntington: also one large case of linens, cotton stockings, and two or three pieces cambrie. The case of flints, containing ten thousand, are sent forward to New York, to his Excellency General Washington. One half cask of powder, containing fifty weight, they have put into store at the south side of Long Island. This is all that remains of the cargo.

EZEKIEL CORNELL'S BILL AGAINST THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, 1781-1783.

The State of Rhode Island, &c., to Ezekiel Cornell. Dr.	
To my Services, as a Delegate to Congress, from the 19th of November, A. D. 1781, being the Day I took my Seat in that Assembly, to the 20th of June, A. D. 1782, 214 Days, at 5 Dol-	£321 0 0
lars per Day, including all Expences, is 1070 Dollars, at 6s.	
To my Services, as Ditto, from the 20th of June to the 21st of September last, the Day I left Congress, 92 Days, at 4 Dollars per Day, including all Expences, is 368 Dollars, at 5s.	110 8 0
Octol er. 1782.	£431 8 0

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THE BURNING OF THE GASPEE, 1772.—At the request of some of our Western readers, we republish the “New Song called the Gaspee,” which was composed at the time and is attributed to Capt. Swan, of Bristol; it is worth preserving as a memorial of the spirit of the times.

“NEW SONG CALLED THE GASPEE.”

’Twas in the reign of George the Third,
The public peace was much disturb’d,
By ships of war that came and laid
Within our ports to stop the trade.

In seventeen hundred and seventy-two,
In Newport Harbour lay a crew
That play’d the part of pirates there,
The sons of Freedom could not bear.

Sometimes they’d weigh, and give them chase.
Such actions, sure were very base!—
No honest coasters could pass by,
But what they would let some shot fly;—

Which did provoke to high degree
Those true-born sons of liberty,—
So that they could no longer bear
Those sons of Belial staying there.

It was not long ere it fell out,
That William Duddington, so stout,
Commander of the Gaspee tender,
Which he had reason to remember,—

Because, as people do assert,
He almost met his just desert;

Here on the tenth day of last June,
Between the hours of twelve and one.—

Did chase the sloop called the Hannah,
Of whom, one Lindsay was commander—
They dogg'd her up Providence Sound,
And there the rascal got aground.

The news of it flew that very day,
That they on Naquit Point did lay;—
That night about half after ten,
Some Narragansett Indian men,
Being sixty-four if I remember,
Soon made this stout coxcomb surrender—
And what was best of all their tricks.
In him a ball too they did fix.

Then set the men upon the land
And burnt her up, we understand—
Which thing provoked the king so high,
He said those men should surely die.

So if he can but find them out,
King George has offered very stout
ONE THOUSAND pounds to find out one
That wounded William Duddington.

One thousand more, he says he'll spare
To those who say they sheriff's were—
One thousand more there doth remain
For to find out the leader's name.

Likewise one hundred pounds per man,
For any one of all the clan;
But let him try his utmost skill,
I'm apt to think he never will
Find out one of those hearts of gold,
Though he should offer fifty fold.

DEPOSITION OF JIREH BULL AND THOMAS PINE, 1699.—The following depositions are copied from the original manuscripts in the Secretary of State's office, Boston, Mass. They may be of interest to your readers.

R. G. H.

DEPOSITION OF JIREH BULL, 1699.

Jireh Bull, Inhabitant of the Towne of Newport on Rhode Island, aged about Forty years, sworn, saith That in May, 1698, at a General Assembly for the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plant-

tion, holden at Newport afores'd, he the Deponent was elected and appointed Sheriff of the afores'd Colony and Served in that office until a new one was Elected and appointed at the General Assembly holden for sd Colony in May last past Ano. 1699. And further the Deponent Saith That during the time of his being in the Sheriff's office he received a Writt directed unto him, bearing date 14th January, 1698-9, to give notice to the head Magistrate or other Superior Officer of Each respective Town to cause the Freemen of their respective Towns to meet and choose Deputy's or Representatives to Sit in a General Assembly appointed to be held and kept on Tuesday the fourteenth day of February following which the Depon't did and the Assembly met accordingly. And that during the time of his Shrivality, he afterwards see no other Writt or Warrant for the calling of a General Assembly, altho' a General Assembly did Meet and Sit at Newport aforesaid in the beginning of May, 1699, before this Deponent was discharged of his office of Sheriff, and further the deponent Saith That no Writt or Precept after that dated in January 1698-9 as afores'd for the calling of a new Assembly, ever came to the hands of the Deponant's Deputy, as his sd. Deputy has affirmed to him.

JIREH BULL.

Newport, Sept. 26, 99.

Jurat. Cor. me.

Bellmont.

DEPOSITION OF THOMAS PAIN AS TO CAPT KIDD, THE PIRATE, 1699.

What Capt. Thomas Paine of Conanicut Island in Rhode Island Coloney can testifie Concerning Capt. Kidd's affaire. That yo'r Depon't Can neith'r rememb'r ye day nor month, yett some tyme ye Last Spring he run up the Bay w'th his Sloops as high in ye Bay as my house and sent his boate on Shore to desire my Company aboard, whch I did. He told me hee had sett a man a shore to goe to ye Gove'r, and he was now Come to looke after him. After some tyme hee desired mee to secure some things for him. But I refused aleadg-ing my house would bee Searcht and I could not doe it.

THO PAIN.

on Oath

Taken in Newport,
on Rhoad Island, Septemb'r
ye 26 : 1699.

P. . . SAM: CRANSTON: Gov'r.

ESTABROOK FAMILY.—We have received the following letter, which will explain itself:

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1885.

THE R. I. HISTORICAL MAGAZINE—

Gentlemen:—Will you have the kindness to put a notice in the Magazine, to the effect that I am compiling a Genealogy of the "Estabrook Family," descendants of Rev. Joseph and Thomas Estabrook, respectively, who came from Enfield, Middlesex, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1630. Facts in regard to any branch of the family are solicited.

I already have some 200 names, including 7 or 8 branches.

My own line comes as follows: Rev. Joseph¹—Rev. Samuel²—Rev. Hobart³—Hobart⁴—Hobart⁵—Herman⁶—William B⁷.

By inserting a brief notice to the above effect, you will very materially aid me in this Genealogy, and greatly oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. ESTABROOK.

QUERIES.

(1.) SIGNAL HILL, NEWPORT, R. I.

MR. EDITOR:—The opening of the new and pleasant drives through Rocky Farm, Newport R. I., increases the interest to know something of the ancient stone-house, the ruins of which are to be seen on Signal Hill. Was it a signal station? By whom was it built? When was it built? Was it during the war of the Revolution, and if so, was it built by the English or by the Americans? Or was it built during the "Old French War"? or before that, in the war between England and Spain in 1740, when, as Gen. Cullum says in his excellent Historical Sketch of the Defences of Narragansett Bay, "watch towers were directed to be placed on Point Judith, Castle Hill, Brenton's Point, Sachuest Point, and on Conanicut Island, to transmit intelligence of every hostile demonstration"? or was it even before that, in the war between England and Holland, when it was reported that a Dutch fleet was on its way in 1667, to recover New York, and the inhabitants of this island, General Cullum says, took measures for defense? Perhaps some of your readers can tell. G. H. E.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 16, 1885

(II.)—THE BURIAL PLACE OF ARCHIBALD AND JACOB CAMPBELL.

Can you, or any of your readers, inform me where I can find the graves of Archibald Campbell and of his son Jacob. Archibald, I believe, settled in Rhode Island about 1755, and for one or more years represented the town of East Greenwich in the General Assem-

bly. His son Jacob was born about 1761. He became a prominent lawyer, and, I think, published a small volume of poems.

P. R. McC.

[Archibald Campbell's grave, as also that of his son, can be found in the Baptist burial-ground, in East Greenwich, R. I., where stones have been erected to their memory, bearing the following inscriptions:

In memory of

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,

Son of Archibald, and grandson of the Rev. Daniel Campbell, and nephew of the Rev'd John Campbell,

Late President of the

COLLEGE OF GLASCOV,

Who departed this life Oct. 16. 1769,

in the

41st year of his age.

In memory of

JACOB CAMPBELL,

Son of Archibald Campbell,

Attorney at Law.

Who departed this life March 5th, 1788, in the
28th year of his age.

(III.)—THE VISITATIONS OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

How can I obtain copies of the several visitations of England made during the 16th and 17th centuries. J. C. LOCKE.

[Mr. Henry Gray, 25 Cathedral Yard, Manchester, Eng., is, perhaps, the most extensive collector and bookseller, making a specialty of Genealogy and History of England. His catalogues are issued monthly and can be obtained on application.]

(IV.)—THE PORTRAIT OF COL. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

I have recently heard that the portrait of Col. Benjamin Church, which appeared in the Newport edition of The History of King Philip's War, was fictitious. Can you give me any information on this subject? It will certainly be of interest to me, and no doubt to many of your readers. Q.

["Church's Phillip's War, Newport, 1772," is a second edition of that first published in Boston in 1716. It was published by Solomon Southwick and said to have been edited by Dr. Stiles. It contained two portraits, one inscribed "Philip, King of Mount Hope," and the

other, "Col. Benjamin Church," both engraved by Paul Revere. That of Church has been reproduced many times and can be found in the late history of Bristol, and many other Rhode Island works.

Mr. Deane, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held February, 1882, exhibited a copy of Southwick's edition of "Church's Phillip's War," and in the course of his remarks said: "In a report on the Belknap Papers presented to this society in March, 1858, I had occasion to speak of Dr. Stile's edition of Church's History, and I said that it was 'embellished with a fanciful and frightful picture of the Indian King Philip . . . and an equally fanciful one of Colonel Church, for I think the latter was taken from a picture of Charles Churchill, the poet, with the addition of a powder-horn slung around his neck.' I had heard this suggestion made some time before by some one at the college library, and I had attempted to verify it. But the copies of Churchill's picture which I was able to consult were modern copies, and though I could perceive a general likeness, the proof was not positive. But I have recently found a copy of Churchill's portrait, published in the 'Court Miscellany and Gentlemen and Lady's Magazine' for September, 1768,—four years before the Newport edition of Church's History was published.—which was evidently the very one which Revere copied. This is not only shown, as members will see, by the likeness of the person, but the vignette which surrounds the picture as a frame is exactly copied, and in the same size. Revere has slung a powder-horn around the neck of the poet in his copy of the picture, and, thus equipped, sent it out into the world as the LIVELY EFFIGIES of Church, the great Indian warrior. The engraved letters beneath the poet's picture, 'Mr. C. Churchill,' are exactly imitated under the copy inscribed, 'Colonel Church.' Revere's work is rough compared with that from which he copied, and he has made a slight change in some of the features. How far the perpetrators of this fraud, which one can hardly contemplate without a certain sense of humor, as an excellent joke, were influenced in their selection of this picture by a similarity of the name, we do not know. It surely could not have been on account of any supposed similarity of character, for no two men could be more unlike in all respects than the sad dog Churchill and the Puritan Warrior Church."

Heliotypes of both the portraits of Church and Churchill appear in the printed Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1881-1882, Vol. xix, pp. 244, 245.

(V) —GEORGE BISSETT, M. A.

I have recently found a copy of a sermon preached by Geo. Bis-

sett, in Trinity church, Newport, R. I., June 3, 1771, at the funeral of Mrs. Abigail Wanton. Can you give me any information as to the time and place of death of the Rev. gentleman? E. H.

[Rev. Mr. Bisset left Newport during the Revolution, and resided in England until 1786, at which time he became the rector of Trinity church at St. John, New Brunswick, where he died March 3, 1788.]

BOOK NOTICES.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.]

HISTORICAL CATALOGUE OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN HARTFORD, 1633-1885.—The last of the series of publications growing out of the recent celebration of the Hartford church has been published. It contains lists of the members of the church, also of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths, from the formation of the church. It is a valuable addition to the church history of New England, and we trust other churches may follow this good example and publish abstracts from their fast decaying records.

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, Vol. VI. Prepared by Daniel S. Durrie, Librarian, and Isabel Durrie, assistant, Madison, Wis., 1885. This volume comprises the titles, with cross references of books and pamphlets received by the society since the publication of the third supplement (this being the fourth) in 1881.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY

—OF—

RHODE***ISLAND

IS COMPLETE and comprises the record of FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE FAMILIES. The work has been placed in the hands of the printer, and any additional subscriptions should be sent at once to

J. O. AUSTIN,

P. O. Box 81.

Providence, R. I.





R.I.P.B.

—THE—

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AMERICA.

A CHAPTER FROM ARTHUR BROWN'S MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES, LONDON, 1798.

[Arthur Brown was the son of Rev. Marmaduke Brown, of Newport, and grandson of Arthur Brown, formerly of Providence, R. I.]

Arthur Brown, Sr., was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and later assumed charge of a society at Providence, R. I. In 1736 he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and became the first minister of the Episcopal church at that town, and continued his connection until his decease. It was Mr. Brown who married Governor Wentworth, of N. H., to his servant girl, at the Governor's command.

Rev. Marmaduke Brown was born at Providence, R. I., about 1731, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1754. In 1760 he became rector of Trinity church, Newport, R. I., and died Newport, March, 1771.

Arthur Brown, the author of the following sketch, was born at Newport, R. I., where he lived until nearly seventeen years of age, when he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and became Senior Fellow, Senior Proctor, a Doctor of Civil Law and King's Professor of Greek.

In 1795 he caused to be erected a mural monument in Trinity church, Newport, R. I., to the memory of his father and mother, "in token of his gratitude and affection to the best and tenderest of parents, and his respect and love for a congregation among whom and for a place where he spent his earliest and happiest days." He died Dublin, 1805. We present our readers with his "sketch" of America, including his notes, as they appeared in the original edition published in London, 1798, and long since out of print.—ED.]

AMERICA.

I NEVER have seen Switzerland; but of all the countries which my eyes have beheld in reality, or viewed in description, America, before the revolution, was by far the happiest. She has gained by the change in power, in wealth, in consequence—Whether she has advanced in felicity may perhaps be questioned.

I speak particularly of the New England provinces, with them I was acquainted from the age of five to the age nearly of seventeen, and though the observation of that period of time may excite a smile, I perfectly recollect every external circumstance which could strike the eye or catch the imagination; and I perfectly remember my surprise on arriving in Europe at the ignorant queries put to me on the then state of that country, an ignorance which was fatal to our governors, and which does not seem to me to be quite worn out even at this day.

The state of property in New England tended to happiness, the land was divided in moderate portions, every man held his little lot in fee or perpetuity; there was no landlord, no tenantry, every man owned his own field, every man sat under the shade of his own tree; he paid neither tithe nor rent; the rights of primogeniture were unknown*; a nu-

*Do not let me be understood as implying that these objects should be sought for in other countries: they originated there spontaneously. But in old and long settled states, the evils of unsettling them much surpass the utility of the objects.

merous progeny, like that of the ancient patriarchs, was wealth not poverty to him: they cultivated his land, they tilled his ground, and were his laborers as well as his children. The daughters spun, the sons delved, and competence and content were their companions.

The comfort thus extended over the country appeared in every face. Beggars literally there were none. Sometimes, though rarely, an old British maimed soldier, who had remained in the country, solicited charity. Why should there be poverty where the unlimited open for work called incessantly for men, and not men for work?—where food was cheap beyond example,* and nothing dear but clothing, because of that, the natural preference of agriculture to manufacture, in a youthful state and boundless territory obliged the importation.

The face of the country was beautiful beyond description; it was composed of woods of no very great magnitude, perhaps of half a mile or a mile in diameter, interspersed with the most charming lawns. The effect which is produced in a few demesnes of our nobility by so much art, was there universally wrought by nature, with the little aid of man in clearing its too great exuberancies. The whole country was Hagley or Curraghmore; on an enlarged scale, not certainly with the rolled grass and verdant carpet of European dressing, but in its general effect. Perhaps it might be more justly compared to the ruder but delightful lawns of Tinian described by Anson. The vistas through the woods, the

*The average price of provisions before the war was: Beef, 2d. per pound; Mutton, do. Fish, 1d. a pound; a Turkey, 1s; Fowls fattened, 7d. a piece; Fish was in great abundance; at Rhode Island certain winds blew up upon the beaches, as Easton's and Sachuists, such quantities of Menhaden as supplied hundreds of inferior families sometimes for a winter, with no labor but that of picking them up. Salmon abounded in the Merrimack. They had also (though Turbut was unknown) a great variety of fish unknown to Europe, among these the Black Fish, or Tautog, was particularly esteemed. A man possessed of 500l. a year sterling, could and did often live in the most sumptuous manner, and keep almost an open table for strangers, who can bear testimony to their hospitality. Since the war an influx of wealth has made provisions as dear as in Europe.

breaks of light through the trees, with an orient sun and brightening sky formed a Paradise.* I have seen nothing in Europe to be compared, save some of the Forests in France,† perhaps a traveller in Germany might find nearer resemblance.

The towns though mostly built of wood, covered with shingles of a thousand various colors, were pretty, the villages picturesque‡. The wooden spires rose to an equal height with those of stone in England, and were as frequent and as ornamental. The situation of the larger towns immediately upon the sea, though it exposed them to the attacks of an enemy, added to the beauty of the scene, as the largest ships could come up to the margin of the town, and the trade even then was prodigious.§

The climate was liable to objections, the excessive cold of the winter and extreme heat of the summer excited complaint in strangers who were there only during those seasons.

*Rhode Island throughout, and the woods near Providence, particularly answered this character, but alas, I am told the former war did not leave a single timber tree.

†E. G. the Forest of Senlis; in the front of the late Mr. Burke's house at Beaconsfield, at the distance of about half a mile, is a sweep of semi-circular thick wood, which gives it much the resemblance of an American scene; Hampshire New Forest, with its blended houses, lawns and woods, presents a good idea of it.

‡What could be prettier for instance than the village of Cambridge, near Boston? Its colleges; its scattered mansions, most of them splendid, the seats of rich West-Indians whose health had induced a change of clime, surrounding a smooth and verdant lawn, and rising up peeping through thick clumps of wood, perhaps exceeded in beauty the prettiest village in England.

§Boston was chiefly built of brick; its numerous spires gave it at a distance a much more spacious appearance than the great city of Dublin has. A 74 gun-ship I have seen so near the Long Wharf, that to use a sailor's phrase, a biscuit could literally be tossed on board. Boston was four times as large as Waterford in Ireland, or Worcester in England. Newport in Rhode Island used to send out annually 400 sail of shipping, small and large; the chief trade to the West Indies and the coast of Guinea. Every one knows what immense channels of commerce have opened since, and how soon America launched forth even to China and Nootka Sound.

The former, unnatural in that latitude, owed its fortuitous origin to the northwest, the continental wind blowing over an immense tract of frozen lakes*: the latter the natural effect of situation, was to be expected in regions nearly in the same parallel with Madrid and Constantinople; but there was a mid-season, consisting of about six weeks or two months in Spring, and as many in Autumn, which exceeded in delight all the creations of poetic fancy.† The sudden melting of the snow, which had clothed with warmth the earth during the winter, and the vigorous advances of the sun, occasioned a rapidity of vegetation perfectly astonishing to Europe. The reeking vapor ascended from the ground like the smoke of a grateful sacrifice to the God of nature. The resident in those regions might most justly say in the spring of the year:

Nunc omnis ager; nunc omnis parturit arbos.

But he would be puzzled between that season and Autumn in which to pronounce:

Nunc formosissimus annus.

Even in Summer the heat was perpetually moderated by occasional thunder showers of short duration,‡ which refreshed

*As in Italy a similar latitude the cold is owing to the neighborhood of the Apennines. But though the change in the course of the year was great, there were no such uncomfortable changes in the course of the day as with us. A man could form his party, or determine his clothing for the day, without fear of mutability.

†The climate of Rhode Island, often called the garden and the Montpellier of America, induced such numbers of wealthy persons from the southward to reside there in summer, that it was ludicrously called the Carolina hospital.

‡The thunder of America it must be allowed was tremendous, and the rising of the thunder cloud peculiarly awful. In a clear and blue expanse a little black speck was seen in the horizon, which reminded one of the cloud mentioned to the prophet no bigger than a man's hand: It rose against the wind, spreading with slow Majesty, and would perhaps take two hours to reach the zenith, the sun shining all the time in full glory; in the rising cloud that zigzag lightning was seen to play, known to an Englishman only as depicted in Italian views by Zuccarelli or Salvator: At length the distant thunder was heard to approach, the whole sky was overcast with heavy darkness, and the tumult of the elements commenced in its full strength. In two hours more everything was calm and serene, and all the beauty of nature restored, refreshed and invigorated. While I was at Rhode Island, two public edifices were struck with lightning; one of them, which seems very singular, on a Christmas day, consequently in very cold weather.

In the Massachusetts ten or twelve persons were frequently killed by it in a summer. Every house and every ship had conductors.

the earth and left behind them a cheerful verdure and a brilliant sky, while now and then a refreshing breeze deliciously qualified the heat, and in winter the brightness of the sun and purity of the air enlivened the spirits, invited to exercise, and cheered the very soul. I appeal to those Americans whose lot it has been to arrive even in the magnificent purlieus of London in the winter season, whether amidst all its grandeur, its dark and misty air and stifling clouds of obscuring smoke have not overwhelmed their spirits by comparison, nor have they been much relieved by the dull and clouded skies more visible in the country, or prevented from sighing for an American sun.

The consequence of this genial sun was in the proper season the production of the most exquisite fruits, not produced by anxious care upon walls of southern aspect*, but growing with little attention upon standard trees. The American apple, famous even in Europe, exhibited all the varieties of that useful fruit†. The pear and plum were lofty timber trees. Peaches‡ of the most delicious flavor, superior to those produced upon our walls, were sold for prices ridiculously cheap. Grapes in festoons hung on the branching vine, supported on espaliers in the open air without any wall, and displayed the richest beauty. Cherries in such abundance that the proprietor scarcely noticed or forbade any passenger plucking from the tree to satiety. The Orange, the Citron, and the Anana, were not, it is true, the produce of the climate; but being brought from the West Indies by a voyage seldom lasting more than a fortnight, retained that freshness which resembled them to native fruits. The garden surrounded by

*Walls would have been too hot, and only burnt the fruit.

†Cider was the general drink of New England; to every house was annexed its orchard. The so famous Newtown Pippin, however, is rather the product of the Jerseys,

‡A dozen of them for two pence. I have heard a common error propagated, that the American peach was only fit for swine. Nothing can be more false. There was a worthless, colorless peach, called the hog peach, but those which were given to man, were as fine as in any country under heaven.

an open paling avoided that gloom of prisonlike enclosure which necessarily accompanies ours. All this may be true of Lombardy, of Spain and of Turkey, but in those countries slavery and despotism embitter and nauseate the blessings which nature has bestowed. The American felt no damp upon the innocent enjoyments of its favors.

Yet with all this luxuriance it must be acknowledged that the soil of New England is not famous for fertility, and that those who wish to see vast plains of corn must repair to the Jerseys or Pennsylvania, from whose granaries New England itself was often supplied*; nor was there perpetually that verdure which seldom deserts the face of England, and has given to Ireland the name of the green Island.†

If we turn our eyes from the beauties of nature to the state of society, nothing could be more comfortable or soothing to the mind fond of the temperate walk of the middling ranks of life, than its modification in America. The prayer of Solomon was literally satisfied in the bulk of the people, *give me neither poverty nor riches*. Nobility was unknown—Primogeniture was not the legal mode of acquiring property by descent—real equality reigned, not the pretended equality of France, where ambition pretends to tell its slaves ye are equal to us, and punishes with death the first who speaks or acts upon the proposition. Yet even there (without nobility, or orders of gentry) you might see a proof how necessarily some difference of rank, some inequality must and ought

*Rhode Island was sometimes threatened by those colonies with famine, for hesitating to enter into non-importation agreements, &c.

†Though in another respect it could not be compared to Ireland, viz.: its freedom from noxious animals, yet in New England they were scarce, and their mischief seldom heard of; the toad and the spider were frequent, but with no particular venom; the only snake commonly seen was so harmless that no one hesitated to repose on the grass on that account, and I have often seen the negroes put them in their bosom without detriment.

In speaking of their climate I must not omit to observe on the uncommon warmth of their wooden houses, though so extremely thin compared to ours of brick and stone. The frames were generally raised in a day, a tradesman was usually assisted in this work by all his neighbors, for whom he made a feast, of which one part was always literally that which Pope makes the prayer of his Epicure, *a whole hog barbecued*.

to grow up in every society, and how Eutopian and ridiculous the contrary idea and attempt is. The inhabitant of the town by more information, better polish and greater intercourse with strangers, insensibly acquired an ascendancy over the farmer of the country; the richer merchants in those towns, together with the clergy, lawyers, physicians and officers of the English army and navy who had occasionally settled there, were considered as the gentry of the country; even being a member of the church of England gave a kind of distinctive fashion. A superior order thus formed by better property and more information existed even to a degree sufficient to excite jealousy in the agricultural system, and to be a gentleman was sufficient in some parts of the country to expose the bearer of that name to mockery and rudeness, a specie of inconvenience which a liberal mind pardoned as compensated by the comfort and independence which produced it.

The innocence of the people made them capable of liberty. Never in any Utopia could be there greater freedom from crimes; some petty thefts generally formed the whole catalogue. Murder and robbery were unknown. During nine years at Newport, the capital of the colony of Rhode Island, from 1762 to 1771, (I speak from my own knowledge), only one person was executed, a notorious thief and house-breaker, one Sherman, who had been repeatedly tried for the same offence and suffered to escape, until at last lenity would have become a folly; and even when this man was executed, so unusual was capital punishment, that every person seemed to be appalled, the shops were shut, and the whole town wore the appearance of general mourning at the unhappy though merited fate of a fellow creature.

This obedience to the laws was fostered by religion, which flourished with universal vigor. The churches and meeting houses were crowded both at morning and evening service*, no opinion was prohibited consistent with morality, yet cer-

*The prohibition of walking on Sundays, the punishment of its violation in Captain Montague, with his ludicrous revenge, are facts very well known.

tainly there, if anywhere, in my opinion, the utility of a moderate establishment was proved by its absence, since the multiplicity of secretaries and strange wildness of opinions was disgusting to a reasonable mind, and produced as great a variety, though with no such pernicious effect as in the reign of Charles the First; upon the whole, however, there was more genuine religion, morality and piety diffused than in any country I have ever seen. Even the mode of speaking and simple manners of Americans at this day declare an innocence banished from their mother country.*

From all the same causes proceeded humanity to their slaves. The condition of the blacks in America was not worse than that of our household servants, in respect to diet, to clothing, or to lodging, and indeed in all respects, save in their miserable liability to alienation for price. Their comparative freedom appeared in their countenances and manners, which very often were extremely impudent and insolent. I have seen three or four hundred of them with their African drum beating and colors flying, assembled at a marriage and bearing very much the appearance of a riotous mob, without any prohibition or control. The cruelties of the West Indies were heard of with abhorrence, and I recollect one gentleman who maltreated his slave, actually put into *Coventry* by all his neighbors.

Mildness and simplicity indeed were characteristic of the manners of America: You nowhere met the insolent air

*Whether this innocence of manners extended to the intercourse of the sexes I cannot tell, every one has heard the custom of bundling mentioned. Whether such a custom exists, and whether, strange as it may appear, it may not be unattended with that guilt which would be necessarily annexed to it in Europe, I cannot tell, but I never heard such a custom mentioned while I was in America; I never heard of it till I came to Europe, and am certainly inclined to disbelieve it, or to think it some strange exaggeration. I undoubtedly do believe from what I have heard, that in the country parts, incontinency, provided the parties afterwards married, was considered as more venial and less attended with disgrace than in Europe. Yet is there not something resembling this state of society among the farmers in England.

which so often offends the eye in the streets of London, nor the ferocious look frequently apparent in the streets of Dublin.* This mildness and their little acquaintance with war produced an opinion unhappily too much propagated by military men, of their being an unwarlike race, a mistake unfortunately discovered and fatally acknowledged by General Burgoyne†.

*In the one town one would imagine that almost every man you meet wished to affront you—in the other that he supposed he had been affronted by you; yet in the days of the Spectator the latter seems rather to have been the character of London.

†Ireland has strangely flattered itself, and thereby seemed in some measure to confirm the error of Britain, that to her prowess chiefly was owing the liberation of America; but the men who conquered at Saratoga were entirely American farmers and yeomen from the interior parts of the Massachusetts; and those who fought at Bunker's Hill were equally the old unmixed inhabitants of the country, many of them from the Cohass. Ameskeeg Falls, and other back parts of New Hampshire, a people so little tinctured with European manners, that in their retreat in the evening I was informed by an eye witness, they wept their expiring friends and relations with whom they had bravely fought in the morning, a symptom of cowardice or imbecility in Europe, but of no undignified feeling with the early Grecian or modern American. In truth tho' the kingdom of Ireland was respected in America, its sons who went out there at that time were in general disesteem, being for the most part of a very inferior class, and who brought really a stigma on the name in that country. An Irishman and an outcast were almost synonymous, but since the war the alteration has been great, and the name respected as it ought to be; there was before scarcely any principal family with an Irish name. The principal families in New England were naturally the descendants of the first settlers in the reign of Charles the first, who were usually people of good repute, and chiefly from the disaffected counties of Suffolk and Essex. Salonstall, Winthrop, Coggeshall, Livermore, Ellery, Fitch, Malbone, Vassall, with ten thousand others quite foreign to Ireland, were the species of names usual in that country. There were undoubtedly many individuals, gentlemen from Ireland, of great respectability, and to some America was greatly indebted, as to General Montgomery and to General Sullivan. I am interested in supporting that position, since my own ancestor, a clergyman and native of Ireland, settled there about 70 years ago, after taking his degree in the University of Dublin, and therefore cannot mean any disrespect to Ireland; but on the whole the name was not then in America respected.

Speaking of their military character, I must record once instance of enthusiasm, descriptive of their temper during the American war, told me by a friend who lived near the spot. When the 63d regiment was retreating

The state of literature in America was by no means contemptible. Of their schools self-love naturally inclines the author of this sketch to give a favorable account, having never received any school education elsewhere, yet their teachers were often from Europe, and it was his own fate to be instructed by a German and a Scotehman. Their colleges were to be found, one in every province. The principal in New England was that of Cambridge, consisting of about 180 students, who were lodged in four handsome and extensive brick edifices. The sciences were taught much in the same order as with us, beginning with Logic, ending with Ethics, though the books perused were different. One

from Lexington, a farmer who had been seeking the Lord in his chamber, rushed out and fired in the face of the whole regiment; he was instantly blown to pieces. Colonel Grant said to my friend, this is not courage, this is madness. The reply was: It may be madness and madness without method in it, but it will be victory. A better trait of their military character was the behavior of the Continental army, when disbanded with twelve month's arrear of pay undischarged at the end of the war, not the smallest outrage did they commit, nor the smallest murmur did they utter; the widow of General Montgomery, who being on a journey, met them by hundreds and by thousands dispersed, testified to me this fact from ocular demonstration.

The discontents of America are usually dated from the stamp act in 1765, but they really originated in 1763, immediately after the peace, from the interdiction of their trade with the Spanish Main. It was the only trade which brought specie into the country, and hence no money was seen, except paper, saving half johannes, dollars, pistereens; a guinea or English crown seldom seen. The depression of the value of paper money was greater in Rhode Island than anywhere else; a paper dollar bearing the nominal value of eight pounds. I myself saw one American fort fire upon the Squirrel, a King's ship, in 1764, in the harbor of Newport.

The insulting mode of treating America in the beginning, increased the flame: when General Dalrymple was desired by the assembly of Massachusetts to take away the cannon pointed upon their house, he turned them round with a ludicrous observation upon this inversion. Yankee was a tune frequently played in reproach, and America afterwards wisely adopted this tune of reproach as its favorite national music.

of the professors of this college, Dr. Winthrop, was well known in Europe as an Astronomer.*

If curiosity be any criterion of information, that of America was proverbial. It has been sometimes imputed to the want of intercourse; but intercourse before I left America was easier than in Ireland before 1780. Packet boats and stage coaches were everywhere established, and the inns, though frequently the innkeeper expected that the traveller should arrive at a stated hour and sit down to dinner with him and his family, were comfortable and convenient;

Travelling reminds me of emigration, and here let me give a word of advice to those who are so passionately fond of emigrating to America. America does not want beggars, nor the idle or felicitous man, nor the luxurious nor the voluptuous man,—all these will find it both easier and pleasanter to spend their time in the old countries, as the Yankee used to call them. It calls for handiwork, men and artificers. The wages of labor are high, and the demand for hands great; nor has that country any objection to the admission of men of fortune, of improved taste and rational habits controlled by reason; but I have often lamented to see the exportations of idle, vicious and turbulent men, issuing forth to disturb the peace and innocence of that happy people, as if every idle vagabond thought that noble country was just the proper receptacle for him.

I have omitted to speak of the amusements of America, because pleasure and diversion were not its striking features. In amusements it would, at least formerly, have appeared deficient to a native of Europe. Theatres were infrequent, and in New England unknown and prohibited.

*The library of this college was a very handsome room. The library at Rhode Island, though built of wood, was a structure of uncommon beauty; I remember it with admiration, and I could once appeal to the known taste of an old school-fellow, Stuart the painter, who had the same feeling towards it. It was racked of its books by the British army, as was the college of Princetown in the Jerseys. A college military corps existed at Cambridge before I left it.

Cards were played but seldom for money. Dancing was a favorite amusement, and horse racing was a sport not unusual; for hunting the ground was not sufficiently cleared, though game abounded and the fowler had abundant subject for his skill. In warm weather parties in the woods and dinners* under their charming shade, with dances afterwards in the open air, were favorite amusements. In extreme heat, evening promenades were customary. For about an hour after sunset the dews were excessive, but from that time forth the air was cool and pleasant, yet without any danger of catching cold, and the country resounded with songs and serenades.

But though it does not require much time to depict their amusements, I trust I have said enough to prove there were charms in the country, and to show what it is that makes every former resident in America think of it with affection, with melancholy, and with regret; it does not follow that he should wish to return it; the death of friends; the total change of inhabitants within a few years; the wonderful alteration made by an intervening revolution; his welfare in the country in which he is; the kindness of that country and his obligations to it and the new ties he has formed in it, may totally eradicate such a wish from his heart†; but he will now and then cast back a look to it, as if a distant Paradise, and vainly imagine amidst cares and anxieties where he is, that they do not dwell in every country, and are not the inhabitants of every soil.

*The London epicure would not have objected to the first part of the entertainment, Turtle brought in great abundance from the West Indies, with excellent Madeira.

†This description may appear tedious or trifling, but it is a natural tribute to a country where, as I have said, I have spent my earliest and my happiest days.

The ease and freedom of manners, unrestrained by European form in America, is highly captivating. Hence I have seen letters from an American who had spent three years in making the tour of Europe, urging his friend to return, and declaring he had enjoyed more real amusement in six weeks, than in his whole abode in Europe. Hence I have so often heard their emigrants exclaim, *Nos dulcia liquimus arva.* The beauty of their ladies too was of a superior cast, but their bloom was short and transient.

MEMOIRS OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY HENRY BULL.

REPUBLISHED FROM THE RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN,
1832-7, WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

THE fact that it is now impossible to obtain a complete file of the R. I. Republican, or of the Newport Mercury containing "Bull's Memoirs of Rhode Island," and the earnest request of many of our subscribers, has induced us to reprint, with additions and corrections, the careful compilation of Mr. Henry Bull relating to the early history of the island of Rhode Island. For many years he devoted much of his time in compiling these memoirs, which were published in the Rhode Island Republican, a newspaper printed in Newport, during the years 1832-3-4-5-6-7 and 8, and again in the Newport Mercury, 1854-62. Mr. Bull died Oct. 12, 1841, aged 63 years.

INTRODUCTION.

THE progress of time, which throws obscurity over the past, and obliterates in its course the evidence of former times, admonishes us that the preservation of the evidence necessary to enable the future historian of Rhode Island to do justice to his subject, has been too long and in many in-

stances fatally neglected. Several gentlemen have given us encouragement to expect their assistance, with which, and our own industry, we hope to preserve for the benefit of the present and future generation, at least something that would otherwise be lost: and if we are successful, even in a small degree, we humbly conceive our efforts will not be useless. We propose to glean from the history of the neighboring states whatever will contribute to our purpose, together with what can be afforded by the public records, and such private papers as may be found in the possession of the historical society, and elsewhere. The records of the town of Newport, were taken away when the British troops evacuated the Island, in one of the fleet bound to New York, which was sunk in Hurlgate; by which accident they were nearly destroyed, having lain a long time under water. They were afterwards restored, but in so damaged a condition that but little can be gleaned from them. That was a misfortune to the historian of Rhode Island, which no industry can supply. The State Records however are nearly entire which afford an ample field for searching into the public acts of the Legislature. Tradition may supply some of those which the town records contained, especially immediately before the interesting period of the revolutionary war; to avail ourselves of which no time must be lost, as that source of information is rapidly passing away. The scattered and broken files of the newspapers printed in this town are also a valuable source, but unfortunately no regular files are to be found further back than the year 1790.

The Rev. John Callendar's century sermon, preached on the 24th day of March 1738, will be largely resorted to, and previous to its introduction a short, but correct account of this gentleman will be given. His century sermon is the only history of this State that has ever been compiled, to our knowledge. It is much to be regretted that he had not devoted more of his talents to the subject, as during the time in which he wrote many valuable materials were accessible in the town of Newport; since which time the town records

have been destroyed as before stated. Then, the papers in the ancient families were numerous and valuable; since which those families have been scattered, especially during the occupation of the town by the British army, and their papers lost or destroyed in the general wreck and confusion of the times; when everything was disregarded by them, not necessary to preserve their own existence.

The history of Rhode Island is full of interest! It is the history of a people who braved all dangers and endured all hardships, to establish a State government with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion, that they might not only enjoy for themselves, but allow others, who came among them, to enjoy, and promulgate undisturbed, their own opinions, unshackled by the civil authority. It gave the first great and glorious example of true liberty, which at this time is the boast of the people of the United States and envy of the world.

The history of Rhode Island has been neglected by our ancestors, which neglect cannot now be wholly repaired. In the neighboring states, Church and State were united, the clergy ruling in both. They from the nature of their pursuits; with the advantages of education; and a pride natural to men looking for celestial and terrestrial immortality at the same time; have handed down all the necessary materials for their own history, which was inseparably blended with that of the state.—In this state no such body of man existed, the civil affairs of the colony were conducted by men drawn from the busy scenes of private life for a few days only in the year, the rest of their time being principally occupied in subduing the forest, and in the various pursuits of agriculture and commerce. The clergy were few, unprovided for by law, and had no extraordinary inducement to become historians. When they wrote it was principally upon theological subjects, which was wholly unconnected with the State. One clergyman in the town of Newport spent more time and tedious investigation, more learning and untiring industry, and filled more pages on a subject exclusively theological and con-

troversial than would have sufficed to collect and compile the history of the state at that time.

We should be happy to have it in our power to extend our researches beyond the Island of Rhode Island, so as to embrace the whole State, but the magnitude of such an undertaking is more than we have the courage, leisure, or ability to encounter and are sensible, that what we propose to do will be but partially accomplished.

The work will be given to the public as fast as it progresses, and we invite the hand of indulgent criticism and correction.—If we should suffer by comparison with others, we should be compensated by the additional light thus elicited in furtherance of our main object, which is to snatch from the wreck of time a portion of the history of our forefathers, and of our native land.

The Island of Rhode Island from its first settlement by the English rose rapidly in colonial consequence. Its numerous population and increasing wealth, with the rapid rise of the town of Newport into commercial strength, its imposing attitude in war, its extensive and flourishing commerce, its fertile soil, salubrious climate, noble and commodious harbor, together with its insular and defensive situation against Indian hostilities, gave it a rank scarcely exceeded by any town in the English colonies. The freedom of its political institutions, invited to its bosom, persons of all religious persuasions, all which it protected alike. The charities of life were reciprocated between the church and the world, both of which, drew copiously from the common fund of liberty, satisfied with their share, without trespassing upon that of their neighbors. Its inhabitants became distinguished for learning, arts and sciences were encouraged, an ample field was offered to industry and enterprise, each pursued his own business or amusements, the habits as well as laws were indulgent and the people happy, prosperous and hospitable.

Such was the character and condition of the town immediately preceding the war of the revolution. That event, which was the harbinger of American Independence, which

gave the United States a rank among civilized nations, that unveiled to the astonished world the Goddess of Liberty arrayed in simplicity and modesty, dispensing happiness and order on the ruins of despotism, and laying the foundation of an empire unparalleled in its institutions, and almost boundless in extent—that event arrested the town of Newport in her career of happiness. The place was three years in the possession of the British army, her commerce was captured and annihilated, her merchants became bankrupts or removed to other places, her male population entered into the service of their country, and fought her battles by sea or land.—The wreck of her commercial capital was diverted into other channels and was never restored, her wharves were broken up for fuel, her houses destroyed and her lands laid waste. Many of her wealthy inhabitants sided with the crown and left the country with their personal effects, and their real estates were confiscated and sold by, and for the use of the states.

From that period her history was gloomy indeed. Her population reduced in number about one half, were left poor and destitute; and if her constitution had not been better than her countenance, she must long since have ceased to exist as a populous and commercial town, her enclosures been widened into farms, and like the ruined cities of the east, been at this time little more than a subject of curiosity.

The towns of Portsmouth and Middletown suffered in common with Newport, but as their estates were principally in land, that could neither be burned, captured or carried away they were enabled gradually to recover their former situation, and are at this time a flourishing, intelligent, moral and industrious people, wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and principally the lords of that soil which has been emphatically termed the Garden of New England.

The town of Newport has improved since the close of the revolutionary war, but still contains less inhabitants than it did previously thereto, by nearly one-third. What is to be her future destiny time alone can manifest. It is our busi-

ness to speak of the past and present without indulging in speculation as to the future.

We shall endeavor as far as possible to arrange the Memoir of the Island of Rhode Island, in chronological order, commencing with its climate, soil, situation, &c. We freely acknowledge our inability to do justice to the undertaking, and would gladly relinquish it into abler hands, if such could be roused into action, contributing everything in our power to their use.

HENRY BULL.

NEWPORT, R. I., 1832.

CHAPTER I.

AUTHOR OF THE CENTURY SERMON.

THE Rev. John Callendar* was a native of Boston, and was educated at Cambridge college. He was installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport in the year 1731 over which he presided until his death. He published several works, viz:—1st a funeral sermon at the death of the Rev. Mr. C. Clap, Pastor of the first congregational church in Newport; 2d a sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Condee in Boston; 3d a sermon to young people; 4th a sketch of the History of Rhode Island from the first settlement, to the end of the century, or one hundred years from the date of the Indian deed of the Island to the first settlers, which occurred on the 24th day of March 1738.—Which last work entitles him to be thus early noticed, as frequent recourse

*Rev. John Callendar was ordained pastor of the first Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., Oct. 13, 1731, succeeding the Rev. John Comer. Mr. Callendar was graduated at Harvard College in 1723, when but seventeen years old; and the same year united with the Baptist Church in Boston, of which his uncle, the Rev. Elisha Callendar, was then pastor. From Aug. 1728 until February, 1730, he supplied the Baptist Church in Swansea, when he received and accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Church at Newport. A fine portrait of him, by Smibert, has been deposited in the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, from which a copy was made by Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of the celebrated artist, Gilbert Stuart, for the Redwood Library at Newport. Another copy, by Herring, can be seen at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society.

will be had thereto, in the progress of these memoirs. His tombstone lies in the common burying ground* and contains the following inscription, written by Doctor Moffat, a physician of Newport:

“CONFIDENT OF AWAKENING, HERE REPOSETH
JOHN CALLENDAR;

Of very excellent endowments from nature, and of an accomplished education, improved by application in the wide circle of the more polite arts and useful sciences.—From motives of conscience and grace he dedicated himself to the immediate service of God, in which he was distinguished as a very shining, and burning light by a true and faithful ministry of seventeen years in the 1st Baptist Church of Rhode Island, where the purity and evangelic simplicity of his doctrine, confirmed and embellished by the virtuous and devout tenor of his own life, endeared him to his flock, and justly conciliated the esteem love and reverence of all the wise, worthy and good. Much humility, benevolence and charity, breathed in his conversation, discourses and writings, which were all pertinent, seasonable and useful, He was regretted by all, honoured by his friends, and deeply deplored by a wife and numerous issue. He died in the 42d year of his age, January 26, 1748. Having struggled through the vale of life in adversity, much sickness and pain, with fortitude, dignity and elevation of soul, worthy the philosopher, christian and divine.”

*In this Mr. Bull was mistaken. Mr. Callendar was buried in the little cemetery on West Broadway, (more familiarly known as “Tanner Street”,) where the second meeting house of the first church was built in 1708. This lot was given to the church by its founder, John Clarke.

As some idea of the personal appearance of those men, who, from the eminent services they have rendered mankind, have transmitted their names to posterity, is always interesting to the world, we feel gratified at being able to annex to the foregoing the following description of the person of the author of the century sermon. It is taken from an ancient portrait of that divine now in the possession of a gentleman in this town, which although considerably obscured by the corroding influence of a hundred years; still presents to our view sufficient for the accomplishment of the above mentioned purpose. Mr. Callender was in the modern acceptation of the phrase, a handsome man. His person was of the middle size, genteel and symmetrical in its proportions and conveying to the mind, from a general view of the outline, an idea of grace rather than strength. His complexion was fair, his eyes of a dark blue and of an ordinary size, nose rather short, and in its profile approaching the Greecial model. His forehead was high and prominent, his mouth full and expressive, with a chin indicating a firm and manly decision of character, and the whole contour of his face, when viewed directly in front, exhibiting a fine oval aspect, in whose features the mind of the Rev. gentleman beamed with that benignity of expression which forms so beautiful and interesting a trait of the Christian character. His death at the early age of 41 must have been an event long and deeply deplored not only by the church over whose interests he presided with signal zeal and fidelity, but by the state of which he was so intelligent and useful a citizen.

CHAPTER II.

THE CLIMATE OF THE ATLANTIC STATES.

THE climate of the Atlantic States, is peculiar for the severity of the westerly winds of winter, which bring a degree of cold, unknown in the same latitudes in any other part of the Northern Hemisphere, either in the old or new world.

We shall first take notice of the changes of climate, since

the first settlement of the English Colonies, and the probable effect of cutting down the forests—a circumstance, much relied on by some, who affirm, that the climate is undergoing a great and progressive amelioration. We find, in an address from the colony of Rhode Island to Lord Clarendon in the year 1666,* it is stated that the harbor of Newport had never been closed by ice; but that “ships at all seasons arrived and sailed from this port, while all the harbors east and west were shut up by strong doors of ice.” The settlement had then existed 28 years, the effect of which time, they had observed. It is well known, that during the 18th century, and within the recollection of some old people now living, such has been the severity of the cold, that this harbor has been closed by ice; though not within fifty or sixty years. Thus we see, that a milder period has been succeeded by a colder, and a colder by a milder, since the settlement of Rhode Island by the Europeans; and how many such changes have happened, it is not in our power to ascertain or conjecture. That the spring, as well as the autumn commenced earlier heretofore, we have no doubt, from unquestionable tradition, in support of which we add the evidence of the Colony records, viz, in 1639 it was enacted that “keepers of cattle should be appointed and employed from the 15th of April to the 1st of November,” which, after making allowance for the alteration of the style, still shows that they were put to grass twenty four days earlier in the spring, and taken from grass eight days earlier in the fall, than they are at this time. The latter change we attribute to the cutting down of the forest; and thus, giving the autumnal sun more power than when its rays were broken among the branches and foliage of the trees; and we account for the springs being later from the same cause. While the country was one unbroken forest, or nearly so, it presented some barrier to the cold March and April winds. Protected by this barrier, the sea coast enjoyed an earlier spring than it now does, deprived of that protection—so that we have our

*R. I. Col., Vol. 1, p. 158.

vernal and autumnal seasons, both later than formerly, from one and the same cause.

Another enquiry is, why the empire of China, and the eastern coast of America, are subjected to a colder climate in winter, in the same degrees of latitude, than the western coasts of the old and new continent. The answer is, that the cold winds of winter are pressing toward the warm latitudes, attracted by the rarefaction in the tropical and equatorial parts of the globe; and in their passage are diverted from a direct course by local circumstances. The winds from the cold northern regions of Asia have a great expanse of tropical ocean southeasterly from them, and in their passage southerly, are drawn easterly, to fill the warm latitudes of the great Pacific Ocean, which lies principally in that direction, thereby occasioning the cold northwest winds which pass over the Chinese Empire. The Atlantic coast of North America is even colder in winter than that of China, without the same expanse of southeasterly tropical ocean. The question naturally occurs: Why should a similar or greater effect be produced on our coast, when the same causes do not exist, at least to the same extent? We answer, that the waters of the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean are forced by the trade winds across from Africa into the Gulf of Mexico; and owing to the construction of the Islands and coasts are turned northerly through the Florida passage, in a warm, rapid stream, extending to Newfoundland, called the Gulf Stream. This body of warm water forced through a cold ocean, and a much colder air than its own temperature, produces a line of light rarefied air in its whole course from one hundred to two hundred miles wide. The cold winds of winter in passing from the northern regions of America, southerly, are drawn out of their south course in an easterly direction, by the rarefaction of the air over and about the gulf stream. This body of warm water having found its way so much farther north than any other in the known world, approaches nearer the great source of cold existing in the polar regions of America,

and from its situation inclines the winds to an easterly direction, and at the same time accelerates their speed. This we believe to be the cause of our variable climate in winter, which frequently causes the thermometer, in a few hours after the wind changes from southeast to west or northwest, to vary from 50 degrees above to 10 below zero. It is well known to mariners coming from Europe, that they experience no frost to the southward and eastward of the gulf stream, when in the same latitudes on this side of the stream, winter rages with all its violence. The effect of the heat occasioned by the gulf stream upon the winds, may be illustrated when a house is on fire. If the weather is calm, the wind will rise and approach the flame from every direction. If there is wind it will be increased on the windward side of the fire, and if a man stand on that side of the fire at such a distance as not to feel its immediate effects, he will perceive a colder air than he would have perceived at the same time and in the same place, if the house had not been on fire. We ought also to notice that the cold northerly and westerly winds when put in motion from the above causes, pass over the eastern coast of North America with great velocity, collecting cold in their passage from the higher regions of the atmosphere, converting the waters into ice, and penetrating the earth with frost from twelve to eighteen inches deep. These, together with the snow accumulated on the surface or the earth, become so formidable during a cold winter, that the sun makes but little impression upon it until about the time of the vernal equinox.

On the western coast of Europe, and also of America, the winds from the polar regions of the north, in going southward to fill the vacuum in the rarefied regions of the south, are not, to much extent, drawn out of their course by either of the aforesaid causes, but pass in a greater degree over land, which reflects into the air a much greater heat from the sun's rays than the water; consequently the atmosphere becomes more heated, the climate is rendered more mild, and the rigor of winter is confined to narrower bounds.

The waters accumulated in the Gulf of Mexico being much higher than those of the Pacific Ocean on the western shore of America, the conclusion follows, that if by some convulsion of nature, North and South America should be separated by a strait of sufficient capacity to discharge the waters accumulated in the Gulf of Mexico into the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf Stream would cease, a portion of the ocean water would retire from our coast and harbors, and the climate of Rhode Island would become as mild as that of France; frost would be almost wholly unknown, and many of the present productions of our soil give place to those of a tropical character.

The following note which will be found on the 98th page of Callender's century sermon is so intimately connected with the subject of the present article, that we are of opinion we cannot do better than to introduce it at once, and subjoin thereto such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent:

"Mr. Neale justly observes (p. 505) this Island which is about 14 or 15 miles long, and about four or five miles broad, (though of unequal breadth) is deservedly esteemed the Paradise of New England for the fruitfulness of the soil and the temperateness of the climate; that though it be not above 65 miles south of Boston, is a coat warmer in winter, and being surrounded by the ocean is not so much affected in summer with the hot land breezes as the towns on the continent. Let me add, we have all summer a south or southwesterly sea breeze, almost every day, which rises about 10 A. M., and wonderfully cools the air. And by reason of southeasterly sea breezes in the spring, the summer does not come on so quick as at Boston, though the winter usually breaks up sooner. Here let me be permitted to offer a correction of a vulgar error, about the reason of the cold of New England winter, which is so very much greater than in the European countries in the same latitudes. The lakes usually bear the blame of our cold northwest winds, but by a map of the country of the five nations and of the lakes,

&c., published at New York by authority, and said to be taken from a map of Louisiana, done by Mr. DeLisle in 1718, it appears that all the lakes except the Lake Champlain, are considerable to the westward of the northwest point from this town. The chief of these vast lakes are northwest from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. All the great lakes are west from Albany, as the Council of New York seem to assert, and Albany is, as I suppose, nearer west from Boston than northwest. Besides, it is credibly reported by intelligent persons most conversant in those regions, that at the most eastern of the lakes, the winds are usually easterly in those months when we are frozen with northwest winds. Perhaps as our distance from the Equator occasions the long draft of winds from northwest, so the vast body of lands, uncultivated, and covered with a perpetual forest, which breaks the rays of the sun, and prevents their reflection from the earth, is what occasions those winds to be so very cold here."

WE SUBJOIN THE FOLLOWING.

From the proximity of Rhode Island to the sea, and its insular situation on the confines of the ocean and land, the weather in Newport is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in any town in its vicinity. The passage from the sea is northeast into the harbor—it has high lands on both sides, whose jutting points plant their rocky bases in the ocean, and form an eternal barrier to the empire of Neptune. The prevailing southwest winds of summer follow the course of this passage, and continue directly over the town, which, being situate on a hillside with a southwest exposure, is thus visited equally in every part by those refreshing breezes. Newport thus almost always enjoys the cool air from the ocean—while the country back is exposed to the greatest heats of summer, indeed the heat and growth of lands back are principal causes of the southwest winds which flow in from the ocean to supply the void, created by the ascension of the rarefied air of the interior. These winds in their passage not only cool the air in this vicinity,

but form their humidity, obstruct the sun's rays in a considerable degree. The land being composed principally of clay, with a rich soil on the surface, and almost wholly covered with verdure, has less attraction for the sun's rays than those soils composed of large proportions of sand—so that the cool of the night commences immediately after sunset. The diseases common to other places in the warm seasons, are almost wholly unknown here. From observations made by experienced and intelligent physicians, it appears that consumptions are less frequent than in other towns in the north part of the United States, and the large number of children reared in proportion to the births, afford the best possible evidence of the healthfulness of the climate. Newport has ever been a resort for invalids and others in pursuit of health and pleasure. Formerly, while a colony, the West India planters made it a place of summer resort—and since the Revolution, those of the Southern States. Recently a portion of each, with a great increase from the cities of the middle and Eastern States, have visited it for the benefit of sea air and sea bathing, for which luxuries this town has no rival, as its beaches immediately adjoin verdant fields and are under a temperate sun.

CHAPTER III.

THE GEOLOGY OF RHODE ISLAND.

TO the Geologist, Rhode Island presents many points of interest, which are worthy of a more attentive examination than they have yet received. The predominant rock is grey-wacke, which is very coarse in its texture in certain places, but which affords excellent building stone in other parts. To the south of Newport, granite is found covering a small extent of country, and in connection on all sides, except towards the sea, with grey-wacke. This granite is too full of flaws to afford good building stone. The same rock also appears at the extreme north point of the Island, separated from the other parts by alluvion. There is a vein of serpentine, with the usual accompanying minerals, running

for some distance in a southwest direction from the lower part of Newport harbor; and minute quantities of copper and iron ore have been found in different places in the southern part of the Island. Across the lower part of the harbor of Newport, and nearly in a line running east and west, are several large masses of lime-stone rock—some of which are never uncovered at low tide, and which appear to form part of a continuous ledge. These rocks have been found to afford excellent lime, and the most western one, which adjoins the shore on Brenton's Point, is at present made use of for supplying that material to the fortifications at Fort Adams. At the north end of the island there is an extensive deposit of anthracite coal which is probably connected with a vein running north through Massachusetts, and into New Hampshire. Coal mines have been worked here to some extent, and at the depth to which the shafts have now penetrated, the coal is of good quality; it is so friable in its texture, however, that hitherto the great loss in dust has prevented the mines from being worked to advantage, and the operations are at present suspended. At some future day when means have been discovered of turning the dust to account, and the price of fuel has advanced, the works will probably be successfully resumed. Anthracite coal has also been discovered in small quantities to the southeast of Newport, near the shore of the ocean.

In its soil, Rhode Island is highly favored, there being no parts which do not afford excellent pasturage, and but very few which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation. The sub-soil is generally a gravelly clay, extremely difficult to excavate, and this is covered with a rich loam, the ingredients of which appear to vary considerably in their proportions in different places. Both fish and seaweed are supplied in abundance for manure. Ample supplies of the finest species of fish for the table are obtained from the waters in the vicinity of the island, and an unusually interesting field of research is here offered to the Ichthyologist and the Conchologist, there having been at least 70 genera of fish, and between 40 and 50 genera of shells already enumerated as occurring in the waters of Narragansett Bay.

(To be continued.)

FRIENDS RECORDS, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 115.)

- Coggeshall, Ann, of John, to Peter Easton, Nov. 15, 1643.
Coggeshall, Wait, of John, to Daniel Gould, of Jeremiah,
Dec. 18, 1651.
Coggeshall, Joshua, of John, to Joan West, age 21, Dec.
22, 1652.
Coggeshall, John, of John, to Patience Throckmorton, Dec.
—, 1655.
Clifton, Patience, to John Beere, age 35, Sept. 4, 1664.
Clifton, Hope, to Christopher Houlder, Dec. 30, 1665.
Clarke, Walter, of Jeremiah, to Hannah Scott, Feb. —, 1666.
Cooper, Simon, to Mary Tucker, January 20, 1668.
Clarke, Weston, of Jeremiah, to Mary Easton, of Peter, Dec.
25, 1668.
Claiton, Ann, to Nicholas Easton, Sr., March 2, 1671.
Claiton, Sarah, Newport, to Matthew Borden, Portsmouth,
March 4, 1673.
Collins, Ann, (late of London) to Walter Newberry, New-
port, April 13, 1675.
Coggeshall, Joshua, to Rebecca Russell, June 21, 1677.
Cowlan, Ralph, to Joan Hide, at Jacob Mott's house, June
25, 1677.

- Cyreute, John, to Sarah Yookly, April 15, 1681.
- Clarke, Walter, to Freeborn Hart, widow, March 6, 1683.
- Coddington, Thomas, to Mary Howard, New York, Jan. 22, 1689.
- Coleman, Hannah, Scituate, to Israel Grant, Sandwich, June 16, 1690.
- Chase, Joseph, Portsmouth, to Sarah Shearman, Feb. 28, 1693-4.
- Clarke, Weston, to Rebecca Easton (widow of Peter, Jr.) Nov. 25, 1691.
- Clarke, Hannah, of Walter, to Thomas Rodman, Nov. 26, 1691.
- Coddington, Mary, widow of Thomas, to Anthony Morris, Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 1693-4.
- Cornell, George, Portsmouth, to Phila Eastis, Salem, at house of Matt. Eastis, March 19, 1695.
- Cornwell, Thomas, of Thomas, to Martha Freeborn, of Gideon, March 26, 1696.
- Cornell, George, of Thomas, to Deliverance Clarke, of Walter, Jan. 18, 1699.
- Chase, William, Swansey, to Sarah Carter, of Robert, Swansey, June 25, 1701.
- Clarke, Ann, of Weston, Newport, to Thomas Hicks, Portsmouth, Sept. 22, 1704.
- Coleman, Rebecca, Newport, to Samuel Holmes, Newport, Aug. 14, 1706.
- Clarke, Walter, to Sarah Gould, Aug. 31, 1711.
- Coggeshall, Josiah, of Joshua, to Comfort Freeborn, of Gideon, February 14, 1714.
- Coggeshall, Ann, of Daniel, to Clark Rodman, of Thomas and Hannah, January 3, 1717.
- Cadman, Mary, widow, Newport, to Gideon Wanton, of Joseph, Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1718.
- Chase, Job, Swansey, to Patience Bowen [or Bourn] Swansey, Nov. 6, 1718.

- Casey, John, of Thomas, Newport, to Elizabeth Hicks, of Thomas, Portsmouth, April 17, 1719.
- Chase, Martha, Bristol county, to Ezekiel Fowler, of Samuel, June 5, 1722.
- Chase, Isaac, of William, Swanzey, to Mary Fowler, of Samuel, Nov. 2, 1720.
- Clark, Samuel, of Latham, Portsmouth, to Mary Coggeshall, of Daniel, April 8, 1713.
- Clark, Amy, of Latham, Portsmouth, to William Wood, of John, deceased, Newport, May 13, 1709.
- Cornell, Susanna, of Thomas, Portsmouth, to John Bennet, of Jonathan, Newport, Feb. 6, 1722.
- Cornell, William, of Thomas, Portsmouth, to Hannah Thurston, of Samuel, Newport, July 18, 1723.
- Coggeshall, Mercy, of John, Newport, to Thomas Fish, of Preserved, Portsmouth, Dec. 16, 1724.
- Chase, Wait, of Isaac and Elizabeth, Swanzey, to Francis Trip, of Francis and Elizabeth, Dartmouth, April 29, 1725.
- Chase, Susanna, of Samuel and ~~Hannah~~, to William Buffington, of Benjamin and Hannah, Swanzey, July 5, 1726.
- Carpenter, Jabez, of James, Swanzey, to Elizabeth Mitchell, of Richard, Newport, Dec. 8, 1726.
- Chase, Isabella, of ~~James~~ and Sarah, to Benjamin Buffington, of Benjamin and Hannah, Swanzey, June 8, 1726.
- Casey, John, of Thomas and Rebecca, to Mary Stanton, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Feb. 9, 1726.
- Cornell, George, of Thomas and Martha, Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Thurston, of Samuel and Abigail, Newport, June, 16, 1728.
- Coggeshall, Josiah, of Joshua and Sarah, Newport, to Abigail Feaks, of John and Elizabeth, Jan. 5, 1726-7.
- Chace, Sarah, of Joseph and Sarah, Swanzey, to George Shove, of Edward and Lydia, Swanzey, Nov. 20, 1730.
- Carr, Patience, of John and Wait, and widow of Joseph Peckham, to Edward Estes, August 27, 1730.

- Coggeshall, Caleb, of John and Mary, to Mercy Mitchell, of Richard, and Elizabeth, May 18, 1732.
- Chander, Benjamin, of Paul and Elizabeth, to Margaret Peckham, of John and Mary, Little Compton, Feb. 4, 1729.
- Cooke, John, of Joseph and Susanna, to Mary Slocum, of Giles and Ann, May 15, 1728.
- Coggeshall, Mary, of Abram, to Joseph Fry, of Joseph, Newport, Nov. 13, 1729.
- Casey, Edmond, of Thomas, deceased, to Elizabeth Fry, of Joseph, deceased, Newport, Feb. 1, 1729.
- Carr, Nicholas, Jamestown, to Mary Gould, widow, Newport, March 8, 1732.
- Cooke, Silas, of John and Rachel, to Rebecca Wood, of Peter and Rebecca, June 6, 1734.
- Cundall, Joseph, to Elizabeth Butts, Tiverton, Nov. 15, 1720.
- Cundall, Joseph, Portsmouth, of William, to Abigail Lawton, of Jeremiah and Grissell, Dec. 19, 1733.
- Chase, James, of Isaac, to Alice Anthony, of William and Mary, Swansey, May 11, 1727.
- Chase, Stephen, of ~~James~~ and Sarah, to Esther Buffinton, of Benjamin and Hannah, Swansey, Nov. 11, 1728.
- Chase, Isaac, of Isaac, to Amey Anthony, of William and Mary, Swansey, Nov. 13, 1729.
- cf.*
Coggeshall, James, of Benjamin and Sarah, to Hannah Brooks, of Thomas and Mary, Newport, Nov. 25, 1736.
- Collins, Mary, of Samuel and Elizabeth, Newport, to John Rodman, of Thomas and Catharine, South Kingstown, Oct. 14, 1736.
- Coffin, Nathaniel, of Nathaniel and Damaris, Nantucket, to Mary Sheffield, of James and Catharine, Newport, Feb. 6, 1735.
- Clarke, Hannah, of Samuel and Mary, Jamestown, to Matthew Borden, of James and Elizabeth, Newport, Dec. 21, 1737.

Clarke, Mary, of Samuel, Jamestown, to Stephen Manton,
Seituate, April 7, 1736.

Coffin, Mary, of Paul and Mary, Nantucket, to John Thurs-
ton, of Samuel and Abigail, Newport, Jan. 7, 1741.

Coggeshall, Mercy, daughter of Richard Mitchell, to David
Jerrigan, of Thomas, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1743.

Collins, Elizabeth, of Samuel, to Walter Buffum, of Samuel,
deceased, Newport, Oct. 30, 1746.

Casey, Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth, to Philip Wanton,
of Philip and Hannah, Newport, Dec. 28, 1749.

Carpenter, Elizabeth, of Jabez and Elizabeth, Newport, to
Peleg Peckham, of Benjamin and Mary, South Kings-
town, April 26, 1750.

Coggeshall, Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, Newport, to
Hannah Cornell, of William and Hannah, Ports-
mouth, July 4, 1750.

Cozzens, Joseph, of Leonard and Margaret, to Mary Casey,
of John and Elizabeth, August 29, 1751.

Cory, Ruth, of William and Hannah, Newport, to Isaac
Peckham, of Benjamin and Mary, Oct. 31, 1751.

Cozzens, William, of Leonard and Margaret, to Sarah Casey,
of John and Mary, Newport, Jan. 2, 1752.

Congdon, William, of Joseph and Mary, South Kingstown,
to Freelove Taylor, of John and Mary, Middletown,
Jan. 8, 1752.

Cornell, Walter of George and Elizabeth, to Sarah Anthony,
of Abraham and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, April 4,
1753.

Cornell, Abigail, of William and Hannah, to John Shear-
man, of John and Grissell, Portsmouth, Oct. 16, 1754.

Clarke, Joseph, of Samuel and Mary, Jamestown, to Rebec-
ca Rodman, widow of Walter, Newport, Oct. 31, 1754.

Carpenter, Richard, of Jabez and Elizabeth, to Ruth Col-
lins, of Samuel and Elizabeth, Newport, Dec. 2, 1756.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF LIEUT. JOHN TREVETT, U. S. N.,
1774-1782.

(Continued from page 110.)

January, 1777.—Our sloop Providence is at Providence fitting for another cruise. We heard at Providence that a British frigate called the Diamond had got aground near Warwick Neck, and we went down with the sloop and one galley. We had two 18 pounders, which were placed on the point at Warwick Neck, which were well played on her during the night, but they started the water and lighted her so that she floated before day and went down to Newport, so the next day we returned to Providence. Soon after another ship took her station, not so near Warwick Neck ; at the same time we had a fire-brig and sloop fitting at Providence. As soon as they were ready we went down the river with them, in the night, waiting for a favorable time to chain them together. The time shortly came, when we undertook to chain them, but a sudden breeze of wind sprang up before we could chain, and the sloop-fire-vessel got so near the ship she was obliged to run ashore, near East Greenwich, and we sat her on fire rather than she should fall into the hands of the enemy. The brig and sloop Providence returned to Providence. In a day or two after, I went over on a party to Capt. Nicholas Webster, to Rehoboth. While I was on the party Gov. Hopkins and Com. Hopkins sent over Capt. Henry Dayton to me, to come to Providence immediately. They informed me that they contemplated fixing out a cartel to send to Newport, and wanted me to take out of the sloop Providence two men to go with me, as there was some prisoners coming from Boston, and one Capt. Ayers, of Bos-

ton, was to go Captain of the cartel. I took two of our midshipmen from the sloop Providence. As he was not to know who we were, I began to let my beard grow so as to disguise me.

The time soon arrived when the British prisoners came with Capt. Ayers from Boston, and I took two of our midshipmen from the sloop Providence with me, to work the cartel. We all disguised ourselves in the sailor's dress and made sail for Newport, and came to anchor near the Long Wharf. Shortly after a barge came from the ship Renown, of 50 guns, laying outside the fort. I informed Capt. Ayers and the British officer, that our cable was so poor we should be apt to go ashore, if he was to go outside of the Fort-Island; by that means the barge went on board and brought a midshipman and some men with him to take charge of the cartel, and the British allowed Capt. Ayers to go on shore when the prisoners were landed, and he went to Mr. Thomas Townsend's. It was very cold weather and the cove was frozen over.

I had the pleasure of seeing the Diamond frigate lying on a crean, below Long Wharf, stopping up the bruises we gave her the week before at Warwick Neck. I was contriving how I could get on shore, but said nothing to my two shipmates about it. Knowing we had but one gang-cask of water on board, but plenty of rum and sugar, and knowing that sailors like a sling or canhook in the morning, such bitter cold weather, I slipped into the hold in the night and turned the cask bung down. I went by the name of Jack by my shipmates, so as to deceive Capt. Ayers. At daylight, as I expected, our British officer wanted a sling. As *Jack* was very attentive, they said to me, "have you got any good spirits on board?" I informed them that we had as good as Jamaica could afford. Then they said, "make me a sling, well to the northward." I immediately told my shipmate Tom (as that was the name he went by then) to get the water, while I would get the rum and sugar ready. Tom went to the hold and soon returned swearing, and said by

some accident the cask had got bung down, and there was no water on board. This was a short time before daylight ; the officer turned to me and said, "Jack, do you know where you can get water handy ?" I informed him that I had sailed from this place sometime before, and that there was some good water near Long Wharf. "Jack," said the officer, "step into the boat with two hands." And the officer gave us strict charge not to be gone more than twenty minutes. This was just what I wanted. I went into Mr. Philip Wanton's dock, took out a great cask, and my two midshipmen carried it up. I went with them into Mr. Wanton's washroom, where they had a pump, with good water, and who should I see there but Mr. George Lawton, washing his hands. I asked him to lend me a funnel to fill the cask ; he told me had none, but that Mrs. Battey had one, on the Long Wharf. I saw Mr. Lawton looked hard at me, but I made myself scarce. I went to Mrs. Battey's and found her alone, making a fire. I knew her well. I asked her to lend me a funnel ; she answered me very short, "no." As no soul was near I went up to her and told her she *should* lend me one. She knew my mode of speaking and said, "for God's sake ! where did you come from ?" I informed her that I came from Providence." "How did you leave my son," said she, meaning Capt. Henry Dayton. I informed her that he was well. "Now," said she, "speak low, for I have got, overhead, several of the British officers boarding with me, and I expect Mr. Battey ashore this morning, as he is a pilot on board one of the ships of war, and if he sees you he may know you. Here is the funnell ; will you eat or drink anything ?" I told her no. I must remark here, that four or five months before, I took up this same Battey for a Tory. I had the cask filled in a short time, and carried the funnell back. I had considerable conversation, and before I left her she said she was afraid her son and I would be hanged, for the British certainly would beat the Americans. I laughed at her, and said that could never be. I then left her and never saw her more. I then went to the long-boat

and got in the gang cask of water, and then the tide was about half down. I said to Tom and Will, "Let the boat now ground, for I want to take a cruise 'round town," which they did. I then went to Mr. Peleg Barker's, where the commanders of the Hessians quartered. I found sentries at the front door, and likewise on the wharf. I went down across two wharves below and went in at the back door. I found the kitchen full of Hessians, but as I was well acquainted with the house, I shaped my course for the S. W. room; there I found Mr. Barker's family and likewise Dea. Peckham from Middletown, who I was very glad to see. I soon got them reconciled, and told them to make themselves easy, for I believed I knew what I was about. We got into conversation and I made all enquiry concerning the troops on the Island, and where they were stationed. I was much pleased to get this account. After I got all the information I could get there, I went to Mr. Waldron's; there I found a small family dog that my father had left behind when he moved away in such haste. I let him stay there until I went to Capt. Lillibridge's on the Parade. It was then about 11 o'clock. He kept a tavern and I went in and called for a sling. The room was crowded with British and Hessian officers, and I immediately went into the kitchen where the family was, knowing that Capt. Lillibridge had been treated ill by the British, and had no regard for them. In a short time I followed him out to the barn, and no one being near, I made myself known to him. He immediately left the barn and we went into the east room by ourselves. He gave me what refreshments I wanted; and then I could see all the British officers and soldiers, and old refugee Tory's, walking about the Parade. Capt. L. could not help shedding tears for my safety, for fear of one of our townsmen who visited his house all times a day. I was viewing the Parade when this, one of the villains (his name was Will Crozen) came running up the steps and came right to the east door where we were. He was not soon enough, however, for I stepped to the door and put my finger on the

latch, and he supposed it was fast, and went immediately through the bar-room into the kitchen. I did not bid my friend Lillibridge good bye, but stepped out on the Parade, and directly before me was Mr. John Wanton. He spoke to me and called me by name, but I did not answer him, and went immediately down Long Wharf. I went round the Point to Mr. Waldron's, where my dog was. There I spent some time and got some refreshments. Then it was about 3 o'clock, and I thought our boat would be afloat. I bid Mrs. Waldron and family good bye, took my dog and went for the boat. Just as I got near Mr. Jacob Richardson's on Long Wharf, I met the midshipman, just got on shore, and he handed me out a few curses and dams. I informed him that our boat got aground. He told me to go on board immediately, for said he, "yon have got some damned good friends here." I said but little and made the best of my way to the boat, found her afloat and my comrades waiting for me, and we soon rowed off. I must not forget to say that I saw Mr. Peleg Barker and his son Peleg going down the Long Wharf and eyeing me, and I well knew the anxiety they had to see me get on board. I had not been long on board before Capt. Ayers was ordered on board, as it was I said I was at Newport, but few would believe it. Capt. Ayers said if it had not been for me he could have stayed on shore. I informed him that I thought it must be a mistake. The next day we took in some passengers and some American prisoners, and we were ordered to Providence. The wind being partly ahead we were obliged to beat some before we got by a British ship of war that lay off from Prudence, but as soon as we got by the upper ship I left tending the jib-sheet and went aft. I said to Will, "come now, take your turn aft," and I took the helm. I saw Capt. Ayers eye me, I thought. It was not long before we got abreast of Pawtuxet, where our sloop lay. The barge came alongside and I put one man in my room to work the cartel to go to Com. Whipple's ship, and I went on board the sloop Providence. I had then answered all and more than all my

expectations, for I had in my head all their ships of war and where they were stationed. I immediately shaved and dressed myself in my Sunday dress, and proceeded immediately on board Capt. Whipple's ship, where I found Capt. Ayres. After Capt. Ayres had gone through his conversations, the Commodore turned to me and asked me what I had discovered. Capt. Ayres looked at me and did not know me. After we had got through, Capt. Ayres turned to me and said, "I would not run the risk for the cartel loaded with dollars." I told him I had answered all my expectations and more than I expected.

(To be continued.)

STAGE-COACHES, PASSAGE-BOATS AND THE MAILS, TO AND FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I., IN 1769.—The following from the "NEW ENGLAND TOWN AND COUNTY ALMANACK, for 1769, By ABRAHAM WEATHERWISE, *Gent*, printed PROVIDENCE, R. I., and sold, wholesale and retail, by SARAH GODDARD and JOHN CARTER at *Shakespear's head*," is of interest.

"The Providence coaches, kept by Mr. Thomas Sabin and Knight Dexter, Esq., go twice a week from Providence to Boston, performing their respective stages in a day.

The Norwich coach comes once a week from Mr. Azariah Lathrop's, in Norwich, to Dr. Samuel Carew's, on the west side of the Great Bridge, in Providence, where travellers will meet with the best entertainment. The stage performed in a day.

The Providence Passage-boats, kept by Mr. Joshua Hacker and Messieurs Thomas and Benjamin Lindsey, ply every day from Providence to Newport, and perform the passage, wind and weather permitting, in three hours.

Mr. Peter Mumford, Post Rider, leaves Newport, with the Western and Southern mails, on Friday morning, arrives at Providence the same night, sets out for Boston on Saturday morning, which he reaches at night, and returns with the Boston Mail on Monday, performing his stage once a week."

RECORDS OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 122.)

- Barker, Sarah, to Edmund Powle, Dec. 31, 1749.
Bull, Mary, to Jonathan Nichols, Feb. 8, 1749-50.
Burden, Elizabeth, to Charles Richmond, April 15, 1750.
Bowler, Metcalf, to Ann Fairchild, May 3, 1750.
Berry, Mercy, to Charles Parker, Aug. 26, 1750.
Brooks, Joseph, to Huldy Hunt, Aug. 26, 1750.
Beard, Sarah, to Elisha Salter, Sept. 9, 1750.
Britain, Ann, to James Allen, Sept. 22, 1750.
~~Bowman, Ann, to James Allen, Sept. 22, 1750.~~
Bowman, Ann to Hezekiah Usher, Oct. 27, 1750.
Boutin, John, to Prudence Hastings, April 14, 1751.
Burlitt, Ann, to Robert Morrison, May 26, 1751.
Bateast, Rosea, to Sarah Umery, Feb. 9, 1752.
Beale, Richard, to Mary Brown, Sept. 14, 1752.
Bours, Samuel, to Elizabeth Elliott, Sept. 24, 1752.
Bartlett, Sarah, to Jonathan Chase, Oct. 29, 1752.
Baloid, Elizabeth, to Aaron Chadwick, Dec. 25, 1752.
Borden, Mary, to James Potter, Jan. 11, 1753.
Brown, David, to Mary Hatch, April 10, 1753.
Brown, Jeremiah, to Mary Honeyman, Aug. 22, 1753.

- Bours, Peter, to Abigail Hazard, September 5, 1753.
Brown, Ann, to Charles Handy, Sept. 27, 1753.
Bell, Mary, to James Smith, Oct. 21, 1753.
Brown, George, to Lydia Denton, Dec. 5, 1753.
Bull, Elizabeth to John Miller, Dec. 20, 1753.
Bennetland, Sarah, to Isaac Rogers, Jan. 17, 1754.
Beard, Mary, to William Nichols, Nov. 3, 1754.
Bennet, Andrew, to Catharine Lyon, Nov. 8, 1754.
Brinley, Frances, to Aliph Malbone, Nov. 12, 1754.
Bonner, Sarah, to Abraham Dennis, Dec. 2, 1754.
Brenton, Samuel, to Susannah Cook, Aug. 7, 1755.
Bryant, Anstiss, to James Price, Dec. 17, 1755.
Bourke, Deborah, to Edward Pye, Jan. 4, 1756.
Butler, Elizabeth, to Jonathan Chadwick, Feb. 18, 1756.
Brewer, Ann, to David Moore, March 30, 1756.
Brenton, Martha, to Robert Jenkins, April 13, 1756.
Brown, John, to Mary Kelley, March 13, 1756.
Bridgen, Henry, to Phebe Read, May 21, 1756.
Bourke, Margaret, to Thomas Collins, May 29, 1756.
Boss, Joseph, to Elizabeth Juerd, Aug. 8, 1756.
Best, Robert, to Anna Lawrence, Dec. 5, 1756.
Brazil, Elizabeth, to William Deverson, June 4, 1756.
Belcher, Abigail, to Owen Belcher, Aug. 13, 1758.
Bennett, Mary, to Thomas Robson, October 8, 1758.
Brenton, James, to Ann Ayres, Nov. 8, 1758.
Bass, Mary, to Thomas Forrester, January 22, 1759.
Brigging, Phebe, to William Lewis, March 25, 1760.
Bradley, James, to Elizabeth Dwyer, Sept. 21, 1760.
Bardin, Amey, to Samuel Goldthwait, Feb. 12, 1761.
Babcock, Mary, to Jacob Mierres, May 2, 1761.
Bours, Bathsheba, to Charles Nicoll, Sept. 13, 1761.
Brenton, James, to Rebecca Scott, May 30, 1762.
Bours, John to Hannah Babcock, July 17, 1762.
Babcock, Luke, to Rhoda Cranston, Oct. 20, 1762.
Brattle, Sarah, to Lynn Martin, Nov. 16, 1762.
Bennett, Sarah to Elisha Norton, Dec. 19, 1762.
Brown, Robert, to Elizabeth Cooke, Jan. 6, 1763.

- Bours, Abigail, to Samuel Fayerweather, Feb. 27, 1763.
Brenton, Abigail, to Philip Wilkinson, Oct. 30, 1763.
Bristow, Catharine, to Abraham All, Dec. 27, 1763.
Brenton, Frances, to Solomon Townsend, Jan. 12, 1764.
Bristow, Elizabeth, to Robert Mumford, Aug. 4, 1764.
Brett, Mary, to John Thurston, Sept. 16, 1764.
Bell, John, to Mary Heath, Dec. 16, 1764.
Brownet, ——, to Milissa Sanford, Jan. 7, 1764.
Brown, Hart, to Isaac Cannon, July 7, 1765.
Brenton, Jahleel, to Henrietta Cowley, Dec. 29, 1765.
Bardin, Mary, to John Mawdsley, Aug. 3, 1766.
Bailes, Ann, to Benjamin Wright, Sept. 14, 1766.
Beers, Sarah, to Samuel James, Oct. 5, 1766.
Brenton, Susannah, to John Halliburton, Jan. 4, 1767.
Brenton, Abigail, to Zebedes Grinnell, Oct. 4, 1767.
Bannister, John, to Christian Steele, Sept. 29, 1768.
Brayton, Elizabeth, to Nathaniel Alecock, Dec. 24, 1769.
Benneker, John to Martha Sherman, March 14, 1770.
Bennett, Patience, to Nathaniel Viel, July 11, 1770.
Bristow, Mary, to George Nichols, Jan. 20, 1771.
Blower, Jerusha, to William Townsend, Sept. 1, 1771.
Brown, Jane, to William Edmunds, March 22, 1772.
Broderick, Katharine, to Thomas Cox, March 23, 1772.
Bardin, Stephen, to Hannah Champlin, Aug. 16, 1772.
Bairds, James to Margaret Croswell, March 14, 1773.
Bisset, George, to Penelope Honyman, Aug. 25, 1773.
Brown, Mary, to John Lascelles, June 12, 1778.
Baynal, Robert, to Mary Rhodes, Sept. 19, 1773.
Boutin, Mary, to James Atkinson, Sept. 26, 1773.
Bird, Charlotte, to Thomas Stillwell, Feb. 10, 1774.
Boutin, Sarah, to John Nicoll, July 14, 1774.
Borswer, Mary, to Samuel Dotey Hamilton, Sept. 22, 1774.
Bristow, Sarah, to Walter Coffin, Sept. 26, 1774.
Bezely, Miriam, to Robert Handy, Nov. 2, 1774.
Brenton, Sarah, to Joseph Wanton, Jan. 22, 1775.
Bardin, Hannah, to Benjamin Pierce, Sept. 28, 1775.

(To be continued.)

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

[Our subscribers are respectfully invited to make use of this department of our Magazine. We will be pleased to publish any querie or item relating to the early settlers of Rhode Island.]

GREEN.—Among some old papers recently found was a copy of the Will of Peter Green of Warwick, R. I., dated May 16, 1718, recorded Oct. 9, 1723. He mentions his wife Elizabeth, “who for many years is not in her right senses,” making provision for her maintenance. He also mentions his daughter Sarah Arnold and his sons Peter, John, Stephen, William, Elisha and Barlo.

H. H. S.

COLLINS.—I have in my possession a slip of paper containing the following item only. If the information obtained from the paper is correct, it may be of use to some of your readers :

Q. Z.

“Thomas Collins, son of Lieut. Eliza and Sarah his wife, was born in Warwick, Oct. 26, 1664.

Eliza, son of Lieut. Eliza and Sarah, was born Warwick, June 11, 1666.

William, son of Lieut. Eliza and Sarah, was born Wickford, March 8, 1667.”

POTTER.—The following abstracts from the records of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., relating to the family of Potter, may interest some of your readers.

Q. Z.

Potter, Thomas, married Susannah Tripp, dau. of John, Jan. 20, 1686.

Potter, Elizabeth, married Benjamin Tripp, July 31, 1707.

- Potter, Nathaniel, of William and Anne, married Ruth Manchester, of Stephen and Elizabeth ——, —— 1712.
- Potter, Prudence, married John Williams, Nov. 24, 1741.
- Potter, Thomas, married Mary Lawton, Oct. 15, 1765.
- Potter, Henry T., of Thomas, married Eliza Chase, of James, of Middletown, June 23, 1808.
- Potter, Elizabeth, married David G. Anthony, Feb. 17, 1818.
- Potter, Alice, married Joseph W. Anthony, May 10, 1827.
- Potter, Mary, married John Douglas, Dec. 24, 1828.
- Potter, Thomas G., of George, married Elizabeth Coggeshall, Oct. 26, 1845.
- Potter, Susanna, of Thomas and Susanna, born Jan. 28, 1687-8.
- Potter, Sarah, of Thomas and Susanna, born July 25, 1690.
- Potter, Ichabod, of Thomas and Susanna, Sept. 23, 1692.
- Potter, William, of William and Anne, born Nov. 11, 1696.
- Potter, Elizabeth, of Nathaniel and Ruth, born May 2, 1713.
- Potter, Ruth, of Nathaniel and Ruth, born Oct. 14, 1715.
- Potter, William Freeborn, of Stephen and Mary, born Feb. 12, 1753.
- Potter, Thomas, of Thomas and Mary, born Aug. 6, 1766.
- Potter, Rouse T. " " " June 3, 1768.
- Potter, Robert L. " " " May 2, 1770.
- Potter, Mary L. " " " May 12, 1772.
- Potter, Peleg T. " " " May 21, 1774.
- Potter, Charles L. " " " Meh. 30, 1776.
- Potter, Ichabod F. " " " Meh. 15, 1778.
- Potter, Lydia B. " " " Sept. 13, 1780.
- Potter, Henry T. " " " Jan. 25, 1782.
- Potter, Wm. T. " " " Jan. 3, 1784.
- Potter, Eliz'th L. " " " Meh. 27, 1786.
- Potter, George L. " " " Meh. 30, 1791.
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WILL OF SAMUEL AYRAULT, 1795.—The Will of Samuel Ayrault, of East Greenwich, R. I., was signed November 9, 1795, and proved East Greenwich, Aug. 31, 1799. After providing for the payment of his debts and his funeral ex-

penses, he bequeaths "to my sister Frances Cranston, widow, one hundred silver dollars, to be paid her in some reasonable time after my decease; and all the rest and residue of my estate that I may be possessed of at the time of my death, both real and personal, of every nature and kind, wherever the same may be found, I give and bequeath to my sister Judith Tillinghast, widow, and to my sister Susannah Ayrault, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike. But if either of them should die before me, then, in that case, my will is that the survivor shall have and enjoy the whole of my estate hereby given, equally between them, their heirs and assigns. And whereas my negro man Jack hath behaved well and served me faithfully for a number of years, my will is that he be manumitted and set free by my executors at my death."

CLARKE.—The will of Thomas Clarke, made Newport, R. I., July 28, 1674, and proved December 18, 1674, mentions his brother Joseph Clarke; William, son of his brother Joseph; Margaret, wife of his brother Joseph; and his brother John, from whom there was due twenty pounds a year for twelve years service "looking after brother John's affairs when he was in England." Executors Obadiah, Holmes and John Salman. Immediately following the will, on the record, are the names of the children of Joseph Clarke, who were living Dec. 19, 1674, as follows, viz:

Joseph, John, William, Susannah, Mary, Joshua, Sarah, Thomas, Kazy, Elizabeth.

HUBBARD.—The will of Sarah Hubbard, of Newport, widow, made September 1, 1727, proved and recorded Newport, July 1, 1728, mentions daughter Elizabeth Stoen (or Store) and daughter Sarah Hubbard.

CARPENTER.--In answer to the many inquiries received

by the undersigned regarding "The Carpenter Family in America," the following facts are briefly stated:

William Carpenter came from Amesbury, Whiltshire, England, and with Roger Williams, settled at Providence, R. I., 1636. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Arnold--she was born at Chesselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 23, 1611. He (William Carpenter) was the last surviving member of the Thirteen Proprietors of Providence Plantations, and died at Pawtuxet, Sept. 7, 1685. His children were:

Joseph, b. 1635, removed to Long Island, 1668.

Lydia, b. 1638, married Benjamin Smith.

Ephraim, b. 1640, removed to Long Island 1676.

Priscilla, b. 1643, married William Vincent.

William, b. 1645, killed by Indians, Jan. 29, 1676.

Timothy, b. 1648, died at Providence, Aug. 19, 1726.

Silas, b. 1650, died at Providence, Dec. 25, 1695.

Benjamin, b. 1653, died at Pawtuxet, March 23, 1710-11.

The descendants of Joseph are found from Nova Scotia to California. Their early homes were in Queens, Westchester, Orange and Ulster Counties. From these Counties alone, I have the names of 500 families.

There are no descendants of Ephraim in the male line.

Timothy, Silas and Benjamin remained in Rhode Island, and their (not very numerous) descendants, are to be found in that immediate locality.

There is no "Vast Estate" in England or elsewhere, awaiting Carpenter claimants. Such stories are manufactured to order.

Though there be not many "Wise or Mighty," yet, in all my searches, I fail to find a single criminal or drunkard to dishonor the name.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER,

78 Clarkson Street,

New York.

LADD.—We have received the following letter asking for information relating to Joseph Ladd, who was of Portsmouth, R. I., 1658 :

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Jan. 23, 1886.

Editor R. I. Historical Magazine—

John Anthony, in October, 1642, sold to Richard Tew, three parcels of land in Newport. The witnesses to the deed were Mrs. Susanna Anthony and Joseph Ladd. I should like to know when Joseph Ladd came to Rhode Island and something of his former life. He purchased, in 1658, a house and land in Portsmouth, R. I., of William Barker. His will was dated April 12, 1669, and recorded Portsmouth, R. I., May 5, 1683. He names, as legatees, his wife Joannah, children—Joseph, William, Daniel, Mary and Sarah. His great-grandson, William, married Sarah, daughter of Benoni Gardner, of Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, 1761. Joseph Ladd must have been young when he witnessed the deed above mentioned. Perhaps he was a servant or an adopted child of John Anthony. Most of the Ladds of this country are descendants of Daniel Ladd, who came from London in the *Mary and John* in 1633. Daniel had no son Joseph born in this country.

WARREN LADD.

RUSSELL.—Mr. John A. Russell, 143 Friendship St., Providence, R. I., wishes information relating to the “Rev. Daniel Russell, who settled in Newport, R. I., soon after graduating from Yale College in 1724.” Can any of our readers assist Mr. Russell?

HOLMES.—Mr. John G. Perry, Town Clerk, South Kingstown, R. I., desires to obtain a copy of the Will of Samuel Holmes, who died, probably in Newport, in 1771.

KIMBALL.—Can any of our readers assist Mr. G. H. Kimball, of Cleveland, Ohio, in ascertaining the date of birth of Winfield Scott Kimball, son of Hezekiah and Hannah Kim-

ball. He was probably born in Newport about 1812-13, as the father was, at that time, in the military service at Newport.

FENNER-ROWNDALL.—Frank E. Randall, Esq., 70 Nassau street, New York city, hopes to obtain copies of the following wills;—William Fenner, made Newport, R. I., Aug. 30, 1680, and of Marmadock Rowndall, made Newport, Nov. 10, 1677.

CORNELL.—On the records of Portsmouth, R. I., I find the following item:

“Walter Cornell, of George and Deliverance, of Portsmouth, and Mary Nichols, of Jonathan and Elizabeth of Newport, were married April, 1726.”

“George Cornell, of Walter and Mary, born 5th mo. 21, 1729.
 Hannah Cornell, “ “ “ 4th mo. 25, 1733
 Mary Cornell, “ “ “ 12th mo. 25, 1734
 Jonathan Cornell, “ “ “ 6th mo. 5, 1736
 Job Cornell, “ “ “ May 5, 1739
 Walter Cornell, “ “ “ April 3, 1742.”

If some one of your readers will contribute for the Genealogical Department of the R. I. Historical Magazine, the information that will give me the date of marriage and to whom, also the dates of death of the above-named children, a great favor will be conferred on several of your subscribers.

CORNELL.

WELLS-CHENEY.—Can any of the readers of the Rhode Island Historical Magazine aid me in obtaining the names of the parents of John W. Wells, who was born in Westerly, R. I., Nov. 8, 1794. Family records say he married at Westerly, R. I., Miss Maria Cheney, of Dudley, Mass.; no date however is given.

EDWIN P. WELLS.

44 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOPKINS.—I send you copies of certain Hopkins letters found on the records of Oyster Bay, L. I. As they relate to Rhode Island families, I am sure many of your readers will be interested in them.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

D. H. C.

[Book B., page 11.]

To the Honoraale the Selectmen of Oyster Bay of the Plantation called Littleworth in Oyster Bay on Long Island, those present.

GENTLEMEN:—It hath pleased the Most High to order by his providence that we are put upon it to trouble you with these ensuing lines: Our aged Father, Thomas Hopkins by name, who has been some time resident amongst you, we understand it hath pleased God to put a period to his days, and as we are informed died intested, but as to the value of what estate he there left we have no knowledge of. We have from Richard Curbee received a letter and a note of some particuler things said to be particulars of an inventory taken of what estate our father left there behind him (as can at present be found), but no price is there set to the particulars, by which we are at a loss how to value them, wheth-er cometh it under the magistration of any public notary; also several things we know our father carried from home which are not mentioned in the note of particulars, which we are apt to conceive our father disposed of by putting them away. But in cases when a man dyeth intestate, so far as we do understand the law, determines the power of administration to be in the ordinary and by law, and to be by the ordinary committed to the next of the blood, but we being at a distance cannot so readily attend the business, but as you are the select men over the authority of the place to whom such matters doth belong over the ordinary and administration to you belongeth, we therefore humbly crave your favor to save into your hands all the estate as may be found belonging to our aforesaid deceased father that is within your jurisdiction, and the same so to adminis-

ter upon and therewith to defray all funeral expenses and pay all just debts due from our said deceased father to any person, also to make inquiry may be after what debts are owing to our father, and if possible may be then to receive which when the said funeral charges and the said debts are discharged, to pay the remainder of the said estate still in your hands, and then be pleased to send us a return of what estate is remaining after funeral expenses and debts are discharged, and seeing so it is that we are remote, we would pray you to employ and empower our loving friends, William Thornycraft and Ephraim Carpenter to look after matters, for we do conclude them to be men knowing as to our father's affairs. Gentlemen, we hope you will excuse our boldness and perform our request, in doing of which you shall oblige them who are, Yours to be commanded in any office of love.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,
THOMAS HOPKINS.

Providence, November 17th, 1684.

The letter of Richard Curby which gave us notice of our father's death with the note of particulars came to our hands the 10th of this instant.

[Book B, pages 14.]

Understanding that Thomas Hopkins, lately deceased at his son-in-laws, Richard Kirbies, without will, and there being some estate by him, but after what manner and in whose hands we are not yet rightly informed, and these are, therefore, in his Royal Highness' name to order and discharge you, Willam Thornycraft and Ephraim Carpenter, to examine after the estate and to a true inventory of what can be found and made appear to belong to him, and the farm inventory deliver unto me, signed under your hands, that present order may be taken accordingly to secure the same from embezzlement, as the law directs, for the use of his children, whereof fail not as you will answer the contrary.

Dated at Oyster Bay the 6th of September, 1684.

(Signed)

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

[Book B., page 14.]

For Mr. Ephraim Carpenter living at Muskedacouwe on Long Island, these deliver.

PROVIDENCE, this 17th of September, 1684.

Loving friends Ephraim Carpenter, Wm. Thornycraft,

GENTLEMEN:—We are bold to trouble you with these few lines, hoping they may find you and yours in good health as we and ours by God's providence are at these presents. Loving friends, it hath pleased God to take from us a loving father with whom you were both intimate; our request is to the authority of Oyster Bay to empower you to receive such debts as are due to the estate of our deceased father, and to pay such debts as can be made appear, or such as you know to be due, of which we pray your care and endeavors, which will oblige your friends to serve to our abilities.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,
THOMAS HOPKINS.

[Book B., page 14.]

Whereas we underwritten were requested by William and Thomas Hopkins, both of Providence, within Rhode Island Colony to care of the estate of their father, Thomas Hopkins, late deceased, within the township, until such time that further care be taken, in order whereunto it being their request, also that Ephraim Carpenter and William Thornycraft may have the oversight thereof, these are therefore to order and empower the said Ephraim Carpenter and William Thornycraft to save all the said estate that can be found, or of Thomas Hopkins, late of this place, deceased, and the same secure until further orders, for which to them both shall be sufficient power. Given under our hands in Oyster Bay this 23d day of February, 1684-85.

ROBERT COLES,
JOHN UNDERHILL,
JOHN TOWNSEND.

[Book B., page 22.]

To the Authority of the County of Oyster Bay on Long Island.

These Presents:

Leave this with Ephraim Carpenter or William Thorny-

craft of Musketo Cove, to be conveyed as above directed.

To the Hon. the Gentlemen bearing authority in the County of Oyster Bay on Long Island.

GENTLEMEN:—Whereas it pleased God by death to remove my aged father, who was some time resident amongst you, and as to what small estate he left behind him you were pleased to take care for the ordering and securing the same, I am obliged to you for the care and dilligence, heartily returning you many thanks; and whereas you are pleased further to inform that I should yet declare how my mind is as to the disposition of the said estate: I, William Hopkins, of Providence, in the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, son of Thomas Hopkins, senior, formerly of Providence, but some time since deceased, within the county of Oyster Bay on Long Island, do with the consent of my younger brother, Thomas Hopkins, determine and dispose the estate movable which on Long Island belongeth to our deceased father, Thomas Hopkins, as followeth:

That after all charges are defrayed, what estate is remaining, ten shillings thereof shall be unto our sister, Elizabeth Curbie, and to each of our sister Elizabeth Curbie's children already born, five shillings, and all the rest of the estate which is not before disposed, to be unto the two children of our said sister Elizabeth which she had before she married Richard Curbie, equally to be divided between them; and I do desire and appoint my loving friends Ephraim Carpenter and William Thornycraft, of Musketo Cove, and Richard Curbie, of Littleworth, to be overseer to look after the said estate for the benefit of the said two children and the power to and be for the ordering the said estate for the said children's benefit in two of the said overseers agreeing.

In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal, October the twenty-ninth, in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-five.

Signed and sealed in the }
presence of us, Benjamin }
Smith, Joseph Williams. }

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

This above written instrument by Captain William Hopkins acknowledged to be his act and deed the day and year above written before me.

JOSEPH JENRBE.

RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES WHO WENT TO LONG
ISLAND, 1676, DURING KING PHILIP'S WAR,
BY
DANIEL H. CARPENTER, NEW YORK.

IN May, 1668, Joseph Carpenter, a son of William Carpenter of Providence, R. I., bought from the Matinecock Indians a large tract of land at Musceta Cove in the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island. He associated with him under the style of "The Five Proprietors of Musceta Cove Plantations," Daniel, Nathaniel and Robert Coles, sons of Robert Coles, deceased, of Warwick, R. I., and Nicholas Simpkins, who probably was from Plymouth, Massachusetts.

These "Five Proprietors went energetically to work and very soon had erected saw and grist mills, and also a fulling mill, which were in successful operation and employing quite a number of persons, in the various branches named, as early as 1675. The situation of this Plantation was a very favorable one, not only in the ample water power which was so easily brought into use, but also by reason of the fertility of its soil and the beauty and healthfulness of its surroundings.

Thus pleasantly were these colonists situated, when there came to them word of the Indian uprising under King Philip, and of the destruction of the houses and property of their friends and relatives in Rhode Island.

No second message was required to prompt them to action for the relief of their suffering brethren, but immediately Joseph Carpenter proceeded to New York and laid the

necessities of their case before the Governor, and on May, 5, 1676, the Governor (Andros) issued the following order:

"Newes being brought from Roade Island by Mr. Joseph Carpenter, of the great number of people floekt thither from their habitations destroyed by the Indyans, insomuch that the inhabitants are very much straitened by their numbers, and will quickly want provisions, it being proposed whether not convenient at this junture to send a sloop thither to offer them transportation into this colony, where they may have Lands assigned them."

Ordered, That the Governour's sloop being ready, bee forthwith sent to Rhode Island with directions to bring as many passengers as may bee, and that the sloopes belonging to Luycas and Christian now bound for Boston, do call there likewise in coming back, and any other sloopes to hasten thither and take in such passengers as are willing to come."

That the sloops were not sent away empty may be gathered from the fact that "a Levy" towards supplying provisions for the occasion was placed in the hands of Capt. William Dyre, who was ordered to receive "that which they would give." (This "Levy" though, was only to "the several Townes upon Long Island.") *And that the sloops did not return empty*, but brought away with them a far more valuable freight than they carried to Rhode Island, is a fact which can not be disputed.

When we consider that the larger part of Providence was burned, and that not a house (save one) was left between Providence and Warwick, it is not to be wondered at that so many "went away"; and especially so, when friends and relatives stood ready to give shelter and food to their homeless brethren, and it ill behooved those who were compelled to stay, to say that *they "went not away."*

No doubt very many of the passengers who returned with the sloops went to New York, but the far greater number disembarked at Musceta Cove. Of these a number seemed to have staid only a short while, and then are again found at Rhode Island. There are at least 75 names of males on

the records, who in 1676 were "new comers," and of these the following became identified with "The Musceter Cove Plantations," having land assigned them or were in the employ of the five Proprietors.

Barker, William	Miller, John
Brooking, Jacob	Miller, Thomas
Butler, William	Milner, John
Carpenter, Ephraim	Osburne, William
Codman, George	Palmer, Ephraim
Champlin, John	Pedley, Roger
Chaddeston, William	Prior, John
Clark, Michael	Pell, Samuel and John
Doughty, Isaack	Rushmore, Thomas
Dannalls (Daniels), Thomas	Roads, Jeremiah
England, Will	Roads, "Sasy"
Fowler, Henry	Smith, Benj. John and Grace,
Gates, John	Sutton, Joseph
Godfree, Robert	Tilliee (Tilley), Samuel
Hartt, William	Vincent, William
Hopkins, Thomas	Wilson, William
Hudson, William	Woolley, Thomas
Hall, Elizabeth	Yeats, William,
Kirby, Richard	Young, Jacob.

Such an unexpected addition to the population of the settlement must have seriously taxed the hospitality and accommodation of the inhabitants, and yet this very addition of divers trades and able workmen gave such a start to the industries of the place that by 1680 it seemed as if a suitable "Yankee town" had been bodily moved from New England and set down here in this hitherto quiet "Plantation." There were ship-builders, caulkers, carpenters, blacksmiths, millers, sawyers, tanners, shoemakers, spinners, saddlers, coopers, tailors, weavers, and makers of wooden-ware. Cargoes of timber and lumber were shipped to New York and the West Indies, and the merchants of the town dealt in broadcloth and serges, molasses and New England Rum.

Probably it was the evidence of this prosperity that hastened the proprietors in their efforts to procure "a patent" for their lands. After the purchase in 1668, there seems to have been no effort on their part to excuse this further necessary adjunct to their title. Now they began to see that their property was getting to be a valuable acquaintance, and this quaint entry on the records show that even in that day Governor's were entertained "for a purpose."

(No date, but probably about 1676.)

"Memorandum for going to York for the	£. s. d.
protecting of the Legal right of our land . . .	1. 0. 0
and also to agreement with the Gov'r	15. 0
for <i>entertaining the Governor.</i> "	5. 0

So, on Sept. 29, 1677, a patent was issued by Gov. Edmond Andros to Joseph Carpenter and his four co-proprietors, and for the succeeding century no town was better known, or was more successful in its enterprises than was Musceta Cove, a success largely due to the energy, perseverance and honesty of those who were compelled to seek a refuge here during that fearful struggle, "King Phillip's War."

If any reader of this article should take the trouble to look at a map eudeavoring to find "Musceter Cove" thereon, he would look in vain, but when Providence celebrates her 250th birthday, I hope a goodly representation of the descendants of the descendants of those who "went away" in 1676 will return hither saying, *Our father came to "Musketeer Cove" but we came from "Glen Cove."*

In 1712, John Mumford, Surveyor, was authorized to survey the streets of Newport, and the Town Council directed to name them, "as the Town had grown to the admiration of all, and was the metropolitan".—*Newport Town Records.*

CALEB GARDNER.

BY REV. W. F. GARDNER, DORSEY, MD.

WILLIAM and Mary (Carr) Gardner of Newport, R. I., had many children, among whom was a boy named Caleb; he was of an adventurous disposition and fond of the sea, as most Newport boys were in those days when Newport was a place of considerable commercial importance. So young Caleb went to sea, and in time he became a captain. He was born in 1739, and when the Revolution broke out he was of mature years and a strong whig. He was made captain of a company and was assigned to Richmond's regiment, of which he was afterwards lieutenant-colonel; he afterwards became a member of the council of war and an assistant in the State government. In 1770, on June 3d, he had married Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. James Robinson. His services during the war must have been very important, if we judge of them by the estimate that the French officers set on him. We have letters which read as follows:

“VERSAILLES, Nov. 3, 1781.

SIR:—M. le Comte de Barras, commander of the King's squadron in North America, informs me, Sir, of the distinguished proofs you have given of your zeal and attachment to the common course, and of the service you have rendered as well to his squadron as to the army of M. de Rochambeau, and formerly to the squadron commanded by M. Le Ct. D'Estaing. I have given an account of it to the King and His Majesty hath ordered his ambassador at the United

States to send to you with this letter a present from him as a particular testimony of his satisfaction. It is with pleasure that I inform you of it.

I am, Sir, wholly yours,

CASTRIES.

Ms. Caleb Gardner, Captain of Marine, Newport."

"PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10, 1782.

My son has just told me, my dear Captain, that yesterday there arrived at Newport a vessel from Bermuda with prisoners to exchange, after a passage of seven days, the captain of which vessel says that he has met a part of the garrison of Charlestown, which was a part of a large convoy going to St. Augustine and to the West Indies. It is very essential for me to have all the particulars of that report. I beg of you to go aboard, to consult the journal, to have the date of that meeting and to endeavor to have a very exact knowledge of what composed this convoy, of its destination, of the epoch at which it left Charlestown, of the number of troops which were still there, and if they were to leave it soon and to make a total evacuation. You will oblige me, my dear Captain, to take on this subject all the information which you can and are very capable of, to send them to me, and you will be still more amiable if you come soon to see me, and to take a dinner with us. You know how glad I'll be to see you, and to renew to you the assurance of the attachment with which I have the honor to be, my dear Captain, your most humble and obedient servant,

ROCHAMBEAU."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1783.

Permit me, Sir, to recommend to your kindness, Capt. Gardner, who will have the honor to deliver you this letter; the services that he hath rendered to the French fleet and army have given him a well-founded title to the protection of government.

I have even been charged by M. de Castries to make him a present on the part of his Majesty, and to make known to

him how much the Count was satisfied with his services. A very interesting affair for his fortune leads him to the island where you command. I dare hope that you will do everything in his favor, everything that law and justice will permit. I dare assure you that he is worthy of it by the sentiments that he has professed since the commencement of the revolution, and still more by the real services that he has rendered to France. I shall have a particular acknowledgement of it, and I pray you to be convinced of it, as well as of the sentiments of my sincere and my perfect attachment with which I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE CHEV. DE LA LUZERNE."

The Chevalier was the French Ambassador to the United States at this time.

In an old journal, now existing, of Christopher Fowler, of Newport, is one entry as follows:—"March 6, 1781, Gen. Washington visited Newport to confer with the commanders of the French army and navy. He was received with great military parade, a general review of the troops and an illumination of the town. A ball was given by the French officers in a large building next north of Gen. Rochambeau's quarters. Among the ladies attending was a little Miss of thirteen, who danced with Gen. Washington. She was a niece of Caleb Gardner's, his particular friend (and no doubt distinguished on that account), by name Nancy Clarke." The said Nancy Clarke was afterward the wife of the said Christopher Fowler.

Caleb Gardner, after the war, continued to live in Newport; he was French consul, president of a bank, and a warden of old Trinity church. His first wife having died in 1777, he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Fowler, April 17th, 1788. She died 1795.

The late Mr. R. R. Carr of Newport wrote me in 1867: "Your grandfather I recollect; he was a very energetic go-ahead man. I have often heard one of my older brothers

speak of his indomitable perseverance at our old-fashioned fires in Newport; he was always in the thickest of the fight, many times on the roofs of houses, throwing water with the old leather bucket. Your uncle Samuel must have partaken much of the element of his father; he, you are aware, lost his life at the burning of the Ocean House."

In the Newport Mercury of 1809 we find the following notice:—"George Champlin was among the last of those quaint pillars of the town who for so many years had remained its ornament and support. His death forcibly carried back our reflections to the heavy and irreparable losses this town has sustained within the space of a very few years by the death of many of its most valuable citizens. George Gibbs, Peleg Clarke, Christopher Champlin, Caleb Gardner, Francis Malbone, men eminently enterprising, upright and useful, have all in rapid succession been gathered to their fathers and left us to the guidance of a new generation. Well may we deplore this loss, for we have few such men to lose; few indeed there are remaining who will make such sacrifices or can render such services."

About 1800 Mr. Gardner married Mary, daughter of Gov. John Collins; she died October 2d, 1806, aged 42.

Caleb Gardner died Dec. 24, 1806; in his will he requests his executors "to take peculiar care to have his youngest children well educated and taught to respect virtue and morality, and to fear and reverence their Maker."

Joseph Jenckes, of Pawtucket, was, in 1727, chosen Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island. The General Assembly appropriated one hundred pounds for the expense of his removal to Newport, as it was "highly necessary for the Governor of the Colony to live at Newport, the metropolis of the Government."

JAMESTOWN, R. I., RECORDS,

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 145.)

Morey, Mary, Jamestown, to Daniel Coggeshall, Portsmouth,
Augnst 23, 1689.

Marsh, Phebe, to Robert Barker, August 7, 1705.

Marsh, John, to Sarah Heage, Nov. 8, 1711.

Marshall, John, to Ann Jones, May 2, 1712.

Mott, Betsey, to Peter Lord (Indians), June 20, 1718.

Mott, William, to Catharine Hudson, Oct. 30, 1720.

Mergress, Anne, to Josephine Austin, March 19, 1737-8.

Mitchell, Elizabeth, of Thomas, New Shoreham, to John
Franklin, of Abel, Aug. 26, 1750.

Martin, Oliver, of John and Phebe, to Rebecca Carr, of
Thomas and Hannah, Jan. 29, 1758.

Martin, Mary, of William, to Wager Hull, of John and Da-
maris, Aug. 20, 1769.

Munroe, Nathan, Jr., to Bridget Tew, of John, Jan. 9, 1800.

Northup — , to Mary Thomas, — 11, 1684.

Northup, Ann, to Gilnelson Gifford, Dec. 27, 1713-14.

Northup, Mercy, of Stephen and Damaris, to Ebenezer Slo-
cum, of Samuel and Hannah, June 8, 1738.

- Northup, Immanuel, of Henry and Mary, to Anne Carr, of Nicholas and Frances, March 11, 1745-6.
- Nickolls, Kendall. Jr., to Sarah Paine, Mar. 13, 1745.
- Northup, Gideon, of Nicholas, North Kingstown, to Avis Slocum, of Samuel, Sept. 26, 1751.
- Northup, William, of Nicholas, North Kingstown, to Anne Slocum, of Samuel, August 16, 1761.
- Peckham, Benjamin, to Mary Carr, Sept. 23, 1708-9.
- Paine ——, to Mary Carr, Dec. 20, 1716.
- Pugh, Elias, to Tamson Underwood, Nov. 13, 1735.
- Paine, Sarah, to Kandall Nickolls, Jr., March 13, 1745.
- Pencock, Jane, to Augustus Hatfield, July 4, 1744.
- Potter, Ruhannah, of Thomas, South Kingstown, to Sylvester Fowler, of Thomas and Sybil, April 28, 1752.
- Potter, Benjamin, of Nathan, South Kingstown, to Freeborn Tennant, of John and Martha, Feb. 16, 1758.
- Paine, Martha, of John and Mary, to John Carr, of Thos. Nov. 15, 1760.
- Pugh, Sarah, to Thomas Buckley, July 14, 1777.
- Pugh, Elizabeth, to Edmund Brown, June 8, 1784.
- Ratleff, Agness, to John Douglas, —— —, ——.
- Remington, Martha, to John Tennant, Oct. 18, 17—.
- Remington, Mary, to James Langley, Newport, Apr. 4, 170-.
- Remington, Abigail, to John Carr, Dec. 15, 1704.
- Remington, Thomas, to Abigail Viol, Aug. 17, 1717.
- Remington, Phebe, to John Martin, Feb. 25, 1721.
- Remington, Penelope, of Stephen and Penelope, to Joseph Carr, of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, May 15, 1725.
- Remington, Hannah, to John Carr, Oct. 22, 1735.
- Remington, Susanna, of Thomas, to Henry Stacy, Sept. 7, 1738.
- Remington, John, to Abigail Green, Aug. 8, 1743.
- Remington, Phebe, of Gersham, to William Batty, of William, April 3, 1746.
- Remington, Mary, to George Franklin, of Abel, April 30, 1749.

- Robinson, Robert, of Robert and Penelope, to Phebe Carr,
of James and Abigail, May 30, 1755.
- Remington, Penelope, of John, to Clarke Albro, of John,
Sept. 8, 1768.
- Remington, Abigail, of John, to George Smith, of Ebenezer
and Diannah, Dec. 10, 1769.
- Remington, John, to Phebe Carr, Nov. 27, 1783.
- Sanford, Peleg, to Sarah ——, —— 11, ——.
- Sanford, Francis, to Freeloive Arnoid, Dec. 12, ——.
- Stanhope, Hannah, to Edward Carr, Newport, Aug. 6, 16—.
- Slocum, Mary, to David Greene, January 3, 1698-9.
- Sanders, Robert, to Elizabeth Howlong, April 6, 1701.
- Slocum, Joanna, to Caleb Carr, April 30, 1701.
- Stanton, Henry, to Mary Hull, May 22, 1707.
- Slocum, Desire, to Samuel Dyer, Jan. 19, 1709-10.
- Sy——, Ruth, to Richard Tew, Dec. 1709.
- Sands, Sarah, to Teddeman Hull, March 12. 1710-11.
- Sheldon, ——, to Jabez Gifford, Nov. —, 1716.
- Slocum, Naomi, widow, to Edward Carr, July 13, 1721.
- Stevens, Nichols, to Rachel Andros, Aug. 21, 1724.
- Smith, Benjamin, to Hannah Gibbs, Oct. 28, 1724.
- Sabin, Eliezer, to Abigail Ashland, Aug. 21, 1737.
- Smith, Ebenezer, of Ebenezer, to Dinal Remington, of Ger-
sham and Clemence, April 20 1738.
- Slocum, Ebenezer, of Samuel and Hannah, to Mercy Nor-
thup, of Stephen and Damaris, June 8, 1738.
- Stacy, Henry to Susanna Remington, of Thos, Sept. 7, 1738.
- Seranton, Abigail, to Thomas Fry, March 12, 1740.
- Spencer, Christopher, of William and Elizabeth, to Frances
Carr, of Nicholas and Frances, Sept. 26, 1745.
- Sherman, James, to Penelope Franklin, Sept. 8, 1748.
- Slocum, Desire, of Ebenezer and Mercy, to Josias Fowler,
North Kingstown, April 19, 1758.
- Sutleff, William to Eleanor Donahue, July 20, 1758.
- Straight, Jonathan, of Coventry, to Mary Walker, Dec. 8,
1760.

- Slocum, Anne, of Samuel, to William Northup, of Nicholas,
North Kingstown, Aug. 16, 1761.
- Slocum, Avis, of Samuel, to Gideon Northup, of Nicholas,
North Kingstown, Sept. 26, 1761.
- Slocum, Samuel, of Samuel and Ann, to Hannah Tew, of
William and Jean, March 11, 1762.
- Sands, Cornell, of Long Island, to Sarah Hull, of Robert,
Dec. 10, 1769.
- Slocum, Sarah, of Samuel to James Awick, Jan. 3, 1773.
- Stanhope, Hannah, of Daniel, to John Tew, of William,
April 15, 1770.
- Slocum, Peleg, of Samuel, Jamestown, to Anne Dyer, of
John, North Kingstown, May 4, 1783.
- Stanton, Sarah, of Benjamin, to William Knowles, of Hazard,
Sept. 7, 1783.
- Turpin, Ann, to Wm. Underwood, Jr., May 25, 1671.
- Thomas, Mary, to —— Northup, —— 11, 1684.
- Tennant, John, to Martha Remington, Oct. 18, 17—.
- Thomas, George, to Alice Gorton, Feb. 20, 1703-4.
- Thurston, Wm., Newport, to Phebe Batty, Nov. 3, 1704-5.
- Tew, Richard, to Ruth Sy ——, Dec. —, 1709.
- Tew, William, to Jane Carr, June 8, 1740.
- Tennant, John, to Freelove Aylsworth, July 29, 1740.
- Thomas, Mary, to Stephen Gavitt, Jan. 21, 1741-2.
- Tew, Azariah, of Richard and Rnth, to Naomi Carr, of Ed-
ward and Hannah, July 17, 1757.
- Tennant, Freelove, of John and Martha, to Benjamin Pot-
ter, of Nathaniel, South Kingstown, Feb. 16, 1758.
- Tew, Sarah, of William, to James Carr, Jr., Dec. 1, 1758.
- Tew, Hannah, of William and Jean, to Samuel Slocum, of
Samuel and Ann, March 11, 1762.
- Tayer, William, of Benj. Newport, to Ruth Arnold, of Caleb
and Sarah, May 11, 1766.
- Tew, Ruth, of Wm., to Peleg Carr, of James, Dec. 7, 1767.
- Tew, John, of William, to Hannah Stafford, of Daniel,
April 15, 1770.

Tew, Naomi, to John Congdon, Exeter, Oct. 22, 1770.

Tayer, Rebecca, to William Batty, March 17, 1778.

Tew, Elisha, Jamestown, to Remember Green, South Kings-town, Jan. 11, 1782.

Tayer, Lydia, to John Franklin, June 21, 1782.

Tayer, Phebe, to George Franklin, March 27, 1785.

Tew, Bridget, of John, to Nathan Munro, Jr., Jan 9, 1800.

Underwood, William, Jr., to Ann Turpin, May 25, 1671.

Underwood, Philip, to Mary Carr, Sept. 12, 1728.

Underwood, Tamson, to Elias Pugh, Nov 15, 1735.

Underwood, Joseph, of John and Sarah, to Rebecca Carr, of Nicholas and Frances, Feb. 26, 1746-7.

Underwood, Nicholas, to Annie Coggeshall, Sept. 2, 175 .

Underwood, Benjamin, to Mary Hull, of John and Damaris, May 26, 1757.

Underwood, Sarah, to Oliver Fowler, June 7, 1787.

Weeden, Sarah, of John, to Peter Cooke, Dec. 14, 1710.

Weeden, Jane, to George Cooke, April 11, 1711.

Weeden, Hannah to Thomas Carr, Feb. 23, 1720.

Weeden, John, to Mercy Carr, Dec. 11, 1720.

Westgate, Robert, Warwick, to Patience Carr, July 9, 1723.

Wilson, Mary, to John Eldred, June 5, 1735.

Weeden, Phebe to Thomas Eldred, Nov. 20, 1740.

Weeden, Merey, to Samuel Proud, April 17, 1743.

Wyatt, Stanfast, to Alice Hull, April 7, 1748.

Weaver, Avis, to Benjamin Carr, of Edward and Naomi, Sept. 25, 1748.

Weeden, Sarah, of Daniel, to Edward Carr, of Edward, May 24, 1750.

Weeden, Daniel, Jr., to Hannah Hull, of John, Jan 11, 1753.

Weeden, Meribah, to Samuel Hull, Jr., Nov. 8, 1753.

Walker, Mary, to Jonathan Straight, Coventry, Dec. 8. 1760.

Weeden, John, of Daniel and Joanna, to Freeloive Hull, of John and Damaris, Oct. 8, 1761.

- Weeden, Mary, of Daniel and Joanna, to Edward Hull, of Robert and Thankfull, Nov. 10, 1762.
- Weeden, Jean, of Daniel, to John Andrews, of Edmond, Dec. 17, 1767.
- Whitford, Mary, to John Batty, July 10, 1768.
- Weeden, Benjamin, of Daniel and Joanna, to Susanna Fowler, of Thomas and Sybil, Nov. 28, 1773.
- Weeden, John, Sr., to Mercy Chase, Warwick, Jan. 7, 1776.
- Watson, Isabel, of Job, to John Weeden, Jr., Jan. 15, 1784.
- Watson, Job, Jr., to Phebe Weeden, of Daniel, Jan. 18, 1787.
- Watson, Robert, to Catharine Weeden, Dec. 30, 1790.
- Weeden, Catharine, to Robert H. Watson, Dec. 30, 1790.

The town of Glocester, R. I., was taken from Providence, Feb. 20, 1730-31. At this date an act was passed by the Assembly "for erecting and incorporating the outlands of the town of Providence into three towns." These towns were Scituate, Glocester and Smithfield. The town of Glocester is said to have been named for Frederic Lewis, Duke of Glocester, and son of King George II.

Two frigates were built in Rhode Island in 1776, by order of Congress: The Warren, of thirty-two guns, of which John Hopkins was appointed commander, and the Providence, of thirty-two guns, was commanded by Abraham Whipple. These vessels were built, armed and equipped in Providence.

Until 1733 none but Quaker^{and} clergymen of the Church of England could perform the ceremony of marriage. In 1733 authority to perform it was extended by the Assembly of Rhode Island to clergymen of every denomination.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

[From the Providence, R. I., Directory, 1832.]

There are many events in the early history of Rhode- Island, of equal interest to the Christian and to the Antiquarian. The facts connected with one of these events, are fully explained in the following correspondence, which is so strongly characteristic of the peculiar spirit of its time, and affords so true and vivid a picture of the distinguishing views and feelings of the parties concerned, that we cannot but believe that its republication will be acceptable to every one who feels the least interest in "by-gone-times." For the introductory remarks which follow these brief observations of our own, we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Benedict's History of the Baptists, a work which is not only replete with interest to the members of that denomination, but which contains much that is highly valuable to the student of American History. Mr. Benedict says:—

"Dr. Cotton Mather,* speaking of this State about a hundred years ago, says:—'It has been a Colluvies of Antinomians, Familists, Anabaptists, Antisabbatarians, Arminians, Socinians, Quakers, Rantets, everything in the world but Roman Catholics and real Christians,—though of the latter, I hope, there have been more than the former among them; so that if a man had lost his religion, he might find it at this general muster of Opinionists.' He goes on to describe it as the Gerizzim of New England, the common receptacle of the convicts of Jerusalem, and the outcasts of the land. 'The Island,' says he, 'is indeed, for the fertility of its soil, the temperateness of its air, &c., the best garden of all the colony, and were it free from serpents, I would call it the Paradise of New England.' But he finally applies it to the old proverb, *Bona Terra, Mala Geus*, a good land, but a bad people. This is but a part of a long reviling piece of the same character. Among other things he informs us, that the

Massachusetts ministers had made a *chargeless* tender of preaching the gospel to this wretched people, in their towns and on their *paganizing plantations*; but these offers had been refused.

The two following letters will give the reader to understand the manner in which these chargeless tenders were made, and also in what point of light the Rhode Island people viewed them. The first is from an Association of the Massachusetts Ministers; the other from the people of Providence:

“To the honorable Joseph Jenckes, Esq., late Deputy-Governor, William Hopkins, Esq., Maj. Joseph Willson, Esq., Joseph Whipple, Esq., Col. Richard Waterman, Esq., Arthur Fenner, Esq., —— Wilkinson, Esq., Philip Tillinghast, Esq., Capt. Nicholas Power, Esq., Thomas Harris, Esq., Capt. William Harris, Esq., Andrew Harris, Esq., —— Brown, Esq., Jonathan Burton, Esq., Jonathan Sprague, Jr., Esq., and to the other eminent men in the town of Providence. Pardon our ignorance if any of your honorable Christian names, or if your proper order be mistaken.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,

We wish you grace, mercy, and peace, and all blessings for time and for eternity, through our Lord Jesus Christ. How pleasing to Almighty God and our Lord and Redeemer, and how conducive to the public tranquility and safety, an hearty union and good affection of all pious protestants, of whatever particular denomination, on account of some difference in opinion, would be, by the divine blessing, yourselves as well as we, are not insensible of. And with what peace and love, societies of different modes of worship have generally entertained one another in your government, we cannot think of without admiration. And we suppose, under God, 'tis owing to the choice liberty granted to protestants of all persuasions in the Royal Charter graciously given you;* and to the wise and prudent conduct of the gentlemen that have been improved as governors and justices in your colony. And the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, before his decease at Rehoboth, was much affected with the wisdom and excellent temper and

*Be it observed that the same liberty was granted the Massachusetts people by their charters first and last. EDWARDS.

great candor of such of yourselves as he had the honor to wait upon, and with those worthy and obliging expressions of kind respects he met with, when he discoursed about his desire to make an experiment, whether the preaching of our ministers in Providence might not be acceptable; and whether some, who do not greatly incline to frequent any pious meeting in the place, on the first day of the week, might not be drawn to give their presence to hear our ministers, and so might be won over, by the influence of heaven, into serious godliness; and although God has taken that dear brother of ours from his work in this world, yet it has pleased the Lord to incline some reverend ministers in Connecticut and some of ours to preach among you ; and we are beholden to the mercy of heaven for the freedom and safety they have enjoyed under the wise and good government of the place, and that they met with kind respect, and with numbers that gave a kind reception to their ministration among you. These things we acknowledge with all thankfulness. And if such preaching should be continued among your people, designed only for the glory of God and Christ Jesus in chief, and nextly, for promoting the spiritual and eternal happiness of immortal, precious souls, and the furtherance of a joyful account in the great day of judgment, we earnestly request, as the Rev. Mr. Greenwood in his lifetime did before us, that yourselves, according to your power and the influence and interest that God hath blessed you with, will continue your just protection ; and that you add such further countenance and encouragement thereunto as may be pleasing to the eternal God, and may, through Christ Jesus, obtain for you the great reward in heaven. And if ever it should come to pass that a small meeting-house should be built in your town, to entertain such as are willing to hear our ministers, we should account it a great favor if you all, gentlemen, or any of you, would please to build pews therein, in which you and they, as often as you see fit, may give your and their presence and holy attention. And we hope and pray that ancient matters, that had acri-

mony in them, may be buried in oblivion ; and that grace, and peace, and holiness, and glory, may dwell in every part of New England ; and that the several provinces and colonies in it may love one another with a pure heart fervently. So recommending you all, and your ladies and children, and neighbors and people to the blessing of heaven, and humbly asking your prayers to the divine throne for us, we take leave and subscribe ourselves your servants,

PETER THACHER,
JOHN DANFORTH,
JOSEPH BELCHER."

THE ANSWER.

To John Danforth, Peter Thatcher, and Joseph Belcher, Committee of the Presbyterian Ministry.

SIRS :—We, the inhabitants of the town of Providence, received yours, bearing date October 27, 1721, which was read publicly, in the hearing of the people, and we judge it uncivil to return you no answer. But finding the matter to be of religious concernment, we counted it our duty to ask counsel of God, lest we should be beguiled as Israel was by the Gibeonites. And inasmuch as the sacred scriptures were given forth by the Spirit of the living God to be our instructor and counsellor, we shall, therefore apply ourselves to them. And in the first place, we take notice of the honorable titles you give to many of us. Your view, as we take it, is to insinuate yourselves into our affections, and to induce us to favor your request. But we find flatteries in matters of religion to be of dangerous consequence; witness the Hivites, who said, "We are your servants, and have heard of the fame of the God of Israel." In this way did Joash set up idolatry after the death of Jehoida. Elihu abstained from flattery for fear of offending God, while the enemies of Judah, for the want of the fear of God, practised it. By the same means was Daniel cast into the lion's den, and Herod sought to slay the Lord Christ ; and some at Rome sought to make divisions in the church of Christ by flattering words and fair speeches, to deceive the simple ; but, saith

the Spirit, "Such serve not the Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly ;" and saith the apostle Peter, "Through covetousness and feigned words they shall make merchandise of you." To conclude this article. We see that flattery in matters of worship has been, and now is, a cloak to blind men and lead them out of the way ; and serves for nothing but to advance pride and vain glory. Shall we praise you for this ? We praise you not. Next. You salute all as saints in the faith and order of the gospel, wishing all of us blessings for the time present and to all eternity. It is not the language of Canaan, but of Babel, to salute men of all characters as in the faith of the gospel. This is the voice of the false prophets, which daub with untempered mortar, sewing pillows under every arm-hole, and crying peace ! peace ! when there is no peace. Is this your way to enlighten the dark corners of the world ? Surely, this is darkness itself. Moreover, you highly extol liberty of conscience to men of all persuasions, affirming it to be most pleasing to God, and tending most to love and peace, and the tranquility of any people. And you say, We are not insensible of this any more than you. To which we say, Amen; and you well know it hath been our faith and practice hitherto. Fourthly. We take notice how you praise the love and peace that dissenters of all ranks entertain one another within this government ; and it is, as you say, to your admiration; and you suppose, that, under God, it is owing to the choice liberty granted to protestants of all denominations in the Royal Charter graciously given us, and to the discreet and wise rulers under whose conduct we enjoy this happiness. We answer, This happiness principally consists in our not allowing societies to have any superiority one over another, but each society supports their own ministry of their own free will, and not by constraint or force upon any man's person or estate; and this greatly adds to our peace and tranquillity. But the contrary, which takes away men's estates by force, to maintain their own or any other ministry, serves for nothing but to provoke to wrath, envy, and strife. This wisdom cometh

not from above, but is earthly, sensual and devilish. In those cited concessions we hope, too, that you are real and hearty, and do it not to flourish your compliments; otherwise you make a breach on the third commandment. This is but a preface to make room for your request, which is, That we would be pleased, according to our power, to countenance, protect, and encourage your ministers in their coming and preaching in this town of Providence.

To which we answer:—We admire at your request! or that you should imagine or surmise that we should consent to either; inasmuch as we know, that (to witness for God) your ministers, for the most part, were never set up by God, but have consecrated themselves, and have changed his ordinances; and for their greediness after filthy lucre, some you have put to death; others you have banished upon pain of death; others you barbarously scourged; others you have imprisoned and seized upon their estates. And at this present you are rending towns in pieces, ruining the people with innumerable charges, which make them decline your ministry, and fly for refuge to the Church of England, and others to dissenters of all denominations, and you, like wolves; pursue; and whenever you find them within your reach, you seize upon their estates. And all this is done to make room for your pretended ministers to live in idleness, pride, and fullness of bread. Shall we countenance such ministers for Christ's ministers? Nay, verily. These are not the marks of Christ's ministry; but are a papal spot, that is abhorred by all pious protestants. And since you wrote this letter, the constable of Attleborough* has been taking away the estates of our dear friends, and pious dissenters, to maintain the minister. The like hath been done in the town of Mendon.† Is this the way of peace? Is this the fruit of your love? Why do you hug the sin of Eli's sons and walk in the steps of the false prophets, biting with your teeth, and crying peace? but no longer than they put into your mouth but you

*Only nine miles from Providence.

†About twenty miles from this town.

prepare war against them. Christ bids us beware of such as come to us in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves; and your cloathing is so scanty, that all may see your shame, and see that your teaching is like Gideon's, who taught the men of Succoth with the briers and thorns of the wilderness. In the next place: You freely confess that we entertained you kindly at all times. We hope we are all so taught of God to love our enemies, and to do good to them that hate us, and pray for them who despitefully treat us. And since you admire the love and peace we do enjoy, we pray you to use the same methods and write after our copy. And for the future, never let us hear of your pillaging conscientious dissenters to maintain your own ministers. O let not this sin be your everlasting ruin. Further. You desire that all former injuries, done by you to us, may be buried in oblivion. We say, Far be it from us to avenge ourselves, or to deal to you as you have dealt to us, but rather say with our Lord, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!" But if you mean that we should not speak of former actions done hurtfully to any man's person, we say, God never called for that nor suffered to be so done; as witness Cain, Joab and Judas, which are upon record to deter other men from doing the like. Lastly. You desire of us to improve our interests in Christ Jesus for you at the throne of grace. Far be it from us to deny you this, for we are commanded to pray for all men. And we count it duty to pray for you, that God will open your eyes and cause you to see how far you have erred from the way of peace; and that God will give you godly sorrow for the same, and such repentance as is never to be repented of; and that you may find mercy and favor of our Lord Jesus Christ, at his appearing. And so hoping, as you tender the everlasting welfare of your souls and the good of your people, you will embrace our advice; and not suffer passion so to rule as to cause you to hate reproof, lest you draw down vengeance on yourselves and on the land. We, your friends of the town of Providence, bid you farewell. Subscribed for, and in their behalf, by your ancient friend and servant for Jesus' sake.

JONATHAN SPREAGUE.

Feb. 23, 1722.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THE OLD SIGNAL STATION—Editor Historical Magazine:—Your correspondent, G. H. E., asks for information in regard to the old signal station, the remains of which are still to be seen on what is known as Telegraph Hill, in the Neck.

It was probably built in 1741, at which time the Colony ordered the erection of seven watch-towers on the southern shores and along the water front of Narragansett Bay, and while it is reasonable to suppose that a watch was kept there during the excitement at that time, I have the evidence that it was so used by the Newport Artillery Company in 1746. as appears by the following, the original of which is in my possession:

Orders to be observed by the Artillery Company of the Towne of Newport, "for warding in Newport Neck."

At a Council of War held at Newport in His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island, &c., on the 19th of May, A. D. 1746.

PRESENT :

The Honorable William Greene, Esq , Governor.

The Honorab'e Joseph Whipple, Esq., Deputy Governor.

John Cranston, Esq., Assistant

Abraham Redwood, Esq., Assistant.

Stephen Brownell, Esq., Assistant.

Robert Lawton, Esq., Assistant.

Colonel Benjamin Hall.

Major John Rogers.

Capt. Jahleel Brenton.

Lt. Philip Wilkinson.

Ensign Daniel Ayrault.

Capt. Wing Spooner.

Capt. Daniel Dunham.

Capt. Benjamin Sherburne.

Capt. John Belitho.

At which said Council of War, amongst other things, for the security of the Inhabitants of this Colony, it was

RESOLVED, That two persons of the Inhabitants of the Town of Newport should Repair to the Ward House in Newport Neck each day, as it shall come to their Respective Turnes, so as to be upon Duty by Seven of the Clock in the morning, and to continue at said Ward House untill the Setting of the sun, during which time they are to keep a good lookout towards the ocean, when if they spy any vessell or vessels approaching the Harbour, they are to give timely notice by the Proper signal to Fort George by hoisting and lowering the Flag or Pendant as often as there shall appear to be Topsail vessels, in number, or sloops standing for the Harbour; that is, the Flag for topsail vessels and the Pendant for sloops, and at the return of said Wardens each night they are to deliver the key of said Ward House to those Persons, or either of them, whose turn is next upon duty in this list, which deliverd is to be deemed a proper warning, and it is further thought proper, that Each Night upon the Return of the said Wardens out of the Neck from the Ward House, that they wait upon His Honor the Governor, and in his absence the Deputy Governor, and inform him what number of vessels and of what Denomination, were seen in the offing at the time of their leaving the Ward House, and what course they were steering.

Per JAHLEEL BRENTON.

Then follows the squads, for every day, from the 20th day of May to the 18th day of June inclusive. The following is the list of the warders:

Jahleel Brenton,	Simon Pease,
John Brown,	John Freebody, Jr.
William Mumford,	Thomas Wickham,
Philip Wilkinson,	Pardon Tillinghast.
Josias Lyndon,	Stephen Ayrault,
William Rogers,	Wm. Coddington, Jr.
John Channing,	Joseph Scott,
Simon Rhodes,	Benj. Wickham.
Job Bennett, Jr.,	David Moore,
James Rogers,	Robert Stevens.
Samuel Wickham,	Ebenezer Flagg,
John Tillinghast,	Huxford Merchant.
Jonathan Thurston,	John Whitehorne,
Jonathan Tillinghast,	Henry Tisdale.

Thomas Vernon,	Timothy Newel,
Daniel Vernon,	Henry Sowle.
Peter Treby,	Theo. Brewer,
Henry Coggeshall,	Solomon Townsend.
Evan Mallbone,	Lawrence Pain,
Charles Wickham,	Isaac Still.
Thomas Freebody,	Daniel Russell, Jr.,
Samuel Ward,	Jona. Thurston, Jr.
Andrew Hunter,	Nicholas Tillinghast,
William White,	Edward Howard.
William Paul,	Philip Wilkinson, Jr.,
James Collins,	Josias Brown.
John Brown, Jr.,	Charles Bardine,
Joseph Whipple, Jr.,	I'leg Brown.
William Bennett,	William Benson.

There were two squads of warders; one squad was to watch in town, and the other squad was to repair to the ward house in the neck. At the bottom of the above list there is written in pencil, in a cramped hand, "May he that cuts this table cut off the Jack of his finger and nobody pity him."

G. C. M.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING PROVIDENCE HARBOR, 1788.—The following report of a committee appointed by the town of Providence, R. I., to mark out the channel in 1788 is interesting: J. B.

"The subscribers, being a committee appointed by the town of Providence to mark the channel of the river from said town to Connimicut point, in order that the navigation to and from the town may be made as easy and convenient as possible—agreeable to our appointment have caused stakes to be fixed on each side of the channel—the first is on the east end of Connimicut point, nine miles from Providence—this being the first point that obstructs vessels bound to the town. From thence to the crook of the channel, about half a mile from the town, the stakes are fixed on the points on each side of the channel in 11 feet of water at low tide, with pointers, pointing towards the middle of the channel. From the crook to the town the stakes are fixed on each side of the channel, in five feet water at low tide, in sight of each other, with pointers as before. By attending to

these directions strangers may come up to the crook of the channel at low tide, with vessels drawing 13 or 14 feet of water, and through the crook up to the town there is, in common tides, 7 or 8 feet at low water, and 11 or 12 feet at high water, and 13 1-2 in spring tide. The difficulty that has heretofore attended strangers in coasting vessels coming up to the town, without paying pilotage, is now entirely removed.

JOHN BROWN,
WELCOME ARNOLD,
JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE,
CHRISTOPHER SHELDON,
PHILIP ALLEN.
Committee

Providence, R. I., Aug. 6, 1788.

QUERIES.

I.—THE TEA QUESTION IN MIDDLETOWN, R. I., 1774.

Can you, through the columns of your Magazine, give the Resolutions passed by the town of Middletown, R. I., if any were passed, relating to the introduction of tea by the East India Company during the Revolution?

H. T.

[On the 9th of February, 1774, the town of Middletown, R. I., passed the following resolution:

“RESOLVED, That we will have nothing to do with the East India Company’s irksome tea, nor any other, subject to the like duty.

“RESOLVED, That we will heartily unite with our American Brethren in supporting the inhabitants of this continent in all their just rights and privileges, and we do disown any right in the Parliament of Great Britain to tax America.”

We are glad our correspondent has called our attention to the above resolutions, as they are the most concise of any that were adopted.—
ED.

II.—WASHINGTON’S VISIT TO NEWPORT, R. I., 1790.

The following is taken from the Notes and Querie column of the Boston Transcript. While in conversation with several Newport boys in this city, soon after its appearance, it was suggested that the item be sent to you with the request that you give us the facts in the case through your Magazine, as we had all been told that Mrs. Greene was the only person living (in 1885) in Newport, who had seen Washington.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1886.

COGGESHALL.

“Is any one now living who remembers to have seen Washington? He died in 1799. I have known three persons who saw him—Samuel Breck, Josiah Quincy, and Horace Binney, but the three are dead. A week or two ago Mrs. Greene, widow of a son of General Greene,

died at Newport, aged 102, having been born in 1783. It is stated that she saw Washington in Newport, but this seems apocryphal. Washington was in Newport in 1781, two years before her birth. He came north, as President, in 1789, visiting Boston and going as far north as Portsmouth, but he did not go to Newport. One of his biographers states that he studiously avoided Rhode Island, because she was still refusing to accept the Federal constitution. Will the author of the sketch of Mrs. Greene in the *Newport Mercury*, Jan. 23, explain how Mrs. Greene could have seen Washington in Newport?

E. L. P.

[Mrs. Greene, who died in Middletown, R. I., Jan. 17, 1886, aged 102 years, 2 months and 9 days, probably saw Washington when he visited Newport in 1790, she then being seven years old. Washington arrived in Newport, Tuesday, August 17, 1790, and was received by "a large and respectable committee from the town" who, with the Reverend clergy and a large number of citizens, in procession, escorted him to his lodgings. The committee then extended an invitation to the President and the gentlemen who accompanied him, to partake of a public dinner at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the State House, which he accepted. The next morning, according to the *Newport Herald* of Aug. 19, 1790, "The President walked in several parts of the town, to the great satisfaction of the people, who looked with unceasing pleasure on the man."]

BOOK NOTICES.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.]

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE, JAN., 1886.—The New England Magazine enters the enlarged field with a display of resources and an outline of plans which seem to justify the expectation that it has before it a successful future, and will worthily bear its historic name. The number before us presents a most attractive appearance, within and without.

Upon its handsomely designed covers are engraved the seals of each of the New England States, and its pages are profusely illustrated with engravings of unusual merit, the frontispiece being a superb line engraving, on steel, of Chief Justice Waite. The contents include a most readable article on Brown University, by Reuben A.

Guild, LL. D.; a choice little poem by Edgar Fawcett; a description of "A Summer Day Outing" on the part of Daniel Webster, by John K. Rogers; an excellent article, descriptive of Attleboro', Mass., by C. M. Barrows; "Art in Book Illustration," by Charles E Hurd, of the Boston Transcript; "Richard and Gamaliel Wayte, and some of their Descendants," —among them the Chief Justice of that name,—by Arthur Thomas Lovell; a sketch of Col. Christopher Toppan; a graphic presentation of "Social Life in Early New England," by Rev. Anson Titus; a discussion of the Life Insurance problem, by G. A. Litchfield; some chapters of Frances A. Sparhawk's capital story, "Elizabeth—a Romance of Colonial Days; and ably-edited departments, including History, Necrology, Literature, Notes and Queries, etc.

This magazine appeals directly to New Englanders, and we heartily commend it as worthy of their support. \$3.00 a year. Single numbers, 25 cents. BAY STATE MONTHLY COMPANY, 43 Milk street, Boston, Publishers.

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THE PEACE OF UTRECHT. A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE GREAT TREATY OF 1713-14, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION BY JAMES W. GERARD, New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1885.—Mr. Gerard has given his attention to the period embraced in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne of England and the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. of France.

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THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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MEMOIRS OF RHODE ISLAND.*

BY HENRY BULL.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

THE island of Rhode Island was obtained of the Narragansett Sachems by purchase; it was not the fruit of war and conquest, but of amicable negotiation. We shall not indulge in any conjectures as to the origin of the aboriginal inhabitants. The utmost of our knowledge respecting that subject is, that our forefathers found them here, the sovereigns of the country and owners and possessors of the soil. We shall endeavor to describe the limits of the country over which the Narragansett Sachems held an hereditary and absolute sway, and in whom the title to all the lands was vested. By those Sachems, grants of lands were made to their immediate subjects, for life or otherwise, the fee and reversion remaining always in the Sovereigns.

Indian boundaries at this day are not easy to be defined, where the tribes lay contiguous to each other, without any

*The Memoirs of Rhode Island were first published in the Rhode Island Republican 1832-8.

great natural boundary to separate them. From the best knowledge we have on the subject, the mouth of the Pawcatuck River was the Southwest bound; thence their territories extended northerly nearly up to the Massachusetts line, thence easterly to the Seakonk river, and southerly by that river to Providence river, thence by the east side of the river and bay to the ocean, including all the islands in the bay as well as Block Island. The proper tribe of the original Narragansetts, who with their Sachems were the head of the whole Narragansett Confederacy or Empire, we believed occupied all the lands which now constitute the towns of North Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond and Jamestown. The Nianticks were of the Narragansett Empire and were under a local Sachem named Ninnigret, and held the lands, now Westerly, Charlestown and Hopkinton. The Sachems Pohham and Soconio, with their tribes, occupied what is now the County of Kent and part of the County of Providence. *Wonnumetonomoy*, Sachem of Aquidneck, with his tribe, occupied the Island, now Rhode Island. The Indians of Block Island were also vassals and tributaries of the Narragansetts; and from the several grants of land made to the English by Cannonicus and Miantonomo, (the chief Sachems) the latter appear to have been the paramount lords, not only of all the Indians within the above-mentioned limits, but also had a direct interest and ownership in the soil. The wandering tribes of Nipmugs to the north of the Narragansetts were tributary to them, as well as the Montauk Indians on the east end of Long Island, Massasoit, or Osamiquin Sachem of the Pokonokets was another tributary and dependant of the Narragansetts, and subject to him were all the Sachems and tribes in the colony of Plymouth, and Massachusetts, as far east as the Merrimac River; so that the authority of the Narragansetts extended from Boston on the east, to Pawcatuck River on the west, and as late as April, 1632, the Narragansetts had a number of these tributaries from Plymouth and Massachusetts to assist them in their war against the Pequots.

Thus the Narragansett Sachems and tribe, together with the Sachems and tribes dependent on them, constituted the Narragansett Empire, which was maintained in full splendor until about the time the English settled in New England. By their aid the dependent Sachems and tribes soon began to throw off their subjection, Massasoit, Sachem of the *Pocumtuck* by the aid of Plymouth setting the first example. The Narragansetts were able to bring 5000 fighting men into the field. This number has been questioned by some, but when we consider the subsidiaries drawn from their various provinces it is by means improbable. At the time the English first settled in Plymouth, *Miantonomo*, the younger Narragansett Sachem was in his minority, and his uncle Cannonicus governed jointly with him, great harmony prevailing between them. Cannonicus was a mild and peaceable Prince, noble, generous, conciliating and forbearing, and under his government the nation lost most of that warlike character, which it had formerly acquired under those brave and warlike Sachems who founded the Empire by their valor, and sustained and defended it by their policy and their arms. *Sassacus*, the chief Sachem of the Pequots, taking advantage of the minority of Miantonomo, and being at the head of a powerful and warlike nation, though inferior in number to the Narragansetts, made frequent war upon them before and after the settling of New Plymouth. *Massas*, as well as a part, if not all the possessions of the Narragansetts on Long Island fell a prey to his victorious army and navy; and in their war in 1632 he extended his conquest ten miles eastward of Pawcatuck River.

In 1636, *Sassacus* was invaded by the forces of the United Colonies, which, with the aid of the Mohegans and the Narragansetts extirpated the Pequot nation.

The government of the Narragansetts was Monarchical. The people were subject to their high Sachems, Cannonicus and Miantonomo, as has been already mentioned, and paid them contributions. They were also subject to petty Sachems,

sometimes called Sagamores who acted as their protectors, and to whom they contributed by way of gifts.

The Sagamores acted as petty magistrates dispensing justice within their own jurisdictions. The government of the Sachems was mild ; and whatever was unpopular was rarely enforced. Punishment was inflicted by a Sachem, who beat, or whipt, or put to death with his own hands, sometimes for great offences, a private executioner was sent by the Sachem, to attack the delinquent unawares, and cut off, and bring his head, especially when they feared mutiny by public execution.

Nearly all barbarous nations, as well as those that are civilized, have some notion of a God and of Religion. The Narragansetts believe that their great God *Cowtantowwit* resided in the South West, where their souls go after death. From the S. West they believe they first received the seed of their corn, and beans, as the bounty of their God *Cowtantowwit*.

When they lost a child or near friend, or met with any extraordinary affliction they thought they had offended their God, who being angry, had thus afflicted them by way of punishment ; and when they were successful in any undertaking, they returned thanks to their God for the same.

After the return of peace, as after a plentiful harvest, or any other great public blessing ; and always once in the year and that in the fall or winter, they made a great feast or thanksgiving, acknowledging the goodness, of *Cowtantowwit*, their Great God, and soliciting a continuance of his bounties and protection ; they believed the soul existed soon after death and went to their God in the South West : That their great and good men and women, would be admitted to the throne of *Cowtantowwit*, where they would continue to enjoy sensual pleasures and that without end ; but the souls of murderers, thieves and liars wandered abroad, restless and miserable. They had great faith in the power of their Priests who often extorted from the sick, great sums, sometimes even to the ruin of their families ; believing through their agency to appease *Cowtantowwit*, and induce him to restore

them to health, or at least to receive their souls into the realms of bliss in the Southwest.

Marriage dower was generally given to the maid's father and mother, by the husband; and if he was poor his friends and neighbors made contribution for that purpose. Marriage was solemnized by the consent of the parties and their parents publicly in the presence of many witnesses. Fornication was considered no sin in single persons, but adultery was considered heinous in either party; in which case the party wronged might claim and have a divorce, or the husband might take personal satisfaction on the wrong doer, before witnesses by beating and wounding, and if the delinquent died of his wounds, his death was not revenged. Those Indians were very prolific, but for want of tender treatment, suitable nourishment and skill in sickness, many of their children died at a tender age.

Their currency which served as the coin of the country and which consisted of beads was of two sorts, each of which was a tender not only with the Indians, but with the English; the white beads at six for a penny and the black, or dark blue three for a penny. The white were made of the stem of the periwinkle the other part being broken off, The black, or dark blue, were made of another shell much in the same way, and people living on the sea shore made what they pleased without license from the Sachems. Those beads were strung, each string passing for its respective value according to the number of beads it contained, and was called wampum. This currency was used by the Indians throughout the sea coast, and six hundred miles back in the country, as well as by the English (who made it a tender by law) and also the Dutch, in their trade with one another, as well as with the Indians. The Indians made belts and girdles of this money, curiously wrought. It also constituted the regalia of the Sachems, and he who had the most wampum was the wealthiest. In their mechanic arts, some followed one employment and some another; one made only bows, another only arrows, some dishes, some mechan-

ic's tools, (which last were made of stone and specimens of which are often found to this day,) hatchets, gouges and chisels, close grained and hard, and capable of bearing an edge sufficient to cut wood tolerably well.—Some followed fishing, some hunting, some the making of canoes, and some earthern ware; but all who lived near the sea shore understood making money from the shells as before described. These facts prove they were not altogether ignorant of the advantages of a division of labor. Roger Williams estimates it at twelve days work, for an Indian carpenter to fell the tree and complete a canoe, in which they could boldly venture upon the ocean. Some of their boats would carry only three, or four, others thirty or forty men. Indian ferries were kept on the principal routes, some of which were continued by the whites, and are kept up to this day. The Indians were remarkable swimmers, and if there boats were upset within two miles of the land, they would save themselves by swimming. Their largest canoes were used in warfare, Roger Williams says, in fleets of forty sail or more, and if they met an enemy a sea fight ensued. Having established a medium of trade, or money, of an equal value throughout the country, a division of labor to some extent, introduced itself and commerce among the tribes. It also facilitated trade with strangers. The French and the Dutch had commerce with the Narragansetts before the English settled at Plymouth. Trading was a business at which the Narragansetts were very expert, having a dense population, more wealth in money, and generally more commercial enterprise and capital than their neighbors; arising partly from their local situation on the sea coast where the shells were abundant, of which their money was made, partly from their greater industry, and partly from the tribute of their dependent tribes. They were indefatigable in commerce, sharp, cunning and intelligent in trade.—They would try all markets within a hundred miles, carrying their wares on their back. To deal with them required a thorough knowledge of the trade, with patience and faithfulness. They were ad-

dicted to fraud themselves and quick to discover it in others. Some of them were honorable and fair dealers, but others and the larger part, knavish and deceitful, desirous to obtain credit, which if given, too often terminated in the loss of the debt as well as the customer. They understood the value and purity of their money better than the English, and could always detect that which was base or counterfeit.

The Indians were fond of sports and gambling, and the inhabitants of one town would unite and make large stakes against the inhabitants of another town. Individuals would often stake their money, houses, lands, and everything they possessed.

In sickness they suffered much for want of medical attendance, and comfortable and suitable nourishment.

They were divided into two classes, the superior and meaner sorts; those of the first rank were sober, grave, and yet cheerful, courteous and polite to strangers; and those of the lower class, on being saluted by a stranger, were friendly and civil. They did homage to their Sachem by stroking him on the shoulders. They were grateful for favors conferred, and for years after would remember and requite them, if they had the opportunity.

Indian corn was the most staple article of their food. Parched and pounded into meal, it was wholesome, nutritious and tasteful; kept dry, it was almost imperishable by time, and was always ready cooked and admirably adapted to sustain them on their journeys. One spoonful of this meal, with as much water, would make a meal for a single person. It was so light and portable, that a little basket slung over their back would contain enough to last many days. This, together with their bows and arrows, generally constituted the subsistence and arms of the warriors.

Another mode of preparing the Indian corn, was what they called *nasaump*, which was made by pounding the grain in a mortar so as to take off the hull, and then boiling it, which was to them an excellent food and a great luxury. The summer or bush squashes, or as Roger Williams called

them, the vine apple, were found here by the English. The Indians cultivated them in abundance. We are indebted to the aborigines for this excellent vegetable, and have almost literally adopted the Indian name *askutasquash*. Chestnuts were gathered by the Indians, dried and preserved, and would keep the whole year. The Indian ground nuts were another excellent article of food. These grew wild to about the diameter of a small hen's egg, and twice as long, on one small root which appeared like a string run through the middle longitudinally, the nuts being three or four inches apart, with about three or four in a string. They were something like a potato, though sweeter to the taste, and are found at this day in low lands near the brooks in Narragansett, and also in Newport. Acorns were dried and preserved as a precaution against famine. Whortleberries were dried and preserved through the year. Of the walnuts they made oil, one use to which they applied the oil was to anoint the head. Fish was another great source of subsistance. They were very dexterous and skillful in taking them, by seines, weirs, etc., besides their fishing in boats which was a great and successful operation.

Such was their hospitality to their neighbors and strangers, that they always offered their guest a part of what they had prepared for their own table, even when they had scarcely enough for themselves.

When it was necessary to call the tribe or neighborhood together, it was done by shouting and howling, which being repeated from house to house, gave the alarm to the whole town. If the whole nation was to be alarmed, one swift on foot ran to the next town, when a fresh runner was dispatched to the next, and so on till the whole were alarmed.

Although they had no letters or figures, they had a facility of reckoning to a great amount by the use of grains of corn, which served them instead of arithmetic.

Their affections were strong, especially for their children,

who were under but little restraint from their parents, family government being scarcely known among them.

Their wigwams were made by setting long poles in the ground in a circle the size they intended the house. The small ends were then brought near enough together at the top to allow a hole to serve as a chimney to let out the smoke and let in the light. The frame thus secured was the work of the men; the women then covered it with mats of a finer texture, fantastically wove in various colors. Their household furniture consisted principally of sacks, mats, baskets and earthen ware, all of which were made by the women. Their lands were broken up in the spring by the men who collected in numerous bodies and went from field to field for that purpose, until all the land in the town intended for planting was broken up; after which all the labor of planting, weeding and cultivating, as well as harvesting, drying and preserving the crop, was done by the women; and also all the household labor.

Their houses were removed from place to place with great facility, as the mats only were transported and new poles to be reared. When they removed from their summer to their winter stations, or from their winter to their summer stations, they left the poles, or frames, of their houses standing. At such times they had only the mats to remove and re-adjust in their former places. Being fond of society, they pitched their houses in clusters, or little towns of fifty or sixty each. The Narragansetts were so populous you might pass a dozen of those towns in going twenty miles. Houses of fifteen feet diameter at the base accommodated two families each, comfortably. They had no windows, and the door was made of a hanging mat. When the family all went out, the last person secured the door on the inside and went out at the chimney.

The great council wigwam in which the Sachems held audience and transacted public business was fifty feet in diameter at the base.

They measured time by the sun by day, and by the moon

and stars by night, in which they were remarkably accurate.

When any public communication was to be made they all sat down in a ring one to two or more deep, according to their numbers, (the speaker in the middle) every man with his pipe and tobacco, and in profound silence, while the orator or orators harangued with much eloquence and gesture, from one to two hours each.

Their shoes were made of a kind of wash leather of their own tanning, and of a good quality. On taking them off they were washed and hung up, in the house, to dry.

They were swift on foot, and would run from eighty to one hundred miles between the rising and setting of the sun.

When a person died all the family put on mourning, which was done by blacking their faces with soot or lamp-black, and their lamentations might be heard for half a mile. They continued this mourning and lamentations for weeks, and even a year if the deceased had been great public benefactor. They never mentioned the name of a friend after his death, and if any bore the same name he was hence forth called by another. If any one called the name of the deceased person he was fined. Repeating the name of a dead Sachem was so resented as frequently to cause the tribe to make war upon the Sachem and tribe so offending. The corpse of a deceased person was committed to the care of some wise, grave and well descended man, who caused it to be bound up in mats and buried, generally in a sitting posture, more especially if it was a person of rank. They first placed the corpse beside the grave, when the whole company sat around and lamented over it. When committed to the grave some of his most valuable and useful implements were deposited with the deceased to assist him on his supposed journey.

It was usual for the relations to make offerings to the Gods after his burial, and when Canonicus buried his son he burnt his palace and all the goods in it as an offering to their great God Cowtantowit.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDIANS OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Indians who inhabited the Island of Aquidne or Acquiday, now Rhode Island, were subjects of the Narragansett Sachems in the most extensive sense of the word. Their right was the right of entire and unconditional conquest. The Island was conquered some time before the settlement of the English at New Plymouth. The time of the conquest is not precisely known, but the battle which terminated the war and decided the fate of the Aquidians, is believed to have been fought at a place about three and a quarter miles from the State House in Newport, in the town of Middletown, in the swamp or low ground, near the brook, or river, as it was formerly called, a little to the eastward of the West road, or leading to Bristol Ferry.

The traditional account of this battle has been handed down from a physician who lived near the spot, more than one hundred years since, whose name was Doctor Tarrett, and who must have had it from the Indians themselves, or from them through the old people then living, whose recollection would carry them back to the first settlement of the Island, or nearly so, by the English. The Aquidian fleet first encountered the Narragansetts in a sea fight, and were overcome, routed and vanquished. At the before mentioned place the Aquidians collected the remnant of their warriors and tribe commanded by their Sachem in person, to make the last struggle in defence of their country and their lives. The Narragansetts surrounded their camp, attacked them on all tides and killed their Sachem, roasted and slew their warriors, and completed their conquest. The survivors then submitted themselves and lands to the conquerors and became their tributaries and dependents. This tradition has some countenance from the fact that numerous arrow heads have been ploughed up from time to time on and near the battle ground; and also hatchets, gouges, chisels and other tools made of stone, hard, firm and close grained, bearing an edge capable of cutting wood with tolerable facility.

The Narragansetts sold the island to the English settlers by their deed, dated March 24, 1638. The seat of Indian power was never transferred to the Island, but still remained in the Narragansett country, and on the island of Conanicut. Mr. William Coddington when he came to look for a place of settlement found a tribe of Indians on the island, whose Sachem was named *Wonnumetonomy*. His wigwam stood on a remarkable hill on the north part of the township of Newport. Coddington applied to this Saehem to purchase the island, whose answer was, that Canonicus and Miantannamo were the chief Sachems, and he could not sell the land. This Wonnumetonomy was the resident Sachem, or Governor of this island, under the Narragansett Sachems. The place of his former residence was called by the English after his name, vulgarly abbreviated to Tommony Hill, until about fourteen years since, when it underwent a new corruption, and is now more generally called Tammany Hill. Wonnumetonomy is believed to have been the heir of the Sachem killed in the battle as aforesaid and who submitted himself, his tribe and his lands to the Narragansetts. They permitted him still to preside over the local government of the island after it was reduced to a province. Tammany Hill may therefore be considered as having been the royal residence of the Sachems both before and after the conquest.

We give the foregoing Indian history of the island as we received it, partly from record, partly from circumstances, and partly from tradition. The fact of the conquest is re-eited in the Indian deed of the island. The circumstances of the conquest were by tradition from Dr. Tarrett. The location of the Sachem Wonnumetonomy's residence, we have by other tradition, which we deem conclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

'THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.'

For the religious controversy and persecution in Massachusetts, which caused some of the minority to settle the

island of Rhode Island, we give the following quotation from Callender's century sermon, commencing at the 13th and ending at the 34th page.

"It is allowed by all sides, the religious differences among the first settlers of the Massachusetts colony, gave rise to this colony and the settling of this island.

Almost all the first settlers of New England were Puritans. The people at Plymouth were generally of that sort called *Separatists*, and those of Boston generally had lived in the communion of the church of England, though they scrupled at conforming to some of the ceremonies. But these being come to so great a distance from the Bishop's power, could well enough agree in the same forms of worship and method of discipline with the church at Plymouth, and a mixt form of church government was generally set up. Though they had seemed well enough united by the common zeal against the ceremonies, yet now they were removed from the ecclesiastical courts. with a patent which gave them liberty of conscience, a variety of opinions as to several points before not so much regarded, and perhaps not thought of, now began to be visible and operate with considerable effects. It is no wonder such differences in opinion arose among them, as has been the case before among the Protestants in general. It was the avowed opinion of some among them of chiefest note and authority (Mr. Hooker.) 'That there were two great reserves for enquiry in that age of the world, 1st, where in the spiritual rule of our Lord's kingdom doth consist, and after what manner it is revealed, managed, and maintained in the souls of his people. The 2d, after what order the government of our Lord's kingdom is to be externally managed and maintained in his church.' [Magnaia, B. 3, p. 66.

Notwithstanding which, the chief leaders and the major part of the people, soon discovered themselves, as fond of uniformity, and as loth to allow liberty of conscience to such as differed from themselves, as those from whose power they had fled. Notwithstanding all their sufferings and

complaints in England, they seemed incapable of mutual forbearance ; perhaps they were afraid of provoking the higher powers at home, if they countenanced other sects ; and perhaps those who differed from them, took the more freedom in venting and pressing their peculiar opinions, from the safety and protection they expected, under a charter that had granted liberty of conscience.

In reality the true grounds of liberty of conscience, were not then known, or embraced by any sect or party of Christians ; all parties seemed to think, that as they only were in the possession of the truth, so they alone have the right to restrain, and crush all other opinions, which they respectively called error, and heresy, where they were the most numerous, and powerful, and in other places they pleaded a title, to liberty and freedom of their consciences. And yet at the same time, all would disclaim persecution for conscience sake, which has something in it so unjust, and absurd, so cruel and impious, that all men are ashamed of the least imputation of it. A pretence of the public peace, the preservation of the church of christ from infection, and the obstinacy of the heretics, are always made use of, to excuse, and justify that which stript of all disguises, and called by its true name, the light of nature, and the laws of Christ Jesus condemn and forbid in the most plain and solemn manner. Mr. R. Williams and Mr. J. Clarke, two fathers of the colony, appear among the first who publicly avowed that Jesus Christ is king in his own kingdom, and that no others had authority over his subjects in the affairs of conscience and eternal salvation. So that it was not singular, or peculiar in those people at the Massachusetts to think themselves bound in conscience, to use the sword of the civil magistrate , to open the understanding of heretics, or cut them off from the state, that they might not infect the church, or injure the public peace. These were not the only people who thought they were doing God good service, when smiting their brethren and fellow servants ; all other christian sects acted generally as if they thought this was the very best service they

could do to God, and the most effectual way to promote the gospel of peace, and prove themselves the true and genuine disciples of Jesus Christ—of Jesus Christ, who has declared his kingdom was not of this world, who had commanded his disciples to call no man master on earth, who had forbidden them to exercise lordship over each others consciences, who had required them to let the tares grow with the wheat till the harvest, and who had in fine, given mutual love, peace, long suffering and kindness, as the badge and mark of his religion.

Mr. Roger Williams a minister who come over to Salem 1630, had, on a disgust, removed to Plymouth, where he was an assistant to their minister, Mr. Smith, for two years. And being disgusted likewise at Plymouth, returned back to Salem, where he was chosen by the people, to succeed Mr. Skelton in 1634; the magistrates opposed his settlement there, as they had done before. They made great objections to his principles, and it is said some worldly things, helped to increase the animosities, that soon prevailed against him; though Mr. Williams appears, by the whole course and tenor of his life, and conduct here to have been one of the most disinterested men that ever lived, a most pious and heavenly minded soul. He was charged with holding it ‘unlawful for an unregenerate man to pray, or for a regenerate man to pray with him.’ ‘That it was unlawful for the magistrates to meddle with the breaches of the first table,’ and that he insisted on an unlimited toleration, or liberty of conscience; from whence they inferred him, an advocate for licentiousness, which the good man’s soul abhorred,’ and never disclaimed.’ However, on these accounts, and for teaching the patent was sinful, (in what sense and how truly is very obvious) for opposing the oath of fidelity (not out of disloyalty to the king, but on account of the nature of an oath, which he thought as a sacred thing, ought not to be forced on all men promiscuously whether, in a state of grace, or nature) ‘and for separating from and renouncing communion with, all the churches in the land, even with his own, for not join-

ing with him therein.' For these things he was at length banished the colony, as a disturber of the peace of the church and commonwealth; and as he says, 'a bull of excommunication, was sent after him in his absence.'

He came away to *Secunke*, since then called Rehoboth, where he procured a grant of land *Ousamequin* or *Massasoit*, the chief Sachem of Pokanokik. But being desired to remove from thence, which was within the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, 'he had several treaties with Myantonomy and Canonicus, the *Nantygansick*, or Narragansett Sachems, in the years 1634 and 1635, who assured him he should not want for land for a settlement, divine Providence giving him wonderfully great favor in the eyes of the Sachems. And in the spring of the year 1634-5, * he came over the river to a place called by the Indians *Mooshausick*, and by him named *Providence*, 'in a sense of God's merciful Providence to him in his distress.' And several of his friends following him, they planted there. The authority and power of Miantonomy awed all the Indians round to assist and succor these few feeble and helpless Englishmen, thus cast out by their brethren in a strange land. However, we must (to be impartial) own, that they being Englishmen, was a security and protection to them; unless the Indians had designed a general war. The English at Massachusetts employed Mr. Williams to make league offensive and defensive with the Narragansett Indians in the Pequot war which followed in 1637. And the Indian Sachems, in one of their confirmations of the grants of lands to him,† express their gratitude for the many kindnesses and services he had con-

*Mr. Callendar was mistaken in the above dates. Mr. Williams was minister of the church in Salem in the year 1635, and was sentenced to depart the jurisdiction in October of that year. He came to Seekonk the winter following, and to Providence the next spring, 1636. At that day between the first of January and the 25th of March, it was usual to date thus 1635-6.

†The said writing is dated "Narragansett, the 24th of the first month, commonly called March, the second year of our plantations, or planting at Mooshausick or Providence."

tinually done for them, both with their friends at 'Massachusetts, as also at *Qunniticut* and *Apaum*, or *Plymouth*.' Mr. Williams also maintained a loving correspondence with many of his old friends to the last, and was esteemed and valued by many of them; though he ever opposed, and that in print, once and again, what he called the *bloody tenant*, i. e. every kind and degree of persecution for conscience sake. The hardships and distresses of these poor exiles, are hardly to be conceived by the present generation, who through the divine goodness, have never seen anything like what they cheerfully endured. But divine Providence, in which they trusted, supported them, and provided for them in their greatest straits, and wonderfully blessed their honest industry, so that in a few years they had plenty of all things necessary to their subsistence and comfort.

The banishment of Mr. Williams, and the voluntary exile of many of his adherents, did not put an end to the unhappy divisions, and contentions in the Massachusetts. Mr. Hains, the Governor, in 1635, did, with great difficulty, still and quiet the storm for the present, in the beginning of his administration; but Mr. (afterwards) Sir Henry Vane, jun. arriving at Boston that summer, and zealously falling in with the opinions of one party, he was by them persuaded to tarry there, (tho' designed for Connecticut River) and was the next year, 1636, chosen Governor, and then the animosities and contentions were carried to a very great height—one side reproaching the other as legalists and under a covenant of works, &c. and the others calling them familists, antinomians, &c. The next year, Mr. Winthrop being rechosen Governor, with a great struggle, he strenuously exerted himself to crush and exterminate the opinions he disapproved.

A synod was called for that end at New Town (since named Cambridge) on the 30th of August, where eighty erroneous opinions were presented, debated, and condemned; and a court held on the 2nd of October following at the same place, banished a few of the chief persons among those who were aspersed with those errors; and censured several

that had been the most active, not, it seems, for their holding those opinions, but for their pretended seditious carriage and behavior; and the church at Boston, likewise, excommunicated at least one of its members, not for those opinions, but for denying they ever held them, and the behavior which these heats occasioned; and some of these, with their friends and followers came to this Island.

Notwithstanding such a formidable number of errors, produced at the synod, that which these people differed in from others, was chiefly this, as Mr. John Clarke has briefly represented it, viz:—‘Touching the covenants and in point of evidencing a man’s good estate. Some, says he, press’d hard for the covenant of works, and for sanctification to be the first and chief evidence; others (he means himself, and those who came here) pressed as hard for the covenant of grace that was established on better promises, and for the evidence of the spirit, as that which is a more sure, constant and satisfactory witness.’ This account is agreeable to what there is in those books, written on the other side, I have had the opportunity to consult; only they must be allowed to express in their own way, their own sentiments of the opinions of the other side, and they add such shades as darken and disfigure the opinions of the opposite party, and set off their own to the best advantage.

Dr. Mather thus describes the five questions, debated between the synod and Mr. Cotton, (which were the same points about which all the divisions first began,) they were ‘about the order of things in our union to our lord Jesus Christ, about the influence of our faith in the application of his righteousness, about the use of our sanctification in evidencing our justification, and about the consideration of our lord Jesus Christ, by men, yet under a covenant of works, briefly they were the points whereon depend the grounds of our assurance for blessedness in another and better world. [Magnalia, B. 7. p. 17.

Mr. Neal says: ‘The commonwealth was almost torn in pieces by intestine divisions, occasioned by the spreading of

familistical errors among the people.' And from the writers before him, he gives the original of the controversy to this purpose : ' The members of the church at Boston used to meet once a week to repeat the sermons they heard on the Lord's day, and to debate on the doctrines contained in them. Those meetings being peculiar to the men, some of the zealous women thought it might be useful to them. One Mrs. Hutchinson, a woman of bold and masculine spirit, and a great admirer of Mr. Cotton, set up one at her house. The novelty of the thing, and the fame of the woman quickly gained her an audience, and from these meetings arose all the errors that soon overspread the country.' He says she taught that believers in Christ are personally united to the spirit of God ; that commands to work out our salvation with fear and trembling, belong to none but such as are under the covenant of works ; that sanctification is not a good evidence of a good estate. She likewise set up immediate revelation about future events, to be believed as equally infallible with the scriptures ; and a great many other chimeras and fancies, which, says he, under the pretense of exalting the free grace of God, destroyed the practical part of religion, and opened a door to all sorts of licentiousness.' [Neal's Hist. C. 5. p. 166.]

I shall not enter into the merits of the cause, there is neither time nor occasion for it, only, I must observe how each side ascribed to the others consequences they imagined followed from their opinions, which they did not see or own. And particularly the people who came here, had things laid to their charge which they utterly denied, and detested equally with their antagonists. So harshly did their adversaries judge of them, as even to involve in their opinions, or the consequences of them, a denial of the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting, which totally subverts and destroys christianity, and all religion at once, which necessarily implies a future state ; when yet the whole debate supposed the truth of christianity, and the certainty of a future state ; and the main question was about the method in which they

might best obtain an assurance of their interest in, and their title to, the inheritance of the saints in light. The very first of the eighty errors, to be tried in the synod, doth, as I remember, charge the denial of the immortality of the soul, as a consequence of the opinion that the faculties of the soul are passive or quiescent in the work of conversion and regeneration; when yet the synod themselves unanimously believed particular election, and irresistible grace.

'The question was, by what evidence must a man proceed in taking to himself the comforts of his justification? The bigger part of the country laid the first and main stress of our comfortable evidence on our sanctification, but the opinionists, says Dr. Mather, went for another sort of evidence as the chief, viz: the spirit of God by a powerful application of a promise, begetting in us and revealing to us a powerful assurance of our being justified.' [Mag. B. 7, p. 14.

Now as the Doctor adds (even on this way of stating the question, or expressing the sentiments of those called opinionists, which they would be far from acquiescing in as expressing their full and true opinion). 'The truth might easily have united both these opinions.' But as he goes on, 'They carried the matter on to a very perilous door, opened to many errors and evils, yea to threaten the peaceable order in government.' But they deny and disclaim the consequences fixed on them, and justify their own opinions and conduct, and charge the other party with as fatal and mischievous consequences, and a conduct arbitrary and oppressive.

Besides the differences about those points for which these people were charged with antinomianism, what was called familism was perhaps not a little offensive. Nay the differences in opinion were worked up to almost a state quarrel at the last, as arminianism had been in Holland, and Episcopacy was in England afterwards, and as the reformation still is all over Europe. The public affairs of town and colony were affected by these contentions, and the governor and assistants put in and out, as the one or the other side pre-

vailed. The whole people unhappily run into factions and parties in such a manner as if contention and every evil work had not been evidence incontestable, that the wisdom from which they proceeded could not be from above. But so it is, where men differ about religion, their contentions are usually the most sharp, and carried on with the most rancorous heat and animosity, even though they differ about the smallest matters, or when, as was the case here, they differ from each other but in a very little.'

A great part of the body of the people, and I am apt to think at the first, the majority of the town of Boston were of the same side the question with those people who afterwards came here. 'Tis certain the synod and the court were both held at New-Town, because of the disaffection of the people of Boston. The deputies of the town, at least some of them, espoused that party. The town, at least many of them, petitioned in their favor. And Mr. Cotton, the chief oracle then of both town and country, was confidently believed by them to be of the opinion they contended for. To which I might add the number of the people in that town that were censured at the court.

Those who came away were most of them long esteemed as brethren of the church, and never censured by the church at all; nay, that church did long retain some particularities as to the brethren's power in church affairs, and their liberty to exercise their gifts in private or family meetings, and as to the subjects of infant baptism. It is certain that Mr. Wheel-right, minister to a branch of that church, at a place since called Braintree (where the town had some lands) was eager and zealous against the covenant of works; and was banished by the court for what was then called sedition by the same rule which will make every dissent from, or opposition to a majority in any religious affairs, to be sedition, and an iniquity to be punished by the judge. The minor part must always be seditious, if it be sedition to defend their own religious opinions, and endeavor to confute the contrary. This maxim once allowed must chain men down under er-

rors and falsehoods wherever they prevail, and even rivet their chains. On this foot, what will become of the glorious martyrs for the gospel in the first ages of it, and the holy apostles, who turned the world upside down, who turned men from darkness to light, from the God of the nations, whom they called vanities to the living and true God. Nay, what shall we say of our blessed Savior himself, who says he came to send division on earth. How shall we excuse the protestants, nay, how shall we justify the puritans themselves, if it be seditious to oppose any religious opinions which we think are false or erroneous, when the major part of the society happen to think otherwise. I must further add, that however Mr. Cotton, at the synod, after long labor with him, disowned many of the opinions charged on these people, yet he would not condemn all the said errors in the gross, as the rest did, and there is some reason to believe that he differed from the other ministers to the last, at least in the manner of explaining these most abstruse and difficult points, if he did not continue to hold that 'union to Christ was before faith in him, and that the habit of faith proceeded or followed from our justification,' which 'tis said, he once seemed to hold in the synod, and which was in reality the root or fountain of all the opinions so much faulted in this people. And however Mr. Cotton has in print disowned them, and they are by others charged with falsehood and calumny, and in shrouding themselves under his great name; yet they who should be owned to know their own opinions, and understand their own expressions and designs best, always persisted in it that Mr. Cotton was with them, or that they meant no more than they understood him to mean.

But to return,—the affair was agitated in court for three days, and some changing sides in the court, the majority were on the side of the synod, and took measures effectually to support their own opinions; whereupon many of the other side determined to remove for peace sake, and to enjoy the freedom of their consciences. And Mr. John Clarke,

'who made the proposal, was requested with some others, to seek out a place, and thereupon by reason of the suffocating heat of the summer before he went north to be somewhat cooler, but the winter following proving as cold, they were forced in the spring to make towards the south. So having sought the Lord for direction, they agreed, that while their vessel was passing about a large and dangerous cape, (Cape Cod) they would pass over by land, having Long Island and Delaware Bay in their eye for the place of their residence. At Providence Mr. R. Williams lovingly entertained them, and being consulted about their design, readily presented two places before them in the Narragansett Bay, the one on the Main called Sow-Wames, the south-easterly part of the Neck, since called Phebe's Neck, in Barrington* and Aquedneck, now Rhode Island.' And inasmuch as they were determined to go out of every other jurisdiction, Mr. Williams and Mr. Clarke, attended with two other persons, went to Plymouth to enquire how the case stood ; they were lovingly received and answered, that Sowames was the garden of their patent. But they were advised to settle at Aquedneck, and promised to be looked on as free, and to be treated and assisted as loving neighbors.—[Mr. J. Clarke's Nar.]

On their return the 7th of March, 1637-8, the people to the number of eighteen incorporated themselves a body politic, and chose Mr. Coddington their leader, to be the Judge or Chief Magistrate. After the same manner Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies were forced to enter into a voluntary agreement or covenant at the first, as having no legal authority amongst them the people here however immediately sought a patent, in a few years obtained one.

Mr. Williams was very instrumental in procuring the Island of the Indian Sachems, and has left this account in perpetuum rei memoriam : 'It was not price or money that

*Perhaps Sowames is properly the name of the river where the two Swansey Rivers meet and run together for near a mile, when they empty themselves into Narragansett Bay, or of a small Island where these two rivers meet at the bottom of New Meadow Neck, so called.

could have purchased Rhode Island, but it was obtained by love, that love and favor which that honored gentleman, Sir Henry Vane and myself, had with the great Sa chem, Myantonemo, about the league which I procured between the Massachusetts English and the Narragansetts in the Pequot war. This I mention, that as the truly noble Sir Henry Vane hath been so great an instrument in the hand of God for procuring this Island of the barbarians, as also for procuring and confirming the Charter, it may be with all thankful acknowledgements recorded and remembered by us and ours who reap the sweet fruits of so great benefits, and such unheard of liberties amongst us.' [Ms. of R. W.] And in another manuscript he tells us that the Indians were very shy and jealous of selling the lands to any, and chose rather to make a grant of them to such as they affected, but at the same time expected such gratuities and rewards as made an Indian gift a very dear bargain. And the colony 70 years ago, 1666 avered, that tho' the favor of Mr. Williams had with Myantonomy was the great means of procuring the grants of the lands, yet the purchase had been dearer than of any lands in New England; the reason of which might be, partly, the English inhabited between two powerful nations, the Wampanoags to the north and east, who had formerly possessed some part of their grants before they had surrendered it to the Narragansetts, and though they freely owned the submission, yet it was thought best by Mr. Williams to make them easy by gratuities, to the Sachem, his Counsellors and Followers. On the other side the Narragansetts were very numerous, and the natives inhabiting any spot the English sat down upon or improved, were all to be bought off to their content, and often times were to be paid over and over again.

On the 24th of March, 1637-8, this day an hundred years, the Indian Sachems signed the deed or grant of the Island of Aquedneck, &c., and the English not only honestly paid the mentioned gratuities to the Sachems, but many more to the inhabitants to move off, as appears by the receipts still extant.

(*to be continued.*)

LETTERS OF GOVERNOR GREENE TO THE COLO-
NIES OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS,
NEW YORK, AND TO THE DELEGATES IN
CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE CONDI-
TION OF RHODE ISLAND DURING
THE REVOLUTION.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND TO GOY. TRUMBULL.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Council Chamber,
Providence, 26th May, 1778. }

SIR:—This is to inform you, that a party of about seven hundred of the enemy landed upon the eastern part of this State the night before last, towards break of day, and burnt about thirty houses and stores in the towns of Bristol and Warren; as also our flat-bottom boats, to the number of about seventy or eighty, which lay at a place called Kicke-muit, which has greatly alarmed the inhabitants of this State; especially as we have been for a considerable time past almost entirely neglected by our sister States not assisting with their quota of troops, according to the agreement entered into by the convention at Springfield; and unless we can be better furnished for the future, I see nothing to hinder immediate destruction from taking place; for unless the major part of our militia are continually upon duty, the shores cannot be properly guarded; and in that case, we shall very soon be deprived of the necessaries of life; that considering our unhappy situation, and how distressing the

season has now opened, I am convinced, I need not use any further arguments to convince you of the necessity of your states' sending forward their troops with the utmost despatch.

I am, with great respect, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



To Governor Trumbull and President Powell.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND TO THE COUNCIL OF
THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Providence, May 31, 1778.

GENTLEMEN:—The exposed situation of the frontier State of Rhode Island, hath ever been an object that engaged the attention and claimed the exertions of the other New England States in her favor; and this she had a right to expect after the mutual agreement of their convention at Springfield, and its ratification by the Continental Congress.

But the moderation with which our sister states have of late conducted, in a matter of such importance, has thrown us under the greatest disadvantages, and we already feel its distressing consequences; by the late descent of the enemy, the public as well as this State, have suffered a very considerable loss; and they are now, at this moment, burning and ravaging the towns of Tiverton and Freetown.

We have ordered our battalions to be filled by apportioning them to the several towns who are to furnish their quotas by the 10th of June, under severe penalties for neglect;

and in addition to those already raised, have one-sixth part of our militia, alarm and independent companies, constantly on duty ; and shall make every other exertion in our power to defend ourselves, until the stipulated aids arrive. And we do, in the most earnest manner, call upon the State of Massachusetts-Bay immediately to send in their quota of troops, and rescue us from the destruction that otherwise must ensue.

I am yours, &c.,

WM. GREENE.

To the Council of Massachusetts Bay.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

In General Assembly,
South Kingstown, October 31st, 1778. }

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN :—The scarcity of provisions within this state necessary for the support of its inhabitants, occasions our addressing you at this time.

We will briefly state the causes of this scarcity. The unfortunate expedition of 1777, against Rhode Island, prevented the English grain from being sown in the usual quantities, and the severe drought of the past summer cut short the produce of what was sown, as well as the labors of the present season ; and from our men being all on duty for a considerable time the present fall, great losses accrued for want of a timely harvest.

Added to these, we have been obliged for the two years past, to keep as guards on our shores, great numbers of our militia, whereby the State was deprived of their labor in agriculture ; and our best lands, to the amount of nearly one-fourth part of our whole State, have been either in the possession of the enemy, or so situated with respect to them, as to render their improvement impracticable ; and by the blockade of our ports by the enemy ; and the embargos prohibiting the exportation of provisions from the neighboring

States, has prevented supplies both by land and water being brought in necessary quantities into this State. We wish you also to consider that a number of the distressed inhabitants have already come, and are daily coming off from Rhode Island to seek support, and that a large body of troops are posted in the state.

From these facts it is easy to conceive the distress to which we are liable, unless prevented by timely supplies from your State, and such other of our sister States as can afford them.

And we will not doubt, from a due consideration thereof, that you will immediately remove every obstacle that prevents, on the part of your State, the free importation of provisions by land or water, into ours, for the consumption of its inhabitants; assuring you it shall be our particular care to prevent any supplies going to the enemy; and that no provisions be exported from this State to foreign parts.

In the name and in behalf of the General Assembly,

I am, with great esteem, honorable gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

WILLIAM GREENE.

To the General Assembly of Connecticut.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND TO GOVERNOR CLINTON
OF NEW YORK.

Warwick, January 7, 1779.

SIR:—The necessary article of bread is so scarce in this state, that the General Assembly have directed me to write to Your Excellency, requesting that the embargo may be so far dispensed with, as to permit flour and grain to be transported by land from your state, for the sole purpose of feeding the inhabitants of this.

This state never produced bread-corn sufficient for the inhabitants thereof, at the best of times; but always imported large quantities from yours, and the other southern states.

The enemy have been in possession of near one-third of

the best plow-land in this state, for more than two years. From the large bodies of militia that we have been obliged to keep on duty the whole time, we have not been able to improve the lands that we had remaining in our possessions, in the best manner. Add to all this, that there are several thousands of the inhabitants of Rhode Island come off, that must be supported among us; a great part of them in necessitous circumstances.

Your Excellency will be able to judge, from what your own inhabitants suffer, how hard the lot of those poor people must be, when I inform you that corn nor flour cannot be purchased for money at any price whatever.

We have made repeated application to our sister state of Connecticut for them to grant us the favor we now ask of you; but all in vain. We have given our delegates instructions to lay our unhappy case before Congress, and to request their interposition with your state and Connecticut for relief.

On the whole, we doubt not Your Excellency will take the earliest opportunity to lay this request before your Assembly, or Executive Council, and use your influence that our reasonable request shall be granted.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most humble servant,

WILLIAM GREENE.

To His Excellency George Clinton, Esq.

THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND TO THE DELEGATES IN
CONGRESS.

Warwick, January 7, 1779.

GENTLEMEN:—The distresses of the inhabitants on Rhode Island increase so fast that large numbers are daily leaving the island and coming over to us. I wish we were able to afford them that support which they deserve on every consideration; more especially as they have now left their all for the cause of virtue and liberty. But alas, it is totally

out of our power to supply them with the necessary article of bread, through a real scarcity of grain.

You are sensible that at the best of times, this state never raised bread-corn sufficient to support its own inhabitants; nearly one-quarter of the best plow-land is now in possession of the enemy; and other considerable tracts so exposed, that the occupiers have not dared nor been able to plant them for two years past. Added to all this, a strict embargo from all the western and southern states.

We have had no other resources than what we have found in our own territory, and some small quantities with which we have been furnished from the Massachusetts. It must be spoken to their honor, that although they have many large sea-port towns to supply of their own, they have freely permitted us to purchase provisions in their state, without molestation.

We have repeatedly applied to the authority of the state of Connecticut, for liberty to purchase and transport by land bread and meat for the support of the inhabitants of this state; but have been always put off without having our request granted.

'Tis an express vote of our General Assembly that you lay this matter before Congress, and request them, in the strongest terms, to take it up, and so far interest themselves in our behalf, as to have the embargoes repealed in New York and Connecticut, as respects supplying the inhabitants of this state with provisions by land.

If some relief is not speedily granted, many of the poorer sort of inhabitants, especially those that have come off from Rhode Island, must inevitably perish for want.

We doubt not you will make a warm and spirited application to Congress on the grievance as pointed out. Your own general knowledge of the truth of the above facts, with others, prevents my adding any thing further at present.

You will be as speedy in your application as possible, and make return of your success. I have the honor to be &c,

W. GREENE.

To the Honorable the Delegates in Congress from Rhode Island.

JOURNAL OF LIEUT. JOHN TREVETT, 1774-1782.

Continued from page 199.

FEBRUARY, 1777. I am once more on board the sloop Providence, and I find Jonathan Pitcher, Esq., is to take command, and we are only waiting for a good chance to sail. Made sail at sunset, with a light wind from the N. E. Standing down the river, passed a ship off Prudence, and went through Narragansett Bay, and ran so near a 50 gun ship about 2 A. M. as to hear them talking on board. At sunrise we were becalmed about two miles from the light house, and could see Newport and the ships in the harbor. About 10 A. M. a small breeze sprung from the S. W., and we arrived at New Bedford that night.

We had but few men on board, as it was not expected that we should get out of Providence river, but we got her new manned and sailed on a cruise to the eastward; nothing material happening until we arrived off Cape Breton. About five leagues off Cape Breton saw several sail, and heard a number of heavy cannon. A brig bore down on us and began a fire at long shot; we ran from her about one hour until we got in good order for action, when we took in sail and let her come up close along side. The sea being smooth, we cut away all her colors in forty minutes, and they began to be slack, but in a few minutes they began to fire as brisk as ever, and cut our sails and rigging badly; it lasted about forty minutes longer, when we cut away her main-topmast. We hailed them without a trumpet, being close on her starboard quarter, to know whether they gave

up or not, and the answer was "yes." Capt. Pitcher was badly hurt, but kept the deck till she gave up; but I can tell you it was *diamond cut diamond*. Capt. Pitcher sent me in the barge first on board; I found them with a very bloody deck, and her spars, sails and rigging very much injured. I staid on board until I sent the Captain on board our sloop. The cabin floor was covered with the wounded, so that you could scarcely find room for your foot, and I found some of them were Irish, as they cried out for "Jesus sake" to spare their lives; they were very badly wounded. We found she was direct from England, and that she had 25 soldiers and two officers on board, besides the crew, and was loaded with King's stores, and bound for Quebec.

Our sloop was so badly wounded in the masts and spars that we were obliged to send down her topsail yard and topmast. We manned the brig; and that night the wind blew very hard with squalls, and the next morning she was not to be seen—Captain Pitcher had ordered her to New Bedford. We were obliged to give up our cruise and put away for Nantucket, and in a short time we arrived at Bedford, carrying with us all our new Burgoyne soldiers. One word more: A better officer than Capt. Pitcher I think cannot be.

May, 1777.—We are now fitting our vessel for Capt. John P. Rathbone. I have just received an account of my brother's (Constant Church Trevett) being taken; he commanded a merchant vessel bound from the West Indies to Carolina. He was sent to New York and put on board the Old Jersey, a British prison-ship. I immediately sent on to Boston and procured a British Captain to send to New York, but it was too late, for before the British Captain arrived he died with hard treatment from the British pirates, as I may say and say the truth. Black Beard, the notorious pirate, was a Christian to them *billingsgate villains* that had the command at New York. I shortly after saw some Americans who were on board the same prison-ship with my brother; they were exchanged and had got home, but they looked as

though they were in a deep consumption. I heard enough from my poor Americans to convince me that if I had my choice, I had rather be taken by the Turks! But I must stop short here and say but little; mark well, "revenge is sweet!" We shall sail in a short time on a cruise.

June, 1777.—We are under sail, bound to the Vineyard, to get a few men. At Bedford I pressed one John Scranton, one of my townsmen, and three others. We arrived at Old Town, lay there two days, got what men we could, and then ran for Sandy Hook and made it. We saw some large ships lying there, and at the same time saw a ship, brig, schooner and sloop get under way and come out, standing to the S. E. We dogged them until the next day, when we had them a good distance from the Hook, and then stood for them. About 3 p. m. we came up with the ship, the other vessels being near to her weather bow, and hailed her. She had her pennant and ensign flying, but gave us no answer, and we gave her a bow gun, intending to break her cabin windows. We drew very near her, but the wind being scant we found we could not get to windward, so we bore away and went under her lee, as near as we could, and gave her a good broadside. She immediately gave us as good a one, and run us aboard on our starboard quarter, and hung there about five minutes, until she broke all our sweeps that were lashed there. At the same time the brig of 10 guns and the schooner of 8 tons lost no time—all three of them firing into us at once. As the ship fell off she gave us her starboard broadside, and we shot ahead of them with our sails and rigging much cut to pieces. We then bore away, all hands employed in fixing our rigging. We had but a poor crew at this time. Our loss was our sailing master, Capt. George Sinkins, of Newport, who was killed, and only two or three men slightly wounded. We hove him overboard, got our rigging repaired as soon as possible, and made sail for the ship. We came up with her just after sunset, with a determination to board her, for we well knew if we carried

the ship that the rest of the vessels would fall into our hands. We ran within half pistol shot, and gave her a full broadside, but all three of them played their part so well we gave it up.

At this time the schooner was ahead of the other vessels, and we ran alongside and took her. We found her to be of about 140 tons burthen, and heard that the ship had 16 guns, Henry Johnson, commander, and that all of them were bound to Jamaica, in ballast. The schooner had some horses and carriages on board, and we ordered her for Bedford, where she arrived safe. We had 12 guns only, but steered the same course that we thought the ship did, intending at daylight to have the third heat at her, but in the morning saw only one sail, a long distance to the southward. We stood for her and she for us, until we saw she was a privateer, when she ran and got away. We stood to the southward and eastward, nothing happening for some days ; saw and spoke a brig from Eustatia, bound to Holland, and let her pass ; saw several Danes and Dutch.

Being in the Gulf Stream, it being meridian, saw a sail as far as we could discover ; stood for her, and at sunset found her to be a ship. Her crew appeared to act strangely ; she decoyed us before the wind, and sometime shaking in the wind, top-gallants and all sail out. About 1 o'clock A. M., it being star light, we neared her, and some of our crew said she showed lights, but the officers could not see any. We came within pistol shot and hailed her, but received no answer. We gave her three shots at once, which made a cracking on board of her, but still no answer, and no lights were seen. Captain Rathbone ordered the boat out, armed her, and told me to take command of her, and said for my consolation, if they killed me ! he would not spare one of them. I set out and ordered the coekswain to steer under her stern ; I held a lanthern and saw her rudder was gone, and hailed, but received no answer. I ordered the coekswain to steer round her larboard quarter, and go alongside, and I sent one man up with the lanthern, and followed him. I

found no boats on deck, but saw on the quarter deck a deep sea-lead and line. I went into the cabin and found all the beds and all the trunks full of rich clothing, and chests with their keys in them. One of our men cried out, a man! a man! I asked where, and it proved to be a small dog, that opened all the eyes he had, but could not speak our yankee tongue. I then went into the hold and found her in ballast; no cargo or provisions, except bread, and 40 casks nails, and a few cases of French cordials. I sent the chests, trunks, and what was of value on board our sloop, but we were so lately out we could not stow away much. The ship being destitute of a rudder it would have been difficult to get her into port, so we kept the barge plying all day and until late in the evening, when we took out the dog, and for fear she would fall into the hands of the English, (she being a noble ship,) we set her on fire and burnt her to the water's edge. She appeared to be a French ship of about three hundred tons. The trunks were full of ladies' rich silk gowns, shoes and fancy articles; and gentlemen's fine shirts, all ruffled in French style, French pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c. She was a tight ship, and we think she must have got on Cape Hatteras Shoals, and the crew and passengers had abandoned her. She was under full sail, top-gallant-sails hoisted at a run and sheeted home; they must have left her in great haste. After we arrived in port we examined the Southern papers, but could not get any information of such a ship. We suppose the westerly winds drove her into the Gulf Stream, as there we came across her.

Nothing material happening, we finished our cruise, and returned into Bedford, and found our sloop much out of repair.

August, 1777. Set the carpenters and caulkers to work on the sloop, and I went to spend a few days at Providence and East Greenwich; returned and commenced recruiting for a new cruise, with John Peck Rathbone commander, as before.

November, 1777. All ready for sailing, intending a short cruise. Hove anchor and stood for Block Island, with a light wind from the N. E. At night commenced a snow storm, and the next day it blew a gale of wind, which sprung our bowsprit. Hove to all night, blowing hard; next day bore away, standing to the S. W., intending for South Carolina. Nothing material happened until we arrived off Charlestown Bar. We ran in for the bar and got near to it, in five fathoms water; night coming on, and saw no pilot boat. We stood off and on, waiting for daylight; our guns all in, and ports secured; a very pleasant moonlight night. About 2 o'clock in the morning saw a sail in shore; we took her to be a Droger, going from Charlestown to Georgetown; but shortly after one of our officers came down and informed Capt. Rathbone that she was standing for us, and very near. Capt. Rathbone and myself went on deck, and she hailed us, and ordered "the d—d yankee beggars to haul down the colors." We had a foul weather Jack at the mast head. In a few minutes she run under our lee-quarter, gave us a broadside without any courtesy, and run ahead of us. Capt Rathbone ordered the boatswain to call all hands to quarters, as still as he could, and not use his call. The Privateer, (as she proved to be) bore away, and coming up again was soon alongside; we were all ready for them, and as soon as they made the first flash we gave them a yankee welcome, with a handsome broadside. They up helm and ran to the eastward, and not having a man hurt, of any consequence, we made sail after them, but owing to our sails and rigging being badly cut away it was some time before we could get under full sail. The chase immediately a lantern at mast head, but it being a beautiful moonlight morning, the light could not be seen a great distance.. We knew by their throwing out that signal, however, that there was an enemy not far off, and we fired no more cannon at her, but we continued the chase and found we gained on her every hour. Day appeared, and the look-out-man reported a large ship under the land, standing close on a wind

to the southward and eastward, the wind being S. W. About sunrise we neared the Privateer so much that the Lieut. from the round house fired several times at us, and the balls went a distance beyond us. I told Capt. Rathbone that we had without doubt as good muskets as they had. I spoke to Mr. Michael Molten and Mr. Bailey, (of Boston) and requested them to go forward with me, and take a shot at him, as he made a fine mark to be shot at standing on the round house. We had not fired more than three shot before we saw him fall, and instantly the Privateer got in the wind, and we were alongside of her in a few minutes; when we boarded her and found it was her Lieutenant we had shot, and he fell on the man steering at the wheel. This Lieut. belonged to the State of Virginia, and he expected to be punished if taken by the Americans, so he was determined to fight as long as he could. He had a handsome brace of pistols at his side when he laid dead on deck. We found five men badly wounded on board; our shot went into one quarter and out through the other, and she was badly shattered.

The ship we saw to windward was a frigate, and the officers of the privateer we captured were on board of her the day before, and were to meet her next day off Charleston Bar. We got so far to the eastward that we stood for Georgetown. We had taken in the privateer six negroes, whom they took the day before while out of Charleston a fishing. On examining the blacks we found they were pilots, belonging to citizens of Charleston. The officers and crew consented to deliver them up to Messrs Harcott & Tucker, merchants at Georgetown, to be sent to their owners clear of expense. A day or two after we arrived at Georgetown we committed all our prisoners to jail, except the Captain, who I escorted to Charleston and delivered to the Commissary of Prisoners. There I saw my old friend Commodore Biddle; he had three ships under his command, all ready for sea, and at this time there was an embargo throughout the State of South Carolina. Commodore Bid-

dle tried very hard to persuade me to go with him, but I informed him I was under an engagement to Capt. Rathbone to go and take New Providence, as one Capt. Newton had lately arrived from New Providence, and gave us information that the rich ship Mary, from Jamaica, had put in there in distress, and that we could get there before she be ready for sea. As this was the ship by which our sailing master, Mr. George Sinkens, of Newport, was killed about six months since, when off New York, and had given us a warm reception, we thought the time of retaliation had come, and we had a notion of killing two birds with one stone; so we determined to go, and take fort Nassau, and then we should have command of the town of New Providence and its harbor, and take what we pleased. Capt. Rathbone was at the coffee-house in Charleston. Com. Biddle and myself went from Mr. Dorstas, then Continental agent to the coffee-house, to see Capt. Rathbone, as I told Com. Biddle if Capt. Rathbone would consent, I would go with him. Com. Biddle said it was downright presumption to undertake such an attempt, and aliuded to the Scotch ship that was taken from Lieut. McDougal and myself, but I told him the prisoners were all well landed in Virginia. He plead with Capt. Rathbone to let me go, but it answered no purpose; for, said Capt. Rathbone, "I have made an agreement with Capt. Trevett and I will not give him up," so that puts a finish on the conversation. We shook hands, and the Commodore said, "I am very sorry, for I shall never see you more." Capt. Rathbone and myself returned immediately to Georgetown.

(To be continued.)

An almanac 3,000 years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure followed by three characters, signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like other Egyptian manuscripts, it is written on papyrus and in columns, but is not in its integrity, having been torn.

THE MILITIA OF RHODE ISLAND, 1767.

Contributed by Mrs. Eliza H. L. Barker, Tiverton, R. I.

THE following officers were appointed to command the
respective Trained Bands, or Companies of Militia, in
the Colony of Rhode Island, June, 1767.

NEWPORT.

FIRST COMPANY—Jethro Spooner, Captain; Joshua Sayer,
Jr., Lieutenant; Peleg Barker, Jr., Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Robert Lillibridge, Jr., Captain; Ben-
jamin Barker, Lieutenant; Joseph Sanford, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—William Davis, Captain; Sam. Daven-
port, Lieutenant; Elisha Lawton, Ensign.

FOURTH COMPANY—Benoinie Peckham, Captain; Nathaniel Gladding, Lieutenant; James Davis, Ensign.

PROVIDENCE.

FIRST COMPANY—Henry Bacon, Captain; Elisha Bacon,
Lieutenant; Richard Godfrey, Ensign.

PORTRSMOUTH.

FIRST COMPANY—Jonathan Cornell, Captain; Joseph Bor-
den, Lieutenant; William Cornell, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—James Allen, 2d, Captain; Thomas
Allen, Lieutenant; William Remington, Ensign.

WARWICK.

FIRST COMPANY—John Lippitt, Captain; Benjamin Arnold, (son of Simon) Lieutenant; William Greene, (son of Richard) Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Nathan Millwood, Captain; George Briggs, Lieutenant; William Waterman, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—John Tibbitts, Captain; Thos. Rice, (son of Randall) Lieutenant; Elisha Brown, Jr., Ensign.

WESTERLY.

FIRST COMPANY—Oliver Babcock, Captain; Elkanah Babcock, Lieutenant; Nathan Davis, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Samuel Champlin, Captain; Christopher Babcock, Lieutenant; Joshua Rose, Ensign.

NEW SHOREHAM.

FIRST COMPANY—Edward Hull, Captain; Thomas Dickens, Lieutenant; John Mott, Ensign.

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

FIRST COMPANY—John Allen, Captain; Benjamin Tanner, Lieutenant; Samuel Allen, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Benoinie Shearman, Captain; Isaac Brownell, Lieutenant; William Cole, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—Richard Updike, Captain; William Spencer, Lieutenant; Richard Boone, Ensign.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

FIRST COMPANY—Samuel Hazard, Captain; Thomas Steadman, Jr., Lieutenant; William Hull, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Richard Gardner, Captain; Thomas Hopkins, Jr., Lieutenant; Palmer Sheldon, Ensign.

EAST GREENWICH.

FIRST COMPANY—Joseph Cornell, Captain; Joshua Godfrey, Lieutenant; Remington Kinyon, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Silas Spencer, Captain; Morgan Carvin, Lieutenant; Job Briggs, Ensign.

—
JAMESTOWN.

FIRST COMPANY—William Martin, Captain; Benjamin Carr, (son of Thomas) Lieutenant; Samuel Sloecum, Jr., Ensign.

—
SMITHFIELD.

FIRST COMPANY—Gideon Sales, Captain; Benjamin Medbury, Lieutenant; Richard Harris, Jr., Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Enoch Sprague, Captain; Simon Aldrich, Lieutenant; Israel Mowry, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—Stephen Keith, Captain; William Potter, Lieutenant; John Smith, Jr., Ensign.

—
SCITUATE.

FIRST COMPANY—Andrew Angell, Captain; Capt. Joseph Knight, Lieutenant; Jeremiah Fish, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Samuel Dorrance, Jr., Captain; Simeon Herrenden, Lieutenant; Constant Weaver, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—Joseph Kimball, Jr., Captain; Bays Manchester, Lieutenant; Hanan Hopkins, Ensign.

FOURTH COMPANY—John Round, Captain; John Colwell, Jr., Lieutenant; Richard Smith, (son of John) Ensign.

—
GLOUCESTER.

FIRST COMPANY—David Burlingham, Captain; Samuel Steere, Lieutenant; Nathan Paine, Jr., Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Samuel Comstock, Captain; Preserved Herreden, Lieutenant; William Fairfield, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—John Wells, Jr., Captain; Thomas Wood, Lieutenant; Thomas Buffey, Ensign.

CHARLESTOWN.

FIRST COMPANY—Joshua Kinyon, Captain; Amos Greene, Jr., Lieutenant; Joseph Johnson, Jr., Ensign.

WEST GREENWICH.

FIRST COMPANY—Joseph Case, Captain; Joseph Matteson, Lieutenant; Benjamin Greene, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Thomas Comstock, Jr., Captain; Thos. Greene, Lieutenant; Silas Matteson, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—James Bailes, Captain; Samuel Potter, Lieutenant; Abel Aylworth, Ensign.

COVENTRY.

FIRST COMPANY—David Brayton, Captain; Thomas Cole-grove, Lieutenant; James Colvin, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Thomas Parker, Captain; Joseph Scott, Lieutenant; Francis Bates, Ensign.

EXETER.

FIRST COMPANY—Robert Reynolds, (son of George) Captain; Oliver Hall, Lieutenant; Abram Wilcox, (son of Jeff) Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Joseph Rathbone, Captain; David Lilli-bridge, Lieutenant; Joseph Crandall, Ensign.

MIDDLETOWN,

FIRST COMPANY—Henry Tew, Jr., Captain; William Brown, Lieutenant; Robert Cornell, Ensign.

BRISTOL.

FIRST COMPANY—Richard Pearce, Captain; Nathaniel Munro, Jr., Lieutenant; George Pearce, Ensign.

TIVERTON.

FIRST COMPANY—Joseph Taber, Captain; John Cooke, Lieutenant; Benjamin Sawdy, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Pierce Perry, Captain; David Sherman, Lieutenant; John Stafford, (son of Joseph) Ensign.

—
LITTLE COMPTON.

FIRST COMPANY—George Wood, Captain; Peleg Wood, Lieutenant; Isaac Southworth, Ensign,

—
WARREN.

FIRST COMPANY—John Child, Captain; Benjamin Barton, Lieutenant; Samuel Pearce, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—James Bowen, Captain; Elkanah Humphrey, Lieutenant; John Luther Ensign.

—
CUMBERLAND.

FIRST COMPANY—Jonathan Aldrich, Captain; Christopher Brown, Lieutenant; Timothy Ide, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Nathan Arnold, Captain; Enoch Tower, Lieutenant; Enos Jilson, Ensign.

—
RICHMOND.

FIRST COMPANY—David Moore, Captain; Benjamin Stanton, Lieutenant; Giles Kinyon, Ensign.

—
CRANSTON.

FIRST COMPANY—James Randall, Captain; Robert Briggs, Lieutenant; Ezekiel Warner, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Benjamin Carpenter, Captain; Andrew Williams, Lieutenant; Edward Hawkins, Ensign.

THIRD COMPANY—Christopher Lippitt, Captain; William Burton, Jr., Lieutenant; Caleb Burlingame, Ensign.

HOPKINTON.

FIRST COMPANY—Nathan Burdick, Captain; Nathan Sisson, Lieutenant; Elias McCoon, Ensign.

SECOND COMPANY—Elijah Lewis, Captain; John Robinson, Jr., Lieutenant; Isaiah Maxon, Ensign.

JOHNSTON.

FIRST COMPANY—William Lathrom, Captain; Seth Tripp, Lieutenant; Job Waterman, Ensign.

“OF THE FIRST TROOP OF HORSE IN THE COUNTY OF NEWPORT”—Isaac Drayton, Captain; Sanford Gardner, Lieutenant; James Cottrell, Cornet; Benjamin Drayton, Quartermaster.

“OF THE SECOND TROOP OF HORSE IN THE COUNTY OF NEWPORT”—Joshua Brownell, Captain; John Brownell, Lieutenant; Gideon Shaw, Cornet; Benjamin Crandall, Quartermaster.

“OF THE TROOP OF HORSE IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE”—Joshua Green, Captain; James Mathewson, 1st, Lieutenant; Samuel Potter, 2d, Lieutenant; William Williams, Quartermaster.

The town of Providence on the 17th of May, 1774, passed the following resolution :

“RESOLVED, That the deputies of this town be requested to use their influence at the approaching session of the General Assembly of this colony, for promoting a congress as soon as may be, of the representatives of the General Assemblies of the several colonies and provinces of North America, for the establishing of the firmest union, and adopting such measures as to them shall appear the most effectual to answer the important purpose, and to agree upon methods for executing the same.”

RECORDS OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 202.)

- Blake, Benjamin, to Sarah Appleton, Jan. 5, 1777.
Brown, Ann, to Thomas Lawton, Jan. 5, 1777.
Breese, John, to Elizabeth Malbone, Feb. 1, 1778.
Barnard, George Penrose, to Mary Sweet, April 23, 1778.
Bull, James, to Catharine Grinnell, April 26, 1778.
Brinley, Catherine, to John Field, July 29, 1778.
Brown, Elizabeth, to William Conroy, Nov. 23, 1778.
Brenton, William, to Frances Wickham, Feb. 24, 1779.
Brown, Jane, to Stephen DeBlois, Mar. 15, 1779.
Broad, William, to Sarah Weeden, Aug. 22, 1779.
Bird, Deborah, to Zebulon King, April 8, 1784.
Brinley, Elizabeth, to Wm. Littlefield, Mar. 10, 1785.
Brenton, Elizabeth, to John McLaughlin, May 15, 1785.
Benson, Martin, to Jane Coddington, Aug. 28, 1785.
Bruce, Henrietta, to Robert Nichols Auchmuty, N. Y., Dec.
8, 1785.
Chase, John, to Ann Arnold, Sept. 20, 1713.
Coursey, Miles, to Abigail Williams, Dec. 13, 1713.
Clarke, Mehitable, to Archibald Tillford, June 14, 1714.
Chapman, John, to Joanna Pierce, Sept. 8, 1714.

- Collins, Ann, to John Benson, Oct. 11, 1714..
Cavally, Sarah, to Robert Bonnett, Nov. 5, 1714.
Cochran, Humphry, to Deborah Hinchman, April 24, 1715.
Cranston, Frances, to Jahleel Brenton, May 30, 1715.
Chapman, Mary, to Joseph Kay, Aug. 29, 1715.
Carr, Sarah, to George Piggott, May 16, 1717.
Carey, Sarah, to James Arnold, Sept. 14, 1717.
Case, Robert, to Martha Cox, { Jan 19, 1718.
Cox, Martha, to Robert Case, }
Chandler, William, to Elizabeth Clerk. { July 27, 1718.
Clerk, Elizabeth, to William Chandler, }
Coggeshall, Peter, to Elizabeth Goodson, Nov. 1719.
Campbell, Mary, to John Seroghan, Mar. 29, 1720.
Coddington, John, to Elizabeth Rogers, Aug. 25, 1720.
Clarke, Cary, to Judith Duceener, Dec. 8, 1720.
Cranston, Hart, to Nathaniel Hatch, April 25, 1721.
Cranston, James, to Mary Ayrault, May 14, 1721.
Carriek, Martha, to Henry Bond, May 30, 1721.
Clark, John, to Abigail Coggeshall, { Meh. 1, 172-.
Coggeshall, Abigail, to John Clark, }
Coddington, William to Jean Bernon, Oct. 11, 1722,
Clerk, Mary, to Maurice Pouer, Jan. 14, 1723.
Collins, Elizabeth, to Samuel Wickham, Mar. 17, 1723.
Carder, Rachel, to James Kirkland, May 13, 1723.
Cahoon, Abigail, to Matthias King, June 27, 1723.
Cox, Sarah, to Mark Maylem, July 24, 1723.
Cook, William, to Catharine Fallon, Aug. 20, 1723.
Cuppitt, John, to Elizabeth Slocumb, Nov. 2, 1723.
Carman, Martha, to Thomas Blenkinsop, Nov. 17, 1723.
Curtis, Thomas, to Barbary Rogers, Nov. 17, 1723.
Corey, Elizabeth, to Samuel Pike, Dec. 8, 1723.
Courtis, Naomi, to Nehemiah Mark, May 31, 1724.
Coddington, Edward, to Elizabeth King, June 4, 1724.
Cass, John, to Mary Griffin, July 26, 1724.
Curtes, Sarah, to Abraham Johnson, Aug. 27, 1724.
Corten, Sarah, to Samuel Southall, Oct. 1, 1724.
Coddington, Comfort, to Nathaniel Hatch, Dec. 19, 1724.

- Chaloner, Ninian, to Ann Brown, Mar. 14, 1725.
Chandler, Susanna, to Newbert Vigneron, April 19, 1725.
Chandler, Martha, to Joseph Russell, June 17, 1725.
Cowell, Joseph, to Mary Studson, Jan. 13, 1726.
Cutler, Ann, to William Whiting, Jan. 31, 1726.
Cranston, Samuel, to Almy Almy, May 22, 1726.
Coull, Leah, to Robert Kelley, May 26, 1726.
Caen, Matthew, to Esther Barbut, June 30, 1726.
Coddington, Susannah, to John Oulton, Nov. 15, 1726.
Case, Robert, to Mary Clark, { Dec. 28, 1726.
Clark, Mary, to Robert Case, }
Chipman, John, to Mary Cash, { Jan. 29, 1727.
Cash, Mary, to John Chipman, }
Collen, James, to Mary Arnold, April 12, 1727.
Church, Abigail, to George Wanton, May 23, 1727.
Cherry, Mary, to William Osborn, June 2, 1728.
Campbell, John, to Mary Martindale, June 6, 1728.
Clarke, Jonathan, to Mary Lillibridge, Aug. 4, 1728.
Cook, John, to Elizabeth Little, Sept. 10, 1728.
Cranston, Mary, to John Gidley, Oct. 10, 1728.
Collins, Sarah, to Sion Martindale, Oct. 13, 1728.
Crocomb, Thomas, to Ann Stone, Feb. 6, 1729.
Coggeshall, Philena, to James Martin, May 4, 1729.
Cheesbrough, David, to Abigail Rogers, June 12, 1729.
Chadwick, Thomas, to Jane Gullman, July 27, 1729.
Cook, Ann, to John Forrester, Sept. 7, 1729.
Cowley, John, to Margaret Bigelow, Sept. 21, 1729.
Cranston, Thomas, to Mary Coggeshall, { Oct. 16, 1729.
Coggeshall, Mary, to Thomas Cranston, }
Coill, Elizabeth, to John Hodgin, Dec. 5, 1729.
Cranston, John, to Elizabeth Wise, Dec. 26, 1729.
Coggeshall, Almy, to Robert Elliott, Jan. 1, 1730.
Coulton, Henry, to Elizabeth Berry, May 26, 1730.
Crawford, Thomas, to Mary Schroghan, Sept. 17, 1730.
Carr, John, to Margaret Ferguson, Jan. 3, 1731.
Crow, Benjamin, to Jane Wright, April 25, 1731.
Cranston, Mary, to Thomas Brooks, July 15, 1731.

- Cranston, Elizabeth to Thomas Arnold, Mar. 2, 1732.
Casside, Mary, to John Murfey, Mar. 1, 1732.
Chipman, Stephen, to Mary Griffin, Aug. 12, 1733.
Cranston, Mary, to George Goulding, Mar. 12, 1734.
Clarke, Hannah, to Richard Moore. Jan. 9, 1734.
Cranston, William, to Mary Davis, May 19, 1735.
Crawford, Freelo Sophia, to John Tweedy, July 28, 1735.
Carr, Ann, to Charles Bardin, Sept. 18, 1735.
Cottrell, John, to Barbara Wickham, Jan. 28, 1736.
Crawford, Michael, to Freeswood Pinder. April 18, 1736.
Collins, Elizabeth, to William Hook, April 20, 1736.
Christian, John, to Mary Warren, July 15, 1736.
Coggeshall, Daniel, to Susannah Chase, { Aug. 12, 1736.
Chase, Susannah, to Daniel Coggeshall, { Aug. 12, 1736.
Claghom, Mehitable, to Jonathan Thurston, Aug. 26, 1736.
Cranston, Ann, to Thomas Brewer, Dec. 8, 1736.
Coddington, William, to Penelope Goulding, May 1, 1737.
Cahcone, James, to Elizabeth Chaloner, July 28, 1737.
Chase, Bethia, to Bryant Macdonald, Oct. 20, 1737.
Compton, Wilson, to Ann Perkins, Dec. 12, 1737.
Chase, Elizabeth, to John Allen, April 12, 1738.
Coggeshall, Elizabeth, to James Perren, Dec. 14, 1738.
Chaven, Daniel, to Mary Humm, June 22, 1739.
Casy, Nathaniel, to Elizabeth Wanton, Sept. 6, 1739.
Conklin, Jonathan, to Ann Brenton, June 14, 1740.
Courtney, John, to Lydia Burley, Nov. 9, 1741.

(*To be continued.*)

The first School Committee of the town of Providence, under the act of the General Assembly, was chosen August, 1800. It consisted of — Maxcy, Rev. Dr. Gano, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, John Howland, David L. Barnes, Jabez Bowen, Amos M. Atwell, James Burrill, Jr., Wm. Jones and John Carlisle.

In 1762, Trinity church, Newport, was enlarged by moving the easterly part about thirty feet, and adding as much in the middle. This was done at the expense of forty-six gentlemen, who took the pews they added in full satisfaction for the expense of the enlargement.

FRIENDS RECORDS, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. E. TURNER, M. D.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from page 193.)

Collins, Ruth, of Samuel and Elizabeth, to Richard Carpenter, of Jabez and Elizabeth, Newport, Dec. 2, 1756.

Coggeshall, Mercy, of James and Phebe, Portsmouth, to Peleg Anthony, of Abram and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, Jan. 5, 1757.

Chase, Alice, of James and Alice, Middletown, to Thomas Gould, of Daniel and Mary, Middletown, Mar. 3, 1757.

Coope, Amee, of John and Mary, to Peleg Lawton, of Adam and Martha, Portsmouth, May 12, 1757.

Cozzens, Leonard, Newport, Tailor, to Sarah Wheatly, of John and Mary, Boston, April 6, 1758.

Chase, Zacheus, of James and Alice, to Elizabeth Gould, Middletown, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, Mar. 8, 1759.

Cozzens, Andrew, of Leonard and Margaret, to Mary Carpenter, of Jabez and Elizabeth, Newport, Sept 27, 1759.

Carpenter, Mary, of Jabez and Elizabeth, to Andrew Cozzens, of Leonard and Margaret, Newport, Sept. 27, 1759.

Coggeshall, Mary, of James and Hannah, Newport, to John Gould, of John and Elizabeth, late of Newport, Dec. 4, 1760.

- Coggeshall, Sarah, of James and Hannah, Newport, to John Gould, of Thomas and Sarah, Middletown, Oct. 15, 1761.
- Coggeshall, Rebecca, of James and Hannah, to James Easton, of James and Alice, Newport, Nov. 11, 1762.
- Clarke, Nathaniel, of John and Elizabeth, to Mary Proud, of Joseph and Mary, Newport, Dec. 16, 1762.
- Chase, James, Middletown, to Lydia Thurston, widow of Jonathan, and daughter of Daniel and Mary Goddard, Newport, June 30, 1763.
- Coggeshall, Cornelius, Newport, of John and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, to Mehitable Thurston, of John and Lydia, Dec. 1, 1763.
- Cozzens, Andrew, of Leonard and Margaret, to Mary Townsend, of Christopher and Patience, Newport, Sept. 6, 1764.
- Chase, Mary, of James and Alice, Middletown, to Edward Sisson, of John and Esther, Jamestown, Feb. 7, 1765.
- Cozzens, Mary (Townsend) widow of Andrew, to Gideon Wanton, of Gideon and Mary, Newport, Oct 2, 1766.
- Coggeshall, Peleg, Nantucket, of Caleb and Mercy, Nantucket, to Sarah Fish, of Benjamin and Priscilla, Portsmouth, Dec. 7, 1768.
- Cornell, Rebecca, widow of Gideon, Newport, to Joseph Rotch, Dartmouth, Dec. 29, 1768.
- Coggeshall, Rebecca, of John and Ellzabeth, to Stephen Fish, of Benjamin and Priscilla, Portsmouth, April 26, 1769.
- Coggeshall, Mehitable, widow of Cornelius, Nantucket, to Daniel Wood, Dartmouth, Oct. 5, 1769.
- Chase, Peter, of James and Alice, to Hepzibah Mitchell, of James and Anne, Middletown, Nov. 9, 1769.
- Coggeshall, Hannah, of John and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, to Peleg, Hedly, of Henry and Rachel, Rochester, Feb 7, 1770.
- Cornell, Walter, of Walter and Mary, to Elizabeth Mott, of John and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, Oct. 3, 1770.

- Chase, James, of James and Alice, Middletown, to Sarah Wood, of Henry and Content, Little Compton, July 31, 1771.
- Carpenter, Caleb, of James and Elizabeth, to Anna Rodman, of Joseph and Mary, Newport, Oct. 3, 1771.
- Chase, Daniel, of Aaron and Elizabeth, Middletown, to Hannah Lawton, of Giles and Hannah, Portsmouth May 6, 1778.
- Clark, Nathaniel, Newport, of John and Elizabeth, Newport, to Eunice Barney, of Jacob and Dorcas, Newport, Feb. 1, 1781.
- Chase, Hepzibah, widow of Peter, and daughter of James and Anne Mitchel, to D. Buffum, Middletown, Oct. 28, 1784.
- Chase, Alice, of Aaron and Elizabeth, to Giles Anthony, of Isaac and Hannah, Portsmouth, Jan. 4, 1786.
- Coggeshall, Elizabeth, of Cornelius and Mehitable, Nantucket, to Joseph Underwood, of Benjamin and Mary, Jamestown, Dec. 27, 1787.
- Chase, Isaac, of Zaccheus and Elizabeth, to Phebe Hall, of George and Charity, Portsmouth, Aug. 7, 1788.
- Chase, Sarah, of Aaron and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, to Benjamin Barker, of Peter and Ruth, Portsmouth, Dec. 3, 1788.
- Clarke, Elizabeth, of Nathaniel and Mary, to Philip Robinson, of William and Mary, Newport, Dec. 4, 1788.
- Chase, Nathan, of Holder and Susannah, to Anna Shearman, of Samson and Ruth, Portsmouth, Nov. 14, 1792.
- Coggeshall, Caleb, of Job and Deborah, North Carolina, to Elizabeth Hossier, of Giles and Elizabeth, ——, Oct. 3, 1793.
- Chase, Sarah, of Holder and Freeborn, to Benjamin Mott, of Jacob and Hannah, Portsmouth, May 14, 1794.
- Cooke, Caleb, of Charles and Anna, Coventry, to Mary Almy, of Holder and Sarah, Portsmouth, Oct. 14, 1795.

- Card, Jonathan, Nantucket, of William and Sarah, Newport,
to Mary Wigneron, of Charles and Mary, Newport,
Dec. 31, 1795.
- Chase, Ruth, of Aaron and Elizabeth, Portsmouth, to John
Weaver, of John and Mary, Jamestown, Mar. 8, 1797.
- Chase Daniel, of Aaron and Elizabeth, to Joanna Mott, of
Jacob and Hannah, Portsmouth, Dec. 5, 1798.
- Chase, Anna, of Holden and Freeborn, Portsmouth, to John
Weeden, of Daniel and Hannah, Jamestown, Jan. 2,
1799.
- Chase, Alice, of Peter and Hepzibah, to Amasa Southwick,
of John and Chloe, Menden, Nov. 6, 1800.

(*To be continued.*)

A French squadron arrived in Newport Harbor on the 22d September, 1784, and on the 24th October General Lafayette arrived as the guest of General Greene. This year the General Assembly instructed their delegates in Congress to procure the consent of that body, to hold their next meeting at Newport, and offered to furnish suitable buildings. On the 26th May, Mr. Ellery, one of the delegates, moved that Congress adjourn to meet in Newport, on the 26th October. After some debate, Newport was stricken out, and Trenton, New Jersey, was substituted.

In 1785, one John Goodrich, senior, an American refugee, arrived in Newport soon after the peace, and asked liberty to settle here with his family, and become an inhabitant of the town, offering, in case permission was granted, to bring twenty sail of vessels which he owned, and establish himself in mercantile business; but as he had taken an active part during the war, in fitting out privateers, etc., the town voted, by a large majority, that he should not be allowed to settle in the place.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

[Our subscribers are respectfully invited to make use of this department of our Magazine. We will be pleased to publish any querie or item relating to the early settlers of Rhode Island.]

NOTES FROM THE OLD NEWPORT RECORDS—*Mr. Editor:*—
I send you the following notes from the Newport Records, which, from their unfortunately dilapidated condition, are no longer accessible to the public. For your next number I have many notes relating to other families.

H. H. SWINBURNE.

TEW.

The will of Major Henry Tew was made 20th April, 1718, and acknowledged the same day before William Barker, Justice of Peace. Witnesses: Thomas Rodman, Nicholas Easton and Wm. Sanford. He styles himself of Newport, &c., yeoman, as weak of body, &c. To son Henry Tew he bequeaths his great Bible of English print, beside what he has already vested in him by instrument dated 18th June, 1717. To son Richard Tew, all his lands in Jamestown, with all stock thereon, said Richard to pay to his five sisters, viz: daughter Mary Peckham, daughter Elizabeth Smith, daughter Sarah [Sweet], daughter [Abigail Tew] and daughter Elnathan Tew, £29 each. To son John Tew all housings and lands in the township of Dighton, county of Bristol; in case of whose death without issue, the same to son Paul Tew when of age, on condition that he, said son Paul, pay within ten years after possession, the sum of £200 to his three brothers—George Tew, Thomas Tew, and James

Tew, equally divided. In case of death without issue of both John and Paul, then the same to be divided "amongst all my youngest sons of the whole blood," viz: Edward, George, Thomas and James Tew, or them then surviving. Out of said bequest to son John, privilege of taking fencing and firewood for my now present dwelling place reserved to executrix and executor during son Paul's minority. A house lot in Newport, purchased of Samuel Bailey, to be divided by line beginning southerly upon the Main or Great street, 18 feet from westerly boundary, so to run the same width to the lot of land purchased of Richard Higgins; said divided lot with housings, &c., thereon, to sons George and Thomas Tew, said George to take choice when arrived at lawful age, either of whom dying, his portion to be divided between his brothers of the whole blood. Having invested son Henry Tew with his portion by instrument of 18th June, 1717, as abovesaid, upon condition of the payment of the sums of £40 to his sister Mary Peckham, £40 to his sister Elizabeth Smith, £40 to his sister Sarah Sweet, £40 to his sister Abigail Tew, and £40 to his sister Elnathan Tew; in case of death of either of said sisters without issue, her portion to go to the surviving sisters. Lot in Newport between land of Nathaniel Dyre and Richard Higgins' shop, with "dwelling house I built thereon," with "one of my rights in the Town Wharfe" to son James Tew, who dying without issue, the same to be divided between his brothers of the whole blood then surviving. Lot of land in Newport purchased of Henry Bull with "houseings I built thereon, together with my other right in Town Wharfe" to son Paul Tew with same reversion to brothers of whole blood in case of death. Having already by deed given full proportion to son Wm. Tew therefore "I omit to give my bequest to his children." To daughter Mary Peckham £60, to be paid her by her brothers Henry Tew and Richard Tew. To daughter Elizabeth Smith £70, to be paid as above; also a silver cup marked H. Tew. D. To daughter Sarah Sweet £60, to be paid as above. To daughter Abigail Tew £60, to be paid as above,

also one good feather bed and furniture thereto belonging, and £10 to be paid by executrix and executor. To daughter Elnathan Tew a bequest like that to Abigail. To wife Sarah "my great Bible and my Concordance, and all the rest of my books to be divided equally amongst all my children." To son Edward Tew my now dwelling house, mill and mill utensils, and all lands in township of Newport not included in the above written articles, to be possessed in manner hereafter expressed. To wife Sarah Tew and son Edward Tew, who are appointed executrix and executor, profits and income of housings and lands in Newport bequeathed to the younger children during their minority; also profits and income of dwelling house, outhouses and mill, and all lands in township of Newport, with profit of all movable estate jointly to be possessed and enjoyed, they to be at equal charge in the improvement of same and in payment of all present debts, in bringing up minor children and in repairs of mill, &c. After the children come of age, to wife, in lieu of thirds, two-thirds of all household goods, one-third of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and one-third of all my negroes. To son Edward the remaining third of household goods and two-thirds part of negroes, together with housings, mill and lands as abovesaid. In case of wife marrying again, all above-named, except Bible and Concordance, to return to son Edward, and he to pay his mother £10 per year during life. Loving friends and neighbors—Capt. Wm. Weeden of Newport and Wm. Sanford of Portsmouth, requested to be overseers, to counsel, assist and advise said executrix and executor "so far as lyeth in their power." In codicil of same date it is provided that wife shall have, during widowhood, one half of profits of Will, &c., bequeathed to Edward, to be improved at her own cost; also if Edward dies without issue, his inheritance to go to his brother George, and that of George to be divided between his younger brothers. Proved May 5, 1718.

From the inventory of Major Henry Tew, taken May 3, 1718, by William Barker, Peleg Smith and William Sanford,

amounting to £637. I select the following items: His wearing apparel, £30; his cane and armour; his plate, 62 oz, at 8s per oz.; a clock, £18; his books, £18; in the kitchen, three negroes, £130; in porsch, saddles, bridles and pillows, £4.10. The mill utensils indicate a fulling mill, which other records also mention him as possessing.

The instrument mentioned in preceding will as bearing date 18 June, 1717 between Major Henry Tew, of Newport, and his eldest son, Henry Tew, Jr., of Newport, yeoman, is a deed of gift from the father to the son, of land in township of Newport, bounded N. W. and E. on highway, and south on land of grantor, with mansion house, barns, out houses, orchards and gardens; also pareel of marsh or meadow, purchased by the father of Henry, Sr. from John Anthony, James Barker and Thomas Painter, at the "entering of Sachuest Meadow, between the highways and Hanging Rock"; also 12 acres bought of Samuel Bailey, with all the rights of grantor in land on said neck, excepting 6 acres of tillage land on said neck, reserved to grantor during life, also reserves 6 rods of land where mother and wife of grantor were buried, to be laid out 12 rods wide and 3 in length for use as a burial place forever. Also grants to said son 100 sheep, 2 oxen, 6 cows, 5 young cattle and 1 mare, all of which stock are now in possession of said Henry, Jr. Sarah, wife of grantor, in surrender of right of dower. The son agrees to keep for his "honored father" during his life, 100 sheep, both winter and summer, and to deliver the same at his death to his executors. The son agrees to pay the legacies to his five sisters, as already specified in the preceding will; and also quits claim to any further interest in the estate of his "honored father", Major Henry Tew.

Witnessed by Giles Slocum and Thomas Sisson. In the acknowledgement before Samuel Cranston, Governor, the son is entitled "Ensign, Henry Tew, Jr."

WEEDEN.

Thomas Weeden, of Newport, weaver, being very sick, &c. makes his last will, 13 October, 1714. Wit-

nesses : Jeremiah Weeden, Jr., Caleb Clarke and Daniel Sabeer. Proved January 11, 1714-5. To son Samuel Weeden, one gun, one sword and one cow, to be delivered when he arrive at age of 16 years. To son Thomas Weeden, the same at same age. Dwelling house and land in Newport after decease of wife, Grace Weeden, or at time of marriage, which shall first happen, to sons Samuel and Thomas, they jointly to have said house and land when 21 years of age; condition, that they support wife Grace during her life, or widowhood. To daughter Mary Weeden, £5, to be paid by each of said sons when she arrives at age of 20 years. To wife Grace, all movable estate during life or widowhood, she to pay £20 to daughter Mary at age of 20, to bring up children to learn to read and write English, and two sons to be apprenticed to useful trades; in case of marriage, to surrender legacies of daughter Mary to testator's loving brother, William Weeden. Appoints said brother William guardian of said Mary, and loving wife, Grace, sole executrix.

Inventory of goods, chattels, &c. of Thomas Weeden, who deceased 28 December, 1714, by Peleg Fry, Jeremiah Mecum and Robert Weeden, rendered January 11, 1714-5.

7th September, 1702, the will of James Weeden was presented in council, by his executors, William Weeden, Sr., and William Weeden, son of James Weeden, brother to said William Weeden, and administration granted them.

Closely following the above in the records comes the following scrap of a will, of which I give all that could be read, abbreviating only some of the legal phraseology. ***
coming to his right senses and understanding, then I give all my said houses and lands with the abovesaid premises to my cousin William Weeden, son of said James Weeden, he paying the legacies to his brothers and sisters, and performing the conditions hereinafter mentioned. To my cousin, James Weeden, son of abovesaid James Weeden, 5s. To my cousin, Robart Weeden, same. To my cousin, Jonathan Weeden, £5. To my cousin, Job Weeden, £5. To my cousin, Philip Weeden, £5. To my cousin, Mary Green-

man, wife of Thomas Greenman, £3. To my cousin, Mary Weeden, £3. To my cousin, Rebeckah Weeden, £3. To my cousin, Sarah Weeden, £3. To my cousin, Elizabeth Weeden, £3. All these persons * * * the children of my abovenamed cousin, James Weeden * * (my mind and will) is that my said cousin, James Weeden, if he comes to (his) senses and understanding, do pay the aforesaid legacies (in) money of N. E., otherwise that my abovesaid cousin, (William We)den pay the legacies, presently after the death of his (father, Jam)es Weeden, and as the children come of age, (farther my mind i)s that my cousin, Mary Weeden, the wife of the abov(esaid) James W(eeden) be maintained out of the said land and * * * * * bequeathed during her widowhood. (I give) and bequeath unto my cousin, William W(eeden) * * * abovesaid William Weeden, and to the said * * * * * aforesaid James Weeden all my m * * * equally divided between them * * * * * (an)d constitute my cousin, William W(eeden) * * * * * Weeden, the son of James (Weeden aforenamed executors of this my last) will and (testa)ment * * * *

CHAPMAN.

Inventory of the estate of the widow, Mary Chapman, executrix, to the last will, &c., of her [husband] Ralph Chapman, of Newport, on Rhode Island, which [lyeth &c., in] the county of Bristol in Prov'ce. of the Mass. Bay, taken at Matapoyset — of August, 1711, and apprized to the best of our [understan]ding, and said estate lyeth in the township of ————— at Matapoyset, with the houses, &c., in the — — [possession or occupancy] of William Anthony, £500 0 0

Then follows inventory of farming tools, live stock, &c.

WILL OF RALPH CHAPMAN.—“I, Ralph Chapman, of Newport, &c., have done much for my son Ralph Chapman,

yet further give him 29s. To son John Chapman, a piece of land for a house lot, lying on the southward side of my dwelling house, to be in length and breadth on each line 53 feet, his lot to begin on the eastward of my land against the Great Street, and will be southerly on ye street as goeth to Jirah Bull's. To son Isaac Chapman, lot of land of 53 feet, to be adjoining unto tho lot I gave son John, bounded southerly on lane that goes to Jirah Bull's, and to lie eastward of lot given to my son John. To son-in-law Jeremiah Gold, I order laid out to eastward of land given to son Isaac, the lot of land I have sold to him, and as his deed mentions 60 feet front on the highway which leads to Jirah Bull aforesaid and in breadth 53 feet; to four daughters, viz: [Abigail] Chapman, Mary Chapman, Lydia Chapman and [Catherine] Chapman, to each a lot 53 feet in length [upon] each line, and bounded southerly on said street [leading to Jirah] Bulls. My daughter Abigail to have next [joining] on Jeremiah Gold's lot, and each lot following [in the order] mentioned as abovesaid by name. Appoint wife Mary sole executrix; and all houses and lands not already mentioned, to said wife Mary, she to give what she thinks fit to son Walter Chapman, to whom I have not already given any part of my estate. Signed Nov. 4, 1704, in presence of Jas. Cole, William Anthony and Benjamin Belcher. Proved Sept. 1711.

WILL OF MARY CHAPMAN, of Newport, &c., widow of Ralph Chapman, late of Newport, shipwright. "I will that my stock and personal estate at Matapoyset, in town of Swansey, Co. Bristol, Prov. of Mass. Bay N. E., which was given me by my late husband, Ralph Chapman, be sold to best advantage, and from proceeds, to be paid in legacies, as herein-after named. The sum of £52, and remainder after debts are paid, to be divided by executors between Isaac Chapman, Abigail Prince, Mary Chapman, Catherine Chapman and Walter Chapman, sons and daughters of my late husband, Ralph Chapman; and if either said Isaac, Abigail or Mary die before coming of age, his or her legacy to go equal-

ly to the survivors of them ; and if either said Catharine or Walter die before coming of age, his or her part to go to the survivor of them." A legacy to each of executors. To sisters Hannah Rodman, Catherine [Sheffield] and Deliverance Cornwell [Cornell?] "To grandchildren Wm. Chapman and John Chapman, sons of Ralph Chapman, each £3. To Sarah Gold, Mary Gold, Catherine Gold and Elizabeth Gold, daughters of my son, Jeremiah Gold, £3 each. To Mary Gold and Ruth Gold, daughters of my son Daniel Gold, £3 each. To Elizabeth Hix, daughter of my daughter Mary Hix, deceased, £3. My negro Pegg to be set free and paid 40s per annum for 5 years toward her support, also give her a wool bed and bedding, and all her clothes. As to estate, personal and real, which my husband left me in Newport, I give my daughter, Catherine Chapman, a lot of land 5 rods wide and 8 rods long, to lie E. and W. bounded, N. and E. on my own land ; S. on land belonging to Benjamin Bull, now in possession of John Robinson, and W. on highway leading from highway that comes out of Brenton's Neck. To my son, Walter Chapman, the house now in possession of Samuel Newell, and all remaining part of land now in possession of Captain Edward Pelham. To my husband's daughter, Mary Chapman, my third best bed and furniture. To my son, Walter Chapman my second best bed and furniture, my highest long table, six leather chairs, and one-half of all the rest of my chairs. To daughter Catherine, all the rest of my personal estate, excepting one silver tankard of about a wine quart, and one large silver two-handled cup, which I have already disposed of, and one-half of all the rest of my plate, which I give my son Walter, Son Walter's estate to be managed by executors, for his bringing up, &c. My executors to put him, when he is fit, to some useful trade ; and at age of 21 or time of marriage, his estate to be delivered to him. Debts due estate of my former husband, Daniel Gold, when recovered, I give my sons Jeremiah and Daniel Gold, equally. Appoint brother Nathaniel Sheffield, and sons Jeremiah Gold [and Daniel] Gold, ex-

ecutors. Signed 27th of 5th month, called June, (sic) 1711. Signed Mary Chapman, in presence of Richard Mitchel, Caleb Barker and Samuel Cranston, Jr. Proved Sept. 3, 1711.

MEW.—Nowell, Noell, or Noel¹ Mew, was a son of Richard Mew of Patlifin, parish of Stepney, Middlesex, London, Merchant.

The father was a member of the several companies concerned in the settlement of West Jersey and East Jersey, but it is quite certain he never visited this continent.

March 3, 167 $\frac{5}{6}$ he was one of the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants, that signed the concessions and agreements for the settlement of the Province of West New Jersey.

In 1677 he purchased in West Jersey certain proprieties of William Penn and others, trustees of Edward Byllynge. This man was his debtor in £100, and he accepted the land in West New Jersey in discharge of the debt.*

He was one of the first twelve proprietors of East Jersey, and Feb. 1, 1681 $\frac{1}{2}$ was a party with William Penn to a lease from Dame Elizabeth Carteret and others, of East New Jersey, from Little Egg Harbor, north.

He was one of the company of twenty-four proprietors, who, on March 14, 1682 $\frac{1}{2}$, purchased of James Duke of York, all his right, title and interest, in certain lands, in East Jersey, and he continued in this company until the early part of 1685, at which time his name disappears from the transactions.

July 25, 1683, the proprietors in their instructions to the Deputy Governor of East Jersey, divested 10,000 acres of and to be set off to each proprietor.

About July 2, 1684, he disposed of one-half of his property rights in East Jersey, to John Hancock, for the benefit of the children of Arent Sonmans, and early in 1685, his remaining one-half interest to William Dockwra.

When Noel¹ Mew came to this country, is uncertain, but it was probably in 1677-78. He settled on a tract of 1972

*Vol. II, Newport Historical Magazine, p 122.

acres, located near the present town of Marlton, Burlington County, New Jersey, and his residence was on a farm, late James Wills, Esq. A run of water power bears the name of Noel's run. He is said to have married an Indian girl and removed to Newport, R. I. The date of this removal was probably 1685-6 and he was subsequently known as Noel Mew of Newport, R. I., Merchant.

April 13, 1686, he bought 300 acres called Rocky Farm, for £400, of Nathaniel Coddington and his wife Susanna.

May 5, 1691. He was a Deputy to the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

His wife's name was Mary, and as he belonged to the society of Friends, this fact would seem to render it impossible that his wife was an Indian.

He made his will August 3, 1691. "Being intended, by God's permission to go to Old England. To my wife, Mary Mew, during her widowhood, all my estate, real and personal. But if she sees cause to marry, then she is to have out of my estate in England, one hundred and ten pounds sterling, in lieu of her dowry, in one year after her marriage, and all the household stuff. To my son, Richard Mew, all my farm, Rockey Farm, etc., with the mulatto boy, called George, and fifty pounds sterling, he paying each of his sisters five pounds per annum to help bring them up till of age or married, and then to be acquitted of the said payment. To him also my great bible and silver tankard. To my daughter, Mary Mew, one hundred pounds sterling, etc., an Indian girl called Jenny, one Spanish silver cup, one round silver cup, one silver dram cup with a funnel. To my daughter, Patience, one hundred pounds sterling, the negro woman Bess, six silvers poons. All my lands in West Jersey to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided equally betwixt my said three children. My wife to be executrix, and my friends, William Allen, Benjamin Newberry and Peleg Sanford, to be overseers."

This will was probably proved in Rhode Island the latter part of 1692, for on December 22, 1692 a true copy of this

will was attested by John Easton, *Governor*, John Greene, *Deputy Governor*. Walter Clarke, Benjamin Newberry, William Allen and Christopher Almy; and this copy was sent to England, where it was proved April 4, 1700. In all probability Noel Mew died on his voyage to England in 1691. His death has been stated to have taken place in 1696.

His children were :

- I. Ruth², b. Dec. 5, 1682 ; d. Jan. 4, 1683.
- II. Richard², b. January 1, 1684 ; m. Oct. 8, 1702, Sarah Coleman, of Thomas, of Scituate, Mass. She was b. 1682, and d. Dec. 10, 1721, age 39. He d. after 1721. He was made a freeman of the colony of Newport, May, 1706, and May 5, 1708 had an action at law with Jahleel Brenton.
- III. John², b. ——, 1686 ; d. Sept. 7, 1688 ; aged about 2 years.
- IV. Mary², b. Aug. —, 1689 ; d. July 22, 1711 ; m. Jan. 15, 170⁴₅, Michael Wanton, of Scituate, Mass., and of Edward and Elizabeth.
- V. Patience², b. Dec. —, 1690 ; d. Dec. 27, 1681 ; age, upwards of 1 year.

Mary Mew, the widow of Noel¹, m. (2), Feb. 12, 170³₂, Thomas Coleman, of Scituate, Mass., who was the father of her son Richard's² wife.

The children of Mary² Mew and Michael Wanton, of Scituate, were :

- I. Ruth³ Wanton, b. Oct. 30, 1705 ; m. Gideon Freeborn, of Gideon and Elizabeth, (Nichols) of Portsmouth, R. I.
- II. Mary² Wanton, b. Oct. 4, 1707 ; m. July 7, 1726, Daniel Coggeshall, of Daniel and Mary, (Mory) of Portsmouth, R. I.
- III. Stephen³ Wanton, b. Nov. 18, 1709 ; m. April 14, 1736, Mary Clarke, of Samuel, of Jamestown, R. I.

As Stephen³ Wanton, the only son of Mary² Mew seems to have inherited his grandfather Noel Mew's lands in New

Jersey, made several surveys of the same in his own name, and held several trusts; it is highly probable that Richard² Mew died without issue, and so the family name disappeared from the colony. After the death of Stephen³ Wanton, his widow, Mary (Clarke) Wanton, made Samuel Mifflin, of Philadelphia, her attorney, to have charge of her lands in New Jersey.

Among the list of families reorded in the census of the colony of R. I., of June 1, 1774, is that of "Sarah Mew, of Warwick, Indians, six persons", who were descendants, probably, of some of the servants of Noel Mew, of Newport, merchant.

Mar. 20, 1886.

COL. T. L. CASEY.

ANGLEY BIBLE.—Through the kindness of Miss Elizabeth Langley, of Newport, we are permitted to copy the following from the old Bible in her possession:

"John Langley, son of Nathaniel and Bethial Langley was born on Monday, the 6th of October, 1735, being their first child. In ye town of Boston.

Cathrine Greene, born September ye 2d, 1742, on Monday morning. Was married to John Langley, Sunday, August 29th, 1762. In Newport, on Rhode I'd.

Elizabeth Langley, daughter to John and Cathrine Langley, born on Saturday, July ye 30th, 1763, and died on Saturday noon, October ye 8th, 1763; aged 2 months, 8 days. In Newport, R'd. I'd.

On Saturday evening, March ye 2d, 1765, changed this Life for a happy Eternity, in ye 23d year of her age, Catharine, ye Amiable Wife of John Langley, and Daughter to Samuel and Mary Greene, In the true Christian faith, and With wonderful Patience and Submission to ye Will of God, to the Great Satisfaction of all her Friends, and to the Admiration of all such as Heard and Understood her Last Words and Counsel. In Newport, R'd. I'd.

May ye 9th, 1766—Departed this Life, Deborah Langley, Daughter to Nathaniel and Bethiah Langley, in ye 27th year

of her age. In Newport, R. I.

November ye 7th, 1768.—Died of a Consumption, Mary Langley, younger Sister to Deborah Langley, in ye 24th year of Her Age.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sinkins, Second wife to John Langley. Born February 2d, 1743.—Was Married April ye 6th, 1769. Newport, R. I.

July ye 5th, 1770.—John S. Langley, Jun'r, Born on Thursday, about 3 of Clock Afternoon.

November 16, 1771.—Died, My Father, Nathaniel Langley, who spent twenty Six or Seven years in Boston; ye Remaind'r of his Days in Rhode I'd. Aged 59 years, 5 months and 21 days.

May ye 10, 1772.—Joshua H. Langley; Born on Sunday morning.

May ye —th, 1772.—Departed this Life, Brother aNthaniel Langley, Jr., In ye 35th year of his Age. Born in Boston. Died in Rhode Island of a Consumptive Disorder.

On March ye 15th, Afternoon, 1777.—Died, Mrs. Elizabeth Langley, Second Wife to John Langley, after near one week's Severe Illness, of a Pleurisy. About 34 years of Age. She was Delivered of Son in this Illness; Still Born. Much might be Truly said of this Woman's Character, as She was Endow'd of God, Even in her Early Days, with a generous and Christian Spirit. She became a Great assistant and a Dutiful Child to an Aged Widow Parent, and her Second Support and Comfort in her Dying Hours. She was an Excellent wife, a Tender Mother, a Good Neighbor and a faithful Friend. In Short, None Could Know the value of ye Person but those Intimately Acquainted.

1779.—Providence, in Rhode Island, January 31st.—Was married, John Langley to Mrs. Lucina Halverson, Widow to Mr. Goodman Halverson, and Daughter to Mr. Richard and Priscila Lowden, of Newport, R. I. Lucina Lowden Born March ye 10th, 1743, on Thursday.

January 2d, 1781, at 2½ of ye Clock in Morning, was born James L. Langley.

July ye 7th, 1781.—Died, my Brother, Peter Langley, of a Fever. Aged about 29 years and 7 months. Born December ye 5th, 1751.

October ye 4th, 1784.—Mrs. Mary Shreave, Sister to my First Wife Died.

February ye 17th, 1785.—John Langley's and Joshua Langley's Births Recorded in ye Book of Marriages in 17th Page by Mr. Peleg Barker; also James Lowding Langley, 17th Page.

Lea Langley, Born in Newport, R. I., January 23, 1748. Died in N. Carolina about 4th or 5th February, 1792; aged 44 years and about 12 Days.

Bethia Langley, Born Nov. ye 12, 1711. Died on Sunday night, 11 of ye Clock, March 10th, 1805. Aged 93 years and 4 months nearly.

John Sinkins Langley Married to Elizabeth Billings, November ye 4th, 1792.

Nathaniel Langley Born May ye 25th, 1712.

Died—Uncle Joshua Hacker, about ye 9th of April, 1794, in his 73d year.

Joshua Hacker-Langley Married in Providence, April ye 17th, 1794, to Mrs. Sally Viall.

Susan Langley, Born ye 9th of April, 1795. Another Daughter Born ye 9th of April, 1798. Two Sons Delivered March ye 6th, 1799. Sally, Wife to Joshua Langley, Died May ye 30th, 1799. Aged 30 years and 1 Day.

Mrs. Mary Langley, Wife to George Langley, Died in Bath Town, North Carolina, of a Consumption, on the 19th of February, 1797. Aged 45 years.

Mrs. Priscilla, relict to Richard Lowden, died in Newport —, 1797, aged —.

Died, Deliverance, wife to Thomas Hudson and sister to my first wife, Catharine Greene, Sept. 16, 1797, aged 53 years, 2 months & $\frac{1}{2}$. She was born June ye 30th, 1744.

Martha Hacker, wife to Joshua Hacker, died December 15, 1797.

Joshua H. Langley married to Mrs. Betsey Viall, on ye 5th day of January, 1801.

Died on Wednesday evening, January 28, 1801, of excessive pain. She bore ye same for about the term of one natural day, and expired at the age of 57 years, by the name of Lucina ; Loudon, alias Halverson, and died third wife to John Langley, after being married Twenty-Two years lacking of 3 Days. Left one son only, by Name of James Lowden Langley.

Nathaniel Langley, Son to Lea Langley, Born June, 1785.

John Langley was married to Mrs. Naomi L. Potter, Daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Potter, deceased, on Thursday evening, ye 17th day of June, 1802, by Mr. Clement Merriam.

May ye 7th, 1803.—Died William son of George Langley, of a Yellow Fever, in Martineco. Aged 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

July 24th, 1803, at 3 of ye clock, afternoon, Sunday, was born Nathaniel Potter Langley.

1812.—Died, my Sister, Barshaby Sinkins, in the Town of Providence, at her own house, a respectable and honest woman. Aged —.

Died on the 3d of January, 1816, Mary Jestine, in Providence, widow to the late Philip Jestine, and eldest Daughter to Joshua Hacker, gentleman, of Providence.

February 21st or 22d, 1816.—Died, Wife to Capt. Joseph Peck, and Daughter to Mr. Joshua Hacker, Providence.

By the best information I have had, my Brother, George Langley Died in Washington, North Carolina, on July, 1817.

Aged 74 years, 8 months. He buried one son in Bath Church yard, two at Sea; his eldest son died in Washington, April 5th, 1819, and left a Son about 8 years of age, of ye Family of Capt. Hair.

Died, my brother William Langley. July ye 3d, 1817, at eleven o'clock at night; Lacking 22 days of 76 years of age.

September ye 7th, 1820, Died Susannah Sinkens, daughter of my brother John Sinkens, of Providence.

Died, my Uncle Caleb Hacker, aged about 84, on ye 10th December, 1801.

May 25th, 1802, died Mrs. Lydia Langley, daughter to the late Lea Langley, of North Carolina.

April 18th, 1854, departed this life, Elizabeth Langley, wife of John S. Langley, and daughter of the late Woodman Billings, aged over eighty years.

On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, September 17, A. D. 1824, departed this life, Capt. John Langley, my Honored and Beloved Father, and we Hope and Trust is gone to inherit the Kingdom prepared for him and all who love our Lord and Saviour, in the eighty-ninth year of his age-

On Tuesday afternoon, October 20th, A. D. 1835, died Naomi Lawton Langley, last wife of Capt. John Langley, aged 7 years the 7th of last March.

Deborah Hacker departed this life January 1st, 1832, after 1 week's illness, aged 89 years and 6 months.

Betsey Langley, the good and amiable wife of Joshua H. Langley, exchanged this life for a glorious immortality, as we believe, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1849, in the 76th year of her age.

The following in the handwriting of Miss Elizabeth Langley. Compiled in 1810, by John Langley, who died 1824, completes this interesting bible.

"John Langley, being desirous of having as corrikt a reg-

ister of his ancestors as can be obtained in so late a day as 1810, by many removals the greater part of the Records are missing. I can only find some scattering remarks.

My Great Grandmother, I must suppose was born in Boston, New England. I find the day of her birth was on the 9th of May, 1658, but her duration in this life, I find not,

Mary Wing or (King) was born the 4th day of February, 1676, which was my venerable Grandmother. Her first son, Robert Wing was born December 20th, 1699. The birth and death of her first Husband missing. I am satisfied that the descendants of said Wing have resided at Little Choptank or vicinity, in Virginia for near a century. I do remember my Grandmother had one sister, who married a man by the name of Forbes, and had one son, James Forbes, and a number of children, the register of their removal from Boston is not to be found. My Grandmother was sister to Capt. Peter King, Ship Master. He used to go to Barbadoes and London for many years. Her name was King before marriage.

My Grandmother's second husband was from Topsham or Tinmoth, in Wales, Great Britain, by the name of Nathaniel Langley ; had only one son. My father, Nathaniel Langley, was born in Boston, May 25th, 1712. His father and father's brother were lost at sea in a passage from Virginia to Boston. In my father's childhood, my grandmother then married her third husband by the name of William Lee, an Englishman, born January 27th, 1677 ; was married in Boston, March 18th, 1715 ; had been an officer on board a British man-of-war, and afterwards shipped Master from Boston to Port Royal and Kingston, Jamaica, with good success for many years ; was much confided in as a man of great capacity, an excellent husband and kind father-in-law; his wife being near 40 brought him no child. He departed this life in his own house in Boston perhaps. No register found of the year of 1728.

My grandmother was honored in her life and at her death with the character of a well-minded, honest woman. Died in

Newport, State of Rhode Island, by the name of Mary Lee, February 6th, 1759, aged 81 years, lacking 9 days by the Old Style, or two days over by the New Style.

My father, Nathan Langley, was born in Boston, May 25th, 1712. Removed to Newport, R. I., about the year 1740, or 41. Died November 16th, 1771, aged 59 years, 5 months and 21 days. He was a ship-joiner. My father and mother had eleven living children; three of the eleven died young; Seven sons and four daughters. John Langley, son of Nathaniel and Bethiah Langley, born in Boston, Monday, October 6, 1735, being their first child."

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO RHODE ISLAND, 1784.—Last Sunday evening, arrived here from Providence, by water, the Right Hon., the Marquis De Lafayette. Upon his landing he was waited upon by the Mayor, Aldermen, and several other of the principal gentleman of the place, who conducted him to the house of the Hon. Major-General Greene, where he lodged that night, and the next morning about 11 o'clock set out on his return to Boston; the unexpected arrival, and sudden departure of this gallant and amiable nobleman, (occasioned by previous engagements) deprived the corporation and inhabitants of the opportunity of testifying to him that respect which his merits so eminently deserved.

We hear the Marquis arrived at Providence on Monday evening, and the next day dined with the members of the Hon. General Assembly, at Mr. Rice's Tavern. After dinner he set out for Boston. On his leaving the town he was saluted with 13 cannon. [*Newport Mercury, Oct. 30, 1784.*]

In 1749, the clearances at the House of Commons of Newport, on foreign voyages, were one hundred and sixty, and entries of arrivals, seventy-five.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number completes the sixth volume of our publication. Acknowledgements are due to those friends who, approving of our plan, have liberally aided in extending its circulation, as well as to those who have from time to time contributed to its columns interesting articles; from them and others known to be deeply interested in similar pursuits, we hope for a continuance of favors, and trust that our efforts will not be unavailing, but will receive a merited degree of public patronage. In order to present a first-class historical publication, such as our state is certainly entitled to, we must have, and we feel that we have a right to expect, the assistance of those interested. There are many important facts locked up in private repositories, which if given to the public through our Magazine would greatly add to its value and importance as a medium of communication with the public. The various records of the public offices of the state, together with those of the several towns are replete with valuable historic materials. These should be rendered more generally accessible. To this end our efforts will be directed by the selection and arrangement for publication of such portions and extracts from said records as will interest our readers and elucidate our local history.

In addition to the features which have given our Magazine its peculiar value in the past, we shall, occasionally, reprint some rare historical pamphlet, and so arranged that extra copies may be purchased, and the reprint detached and printed according to the fancy of the owner.

The editorial office of the Magazine has been removed to the rooms of the Newport Historical Society, Barney street, where all interested in our magazine, or in historical matter generally, are welcome.

All communications intended for publication, and in relation to exchanges or book notices should be sent to

R. H. TILLEY, EDITOR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

THE PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.—One of the notable undertakings to which the approaching celebration of the foundation of the city of Providence has given rise, is the publication by J. A. & R. A. Reid, of a comprehensive and beautiful history of “The Providence Plantations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years.” It is pre-eminently a work worthy of being done and done well, as a testimony to the simple virtues of the fathers, as a witness of this generation to the profound truth that this community was established in righteousness and builded upon the truest Christian liberty, and as an inspiration and pattern to those who come after us. The nature of the proposed work may best be judged by a transcript of its title-page. It is meant to be “an historical review of the foundation, rise and progress of the city of Providence, with a graphic description of the city at the present time, and of its industries, commerce, manufactures, business interests, educational, religious and charitable institutions, civic, scientific and military organizations; also sketches of the cities of Newport and Pawtucket, and the other towns of the State for which Providence is the commercial centre, together with an account of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Providence, giving the programmes observed, the orations, list of organizations and societies participating, and other matters in full, being a complete historical souvenir of the occasion, illustrated with many engravings of historic places and people, quaint subjects, and with views showing present appearance of many of the prominent streets, business blocks and residences of the city, engravings of ancient and notable documents, portraits of many prominent citizens, and engravings of all the mayors of the city.” Welcome A. Greene will be the author, and he will be assisted by Rev. William H. Fish. Hon. Thomas A. Doyle writes an introduction, and special chapters will be furnished by Miss Katherine H. Austin, Thomas J. Gould, George A. Stockwell, Walter B. Frost, Albert C. Winsor and others. To judge of the preliminary chapters, the work will be comprehensive and popular rather than pedagogically minute; and, with its 200 il-

lustrations, handsome type and heavy paper, can scarcely fail of being a volume of much beauty.—[Providence Journal.]

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERLY, R. I.—The following from Judge Wheeler's Historical Sketch of Stonington and Westerly, read before the Westerly, R. I., Business Men's Association, Jan. 21, 1886, and published as a supplement to the Westerly Weekly of Jan. 28, 1886, may answer a few questions we have had put to us in relation to the Pequot Indians and their claim to Stonington and Westerly:

"The first settlement of Westerly under the authority of the Colony of the Providence Plantations was begun by William Vaughan and eight other associates, under date of August 27th, 1661, they having previously purchased of Socho, an Indian captain of Narragansett, all of his right and title thereto by deed, bearing date January 9th, 1660. The territory embraced in Socho's deed was then known as Misquamicut, bounded on the south by the ocean, on the west by Pawcatuck river, on the north and east by an irregular line from Ashaway to Wecapaug Brook, and with it to the ocean. It is generally admitted that before 1632, Misquamicut belonged to the Pequot Indians. Socho claimed that Canonicus and Miantinomy, with his assistance, wrested it from the control of the Pequots, in a war between the Narragansett and Pequot Indians (which war is supposed to have taken place between 1632 and 1635), and in recognition of Socho's valiant services in that war Canonicus and Miantonomoy gave Misquamicut to him; so his claim to Misquamicut, as well as that of the English, was based upon conquest.

Capt. John Mason overthrew the Pequot Indians in the spring of 1637, and by a treaty between the Colony of Connecticut, Uncas, Miantinomy and Ninigret, it was decreed that the hated name of Pequot should be blotted out of existence, and that the remnant of the Pequot warriors should be divided between the three Indian chiefs, as follows: Uncas to take 100, Miantinomy 80, and Ninigret 20. Within a very short time after Miantinomy and Ninigret had reached home, their Pequots left them and pitched their tents, in 1637, at Mastuxet, in Westerly, nearly opposite Pawcatuck Rock, in Stonington. It is not known that Socho ever made any objection to these Pequots locating themselves on his lands, nor do we learn that he ever made any claim to it until he sold it to the Misquamicut purchasers in 1610, permitting it to remain in their (from him) undisturbed possession for 28 years. Capt. Mason undertook to expel this remnant of the Pequots, in 1638, from Mastuxet; burnt their wigwams and canoes, and destroyed their corn; but all to no purpose.

They remained there until 1662, when they were forced across the river into the town Stonington by the Misquamicut planters, where at first they located themselves at Cawset Point, and in a few years later at Togwonk. After a while some of them went to Cosatuc, and finally, in 1683, the state located them at the present Indian reservation near Lantern Hill."

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL OF WAR.—
These jottings from the minutes of the Council of War, now preserved in the State House at Providence, may be useful to some of the readers of your Magazine.

J. E. M.

March, 1777.—Permission granted to Miss Polly Bowler to go upon Rhode Island to her brother, Metcalf Bowler, Esq., with approbation of Gen'l Spencer.

April 7, 1777.—Francis Brinley and George Gibbs are suspected of being inimical to the rights of the United States.

Nov. 1777.—Capt Bernard Eddy is mentioned as having commanded a company of men at Ticonderoga, August.

Jan. 6, 1778.—Mr. James Lawrence is permitted to sell at public sale the household furniture, that late belonged to Bernard Eddy.

Meeting of Council of War at Newport, Aug. 27, 1781.

Great difficulty still attends the procuring teams to remove the cannon from Butt's Hill to the North Battery, in the town of Newport, and so ordered to remove only two 10 pound cannon from said Hill to said Battery.

Sept. 8, 1781.—Council of War held at East Greenwich. Ordered that Col. Wm. Turner remove the four 24 pound cannon from Butt's Hill to Tivertstown. [Tiverton?]

SOME BILLS PAID BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, 1778.—
Among the bills ordered paid by the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1778, were the following. Many of the items are interesting:

	£ s. d.
Benjamin Perry, for his time and expenses in apprehending and committing to jail one Mansfield Allen, a noted Tory,	9 12 0
George Pierce, for curing thirty-six sides of sole-leather and for making fifty pounds of shoe-thread,	76 04 0

Lieut. Enoch Stanton, for one-quarter of his wages, &c.	80 05 6
Mrs. Experience Brown, wife of Israel Brown, a soldier, for the amount of sundry claims against the state,	45 15 9
Henry Marchant, one of the delegates in Congress from Rhode Island, for expenses of himself, servant and horses to and at Yorktown, in Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, from May 23d to Nov. 27th, 1778,	431 11 0
Henry Marchant, for his services one hundred and ninety-five days, at 45s. per day,	27 00 0
Daniel Tourtellott, for boarding and lodging John Osborn, a British prisoner, belonging to the Lark frigate, who was captured at Prudence,	27 00 00
Col. John Cooke, for sundry charges on account of wages, as one of the committee of safety,	1,517 11 7
Esek Hopkins, for his expenses, and three days' service as one of the committee in adjusting the accounts of Col. John Cooke,	5 08 0
George Peirce, for his horse-hire and expenses in attending as one of the members of the council of war,	7 05 0
Thomas Wells, for his expenses to Providence, in attending as one of the members of the council of war,	31 14 0
Josiah Humphrey, for his expenses to Providence, in attending as a member of the council of war,	27 19 0
William Richmond, for his expenses and cost of procuring copies of the inventories of the effects of Chas. Dudley and George Rome,	3 00 0
William Chace, for attendance upon, and medicines delivered to, certain sick soldiers,	24 16 0
William Chace, for boarding, nursing, administering medicines to, and dressing the wounds of John Baggs, Jr., a soldier in the service of this state,	26 05 9
Col. Pardon Gray, for the pay of certain militia and alarm men, for guarding the shores in Little Compton, in october, 1777.	8 12 3
Col. Charles Dyer, empowered to draw out of the general treasury, for the wages due to his regiment,	5,271 06 4
Henry Ward, for his expenses during his attendance upon the council of war,	31 10 0
Col. William West, for bounty to the regiment under his command, in the late expedition against the enemy on Rhode Island,	3,021 05 0

John Vaughan, for his services, &c., in carrying baggage for the Artillery Company of North Kings-	town to Warwick Neck,	1 04 0
William Channing, for his expenses in attending on the General Assembly as clerk,	.	25 10 0

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT OF HENRY MARCHANT, DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FOR RHODE ISLAND.—The following is a copy of the bill of Hon. Henry Marchant, delegate in Congress from Rhode Island, 1779. The original bill being on file in the Secretary of State's office, Providence, R. I.:

1779.	State of Rhode Island, to Henry Marchant,	Dr. £ s. d.
June 3.	To the expenses of myself, servant, and two horses, from June 3 to December 18, 1779, to, at, and from Philadelphia, as per account of particulars,	2,089 09 91-2
	To my services, and the use of my two horses during the above, being one hundred and ninety-eight days, at £12 per day,	2,376 00 0
		<hr/> £4,465 09 91-2

RETURN OF THE TOWN RECORDS.—In 1782 the Town Council of Newport made application to Gen. Carlton in command of New York, for the return of the Town records, which had been taken away at the evacuation of the town in 1779. In December they were returned under a flag of truce, with a polite letter from Gen. C. expressing his sorrow for the damage they had sustained by the sinking of the transport, and their having lain three years without examination. When received, they were in such a dilapidated condition that there was not energy enough in our people to attempt their restoration by re-copying; occasionally they were resorted to by some persevering, patient seeker for establishing a title, or proving a claim. It was not until December, 1857, the authorities deemed it an object to make a thorough re-copy of all that could be saved from the records of the Town Meetings, by which nearly one-half has been rescued, and that only in part, as portions of almost every line, and of every page, are imperfect; frequently five or ten pages together, perfectly

unintelligible. The real estate and Probate records, consisting of over thirty large volumes, were so completely water-soaked, and rotted and matted together, that when opened, they crumbled to pieces, and not a single leaf could be made out perfect: they are preserved in the record office in this shape, sickening to behold, and almost useless, so far as proving any title, or being of any service.

PAY AND RATIONS OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE MILITIA OF RHODE ISLAND, 1777.—At a meeting of the General Assembly of Rhode Island held February, 1777, it was voted and resolved, “that the field-officers, captains, lieutenants ensigns, and other officers and privates of the militia and alarm-list, within this state, who have been draughted, and have done, or shall do, duty, agreeably to the acts of this Assembly, passed at the last session, shall receive the following wages and rations. to wit :

HAY AND RATIONS OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE MILITIA.

Wages per month.	Rations per day.
------------------	------------------

£ s.

A colonel,	22 10	.	.	.	.	6
A lieutenant colonel,	18 00	.	.	.	.	5
A major,	15 00	.	.	.	.	4
A captain,	12 00	.	.	.	.	3
A lieutenant,	8 02	.	.	.	.	2
An ensign,	6 00	.	.	.	.	2
An adjutant,	12 00	.	.	.	.	2
A quartermaster,	7 10	.	.	.	.	2
A major of brigade,	9 18	.	.	.	.	4
Sergeants,	2 08	.	.	.	.	1
Corporals,	2 04	.	.	.	.	1
Drummers,	2 04	.	.	.	.	1
Fifers,	2 04	.	.	.	.	1
Privates,	2 00	.	.	.	.	1

QUERIES.

I.—REV. JOHN O. CHOULES, D. D.

Can you give me any facts relating to the Rev. John O. Choules, who died 1856. He was for a time, pastor of the Baptist church in

Newport, R. I. I wish to obtain such information as will help me to complete my sketch of Baptist ministers in Rhode Island. An answer to this querie, in your Magazine, may interest others as well as myself.

P. T. PECK.

Newport, Ky., Nov 30, 1885.

[Rev. John Overton Choules, D. D., was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 5, 1801. He became a student of divinity in the Baptist College of Bristol. He came to America in 1824 and spent several months in N. Y. city, supplying various churches in that vicinity. In September, 1827, he was ordained as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., where he remained about six years, after which he accepted the call of the First Baptist Church in New Bedford, Mass. In 1837 he was preaching in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1841 he was in charge of the Sixth St. Baptist church, New York, and in 1843 of the Baptist church at Jamaica Plains, near Boston. In 1847 he returned to Newport, R. I., resuming charge of the Second Baptist Church. He was the author of two volumes of travels, entitled "Young Americans Abroad," and "The Cruise of the North Star." Besides these volumes he completed Smith's "History of Missions"; wrote a continuation of Hinton's "History of the United States"; and edited Neal's "History of the Puritans," Foster's "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," and James' "Church Members Guide." He died N. Y. city, January 5, 1856, and was buried in Newport, R. I.

II. THE PLATES ON THE OLD LIBERTY TREES, NEWPORT, R. I.

Can you inform me where the old Liberty Tree plates can be found? I have made inquiry but fail to obtain any information respecting the first plate and but little relating to the second. G. R.

[The first Tree of Liberty, erected 1766, was destroyed by the British about 1778. The plate on the second tree is understood to be in Newport, but in whose possession we cannot say. The inscription on the plate of the first tree was as follows:

THE TREE OF LIBERTY:

M. DCC. LXV.

The Stamp Act Repealed,

March XVIII, M DCC. LXVI.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Publishers and authors wishing notices in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.]

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, I—IV. MACMILLAN & Co., NEW YORK.—The Dictionary of National Biography is intended to supply a want which has, for more than half a century, been generally felt.

Every reader has recognized the utility of the great French Dictionaries of Universal Biography. At the present day such a work would be rendered impracticable by the great increase of the results of historical inquiry. Some division of labor seems to be imperatively necessary. Each nation should have its own biographical dictionary. The German and Belgian dictionaries, now in progress, are instances of such work abroad; and it is intended to provide a dictionary for our own nation worthy to take a place beside them.

The first aim has been to give biographies which shall embody with sufficient fullness the latest results of historical research, and be founded upon an examination of original documents. A clear indication is given in each article of the authorities which have been used, and from which further information may be derived.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.—The bright and attractive February Magazine of American History is filled with timely articles of fresh and absorbing interest. It opens with a strong, well-written article by Frederic G. Mather, on the "City of Albany," with unique illustrations of the old and the new, showing the progress for two centuries of that quaint old State capital. The Portrait of James II., for whom Albany was named, forms an appropriate frontispiece. This is our first reminder of the near approach of Albany's bi-centennial celebration. The second paper is by the distinguished military historian, Gen. John Watts de Peyster, who writes eloquently and with discrimination of General "Anthony Wayne." The third contribution is one of present moment, one that will command the widest reading both in this country and in other lands; it is by Dr. Prosper Bender, on the "Disintegration of Canada," and the theme is one that speaks for itself. Mr. A. W. Clason adds another to his brilliant papers on the Constitution, entitled, "The Charleston Convention 1788." J. McDonald Oxley, LL. B., B. A., of Ottawa,

writes an able article of romantic interest on the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island." Mr. A. A. Hayes gives a stirring account of "The New Mexican Campaign of 1862," a valuable contribution to the CIVIL WAR STUDIES; and Major William Howard Mills (U. S. A.) treats of the reorganization of the "Army of the Potomac under Hooker," furnishing a letter of President Lincoln, which no American reader can afford to miss. General "Baldy" Smith adds some highly interesting and significant data in connection with Major Mills' article on "Burnside," in the January number of this popular publication; and the Editor discourses briefly on "The outlook for 1886," under the general head of "Historical jottings." The Original Documents, Notes, and other departments, are crowded with matters of importance and entertainment. Price \$5 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1877. By Alfred Rambaud. Translated by L. B. Lang. Complete in two large 12 mo. volumes, Long Primer type, with numerous fine illustrations and maps. Fine cloth, gilt tops, Library style. Price, \$1 75. New York: John B. Alden.

This work "Crowned by the French Academy," is recognized as the best and most complete history of Russia in the English language. The cheapest edition heretofore obtainable has cost \$6.00—this new edition which is really the best that has been published for popular use, at any price, therefore places this magnificent work for the first time within reach of the masses. It will be strange if it does not attain an immense sale.

THE OLDEN-TIME SERIES, No. 1. BY HENRY M. BROOKS.
BOSTON: 1886. TICKNOR & CO.

"While this work does not pretend to be a history, it will yet present many historical facts. Its object is to show from old newspapers, which are not accessible to all, such items and comments upon a variety of subjects as might be supposed to amuse or instruct both old and young."—[Editor's Introduction.]

Just as we go to press we are tempted by this neat little volume to "rest a spell" and examine its contents. It is indeed a little gem, and we realize the fact that many more become interested in the history of our country by reading the reminiscences "of ye olden time," given in this way, than in the large, dry, documentary volumes that fill our public libraries. Had we time and room we would be pleased to give our readers copious extracts from the first of the olden time series, "Curiosities of the Lottery."

THE
RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL
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VOL. 6.

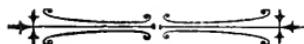
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